"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,631. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1911.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PROSECUTION RUSHES CASE AGAINST PASTOR

Calls Special Session of Grand Jury So as to Indict Richeson Now.

INNOCENT, PRISONER SAYS

But Police Scoff at Charge That a Rival Suitor Poisoned Avis Linnell —Girl Told of Powder.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—A special session of the Suffolk Grand Jury was today called for next Thursday to consider the case of the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, who is accused of causing the death by poison of his former sweetheart, Avis Linnell. This unexpected move by the prosecution is intended to forestall any possibility of the State's case being divulged in detail at the hearing scheduled to take place in the Municipal Court on Oct. 31. The ordinary practice of the prosecuting officials would be to await the action of the lower court in holding for the Grand Jury the man accused of crime. To-day's step, however, removes the necessity of revealing any part of the Government's evidence when Richeson faces the court a week from to-morrow.

Assistant District Attorney Lavelle announced that Richeson will be tried not later than the January session of the court. The prompt action of the District Attorney's office and the announcement that the trial will be put forward, are regarded as evidence indicating that the prosecuting officers are fully satisfied that they can convict the minister of murder. The police have been enjoined against talking further with newspaper reporters concerning the case.

Nevertheless, the police have not found the phial or bottle or paper in which Miss Linnell carried the poison to the bathroom of the Young Women's Christian Association rooms, in Warrenton Street, where she died, nor have they found any one who saw the couple lunching together on the fatal Saturday, nor perhaps, most significant of all, have they a witness who saw the clergyman give the girl the poison.

Regarding the plan of the defense to accuse a former sweetheart of Avis Linnell, who had opportunity and reason for giving her poison, Deputy Supt. Watts said to-day:

"We are not seeking such a person. As far as we know but one man purchased cyanide of potassium in this case, and we think we have got him."

It has been impossible for the police to find the slightest evidence that Miss Linnell, in more than a year, at least, had been in company with any other man than Richeson. They also make much of the fact that Richeson, according to their evidence, was simultaneously engaged to marry Miss Linnell and Miss Edmands.

Richeson has at last made a statement concerning the crime with which he is charged. It is known that he said to one of his intimate friends who called on him at the jail to-day:

"I am innocent, and will prove it when the time comes."

The friend to whom he made this statement and whom he authorized to make it public is the Rev. George Halt, whose engagement to Miss Rose Edmands, a sister of Miss Violette Edmands, Richeson's fiancée, was announced last Spring.

Richeson also declared his innocence to A. F. Watson, Treasurer, and M. E. Hughes, both of the Immanuel Baptist Church of Cambridge, of which the prisoner is still the pastor.

The fact that it seems impossible for the minister to show that he kept a dog, which he said he desired to kill, when he bought the poison, is regarded by the police as very damaging to his cause. Investigation shows that he has no dog, and that he had not owned one since coming to Cambridge.

Frank H. Carter, at whose house Richeson roomed at the time he is accused of having poisoned Miss Linnell, came to the support of the preacher to some extent, making this statement:

"I have a dog which may have been the one the clergyman referred to, if he ever made the statement attributed to him."

But even if Richeson intended to kill Carter's dog, and bought cyanide of potassium with which to do it, he changed his mind, for Carter's dog is still alive.

A witness has been found, according to the police, who volunteered the information that she met and talked with Miss Linnell a few hours before her death, and that Miss Linnell told her she had been out dining with Richeson. This informant is also reported by the police to have said that Miss Linnell told her that "her friend" had given her a powder which she was going home to take, and that she hoped it would relieve her headache.

The police declare that Miss Linnell realized at the time she made this statement that she was going to take the powder for an entirely different purpose than for headache.

The police are protecting this witness, and at the same time trying to confirm her story.

The defense, as well as the prosecution, await eagerly the report from the Harvard medical school of the analysis of the dead girl's stomach. Druggist Hahn avers that he sold Richeson cyanide of potassium enough to kill ten persons. The warrant fixes fifteen grains as the quantity that was administered to the girl.

Should the chemists find that the stomach contained a very much larger quantity of deadly poison than was sold to Richeson, or more than the fifteen grains specified in the complaint, a new complication would arise, which might add to the hopes of the defense.

If cyanide of potassium was taken by the girl it must have been very weak, it is asserted, because she lived more than twenty-five minutes after taking the drug. Because of this fact a sample of the cyanide of potassium found in Mr. Hahn's store will be analyzed, and the result will be compared with that obtained from the analysis of the cyanide of potassium alleged to have been found in the stomach of the dead girl.

The young clergyman will have ample financial means for his defense. His uncle, Dr. William A. Richeson of Amherst, Va., who is wealthy, has pledged his fortune, and Moses Grant Edmands, father of Miss Violette Edmands, whom Richeson was to wed on Oct. 31, has also announced that he will be a contributor to the defense.

Miss L. V. Richeson of Saranac Lake, N. Y., a sister of the prisoner, went to the jail an hour before the opening time to-day, but owing to the fact that after coming such a long distance, she was unable to see her brother on Sunday, she was admitted. The usual limited time allotted to visitors was also overlooked, and Miss Richeson spent nearly an hour

Continued on Page 2.

CALLS SIXTY YOUNG.

London Writer Cites Activities of Old Men in Public Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—"'Too young at 60' is the slogan that sent a rejuvenating thrill through the elderly men of London to-day," says a cable dispatch received by The Chicago Daily News from London this afternoon. The words stood out in bold letters in the list of contents of a morning paper, the editorial page of which contained a middle-aged philosopher's assurance that the recent rule of young men is passing.

"The new Lord Mayor of London," says the philosopher, "is 81. The winner of a swimming race in the frigid waters of the Serpentine the other day was an athlete of 75. Dorchester is rehearsing a new play by Thomas Hardy, who is nearly 72. The man chosen to save the Unionist Party, the Earl of Halsbury, is 86.

"What gave the old men of the latter day a setback? The typewriter, the telephone, and the motor car wrought wonderful conditions. The old men, conscious of their great power, poohpoohed these inventions. The young men seized them and flew past the graybeards. 'Too old at 60,' they cried. 'Get on or get out.' The young men, in their arrogance, thought that they, and not their machines, had conquered. Now the old men are climbing back into the seat of power. Young men no longer monopolize the machines; the old men have them, too, and put more force behind them.

"Ten years ago the automobile was associated with extreme youth. To-day witness the gay old boys swishing along the highway. The increasing age of the taxicab drivers is one of the most marked phenomena in the streets of London. In every line of life the aged one is resuming his rightful pre-eminence."

LION KILLS A LITTLE GIRL.

Twelve-Year-Old Was Attacked While Making It Do Circus Tricks.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 23.—Smiling despite the pain caused by frightful wounds which covered her back and arms, twelve-year-old Martha Frazier died today as a result of being attacked by a lion Saturday in Utica, Miss., where a circus was performing. The girl was brought here to the Jackson Sanitarium by her father. He started to-night for Philadelphia with the body.

The girl, who seemed even younger than her years, was alone in the cage with several lions at the time she was attacked. The animals had been docile, and there was no intimation of trouble as she put them through their tricks. Her concluding act was to make the largest of the animals, a big male, roll over on his back and put his feet together. She gave the signal, but the lion did not respond. She prodded him with a stick, whereupon the beast sprang directly upon her.

Thousands witnessed the attack, but the child was in the beast's claws for several moments before a circus employe and a big Mississippi farmer emptied the contents of two revolvers into the lion, which fell dead upon the torn body of the girl. Other animals in the cage took no part in the attack.

The child insisted that her hurts were not serious, and physicians declared so yesterday. To-day she begged them to let her out just as early as possible, so she could rejoin the show before it got away, and when they said "No" she cried. Her last wish was to get back "before the other lions get bad."

BROOCH LEFT AT THE DOOR.

Mrs. Gerken Joyful Over the Reappearance of Jewels Lost at the Beach.

Mrs. Frederick Gerken, 1,404 Cortelyou Road, Flatbush, is rejoicing in the mysterious reappearance of a diamond brooch worth $500 which with equal mystery disappeared on July 2 while Mrs. Gerken with her husband, who is a wholesale grocer, were at Brighton Beach.

Mrs. Gerken had no idea whether the brooch had been stolen or whether she had lost it. She advertised a reward for its return but no word of it was received. Yesterday evening, however, the doorbell rang. When Mrs. Gerken answered it no one was in sight. In the mail box was a small package wrapped in brown paper. The parcel attracted her attention and taking it out she opened it and found her brooch carefully wrapped in cotton. The parcel was unaddressed and contained no explanation.

Mrs. Gerken is now trying to find whence it came. She says that while the return of the brooch was late, she is still willing to pay a reward if she can find the person who returned it.

WHY SHE KILLED STUDENT.

Mrs. McRee, on Trial for Murder, to Take the Witness Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

OPELOUSAS, La., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Zee Runge McRee, wife of a railroad official, was to-day placed on trial charges with first degree murder in killing Allah Garland, a Tulane University student, in her home here on Sept. 21. Only two jurors were obtained from the first venire, which was exhausted this afternoon. A second venire has been summoned for to-morrow.

Attorneys for the defense say that Mrs. McRee will take the stand and tell why she shot young Garland. Thus far her only declaration has been that Garland insulted her, and she shot him in defense of her honor.

The State, it is said, will endeavor to show that there was more than a friendly feeling between the woman and the young man, thirteen years her junior. It will cite the days and nights he spent there when Mr. McRee was away on business. It will bring forward evidence tending to show that Garland was shot from behind, as he sat in a chair, smoking a cigar.

There was no other person in the McRee house when young Garland entered to carry a spool of thread which Mrs. McRee had borrowed from his grandmother. No one saw the young man again until his body found lifeless on the floor, with several bullet wounds through his back.

The Garland family has been prominent in St. Landry Parish for several generations. The McRees as almost equally as well known in Louisiana.

In court to-day Mrs. McRee was accompanied by her husband, who has been her devoted champion since her arrest.

Police Auto and Car Collide.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty figured in an automobile accident last night, when the Police Department car in which he was riding collided with an east-bound Eighty-sixth Street crosstown car in Central Park at the point where the Transverse Road approaches Eighth Avenue. Neither the Commissioner nor any of the street car passengers was injured and the automobile was only slightly damaged.

TAKE BANK MANAGER AFTER LONG PURSUIT

Police Holding Here H. B. Clark, Accused of Absconding from St. John, N. B.

TRAILED FOR SIX MONTHS

Pinkerton Detectives Make the Charge and Bank of New Brunswick Substantiates What They Say.

A slender young man, light of complexion and hair, was locked up last night in the West 125th Street Police Station charged with being a suspicious person. The police adopted this means of holding him until he can be examined in court to-day. Five Pinkerton operatives told Capt. Thompson of the West 125th Street Station they had trailed him for six months after he had absconded from the Bank of New Brunswick in St. John, N. B., leaving a shortage of $75,000.

Some time after the youth had been locked up this telegram was received at Police Headquarters:

Act on information Pinkertons relative to H. B. Clark. Warrant issued here and will be sent to-morrow.

The message was signed W. W. Clark, Chief of Police, St. John, N. B. The young man would have left the country at 10 o'clock this morning as a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse if Policeman Oswald, at the instigation of the Pinkerton men, had not arrested him as he was strolling in Lenox Avenue last night. He gave his name as Harry B. Clark of 246 West 127th Street. The police learned that he had been living for three weeks at 236 West 127th Street, and that he had been known as Harry Carleton.

Clark gave his name and address calmly at the station house, though his composure seemed to leave him somewhat when one of the Pinkerton men exclaimed:

"Why don't you give your right name?"

Lieut. Farrell demanded to know if this Pinkerton man was the complainant. He said that he was, and gave the name of Charles Stoffa.

"Well, do not interrupt this man then," ordered the Lieutenant. "He is supposed to know his own name, and at least knows what he is doing."

Clark, or Carleton, seemed to take heart at this defense and answered the rest of the Lieutenant's questions. Then he was led to a cell. There he was searched and three empty envelopes and two letters, the latter without envelopes, were brought to light. In addition, there was a ticket for a second-class passage on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, a receipt for this made out in the name of Harry Carleton, and twenty drafts on foreign banks for $10 each. The prisoner had little cash in his pocket. There was also a telegram.

The empty envelopes bore these addresses: "Mrs. H. B. Clark, Sussex, New Brunswick"; "A. E. Clark, Prince Edward Island," and "Gordon B. McKay, Sussex, New Brunswick." The letters were addressed, one to "Dear Mamma and Papa," and told of the writer's recovery of his health. It was signed "Harry." The second was addressed "My Dear Gordon," and recounted in a jesting tone how the writer had eluded the Pinkertons and boasted how he was to leave the country to-day.

The telegram had been received by the prisoner under the name of Harry Carleton and was addressed to the 127th Street address. It read:

"Your telegram just received. Will wire you this afternoon."

It was signed with the single initial "L."

The Pinkerton men said they knew nothing of McKay or the others mentioned in the letters or telegram, but suspected that Mrs. H. B. Clark was the prisoner's wife. They said that he had been cashier and manager of the Bank of New Brunswick in the St. John main office and had left Canada on June 11.

As they told the story to Capt. Thompson, it was evident that Clark, if he be guilty, is the victim largely of unfortunate circumstance. The detectives said that in his capacity as manager of the bank, it was Clark's duty to arrange for the frequent loans that were requested, and in this way he was made the victim of a gang of swindlers which, the detectives said, have been operating throughout Canada and the Western States here. These men, by giving forged securities, obtained a loan of $50,000 from Clark, and had made a successful escape before their ruse was discovered by the young bank manager. He alone knew of the loss, the detectives said, and realizing that his career was ruined, they say he took $25,000 more from the baank and fled.

Since then Pinkerton operatives have trailed him from town to town. Once last Summer, they told Capt. Thompson, they nearly caught him in Asbury Park, but learned the hotel at which he was stopping only to arrive there and find that he had taken his departure the day before. Finally they learned that he was in communication with Jacques in this city, and in this way got on his trail again.

It was learned at the 127th Street address, a boarding house, that Carleton, as he was known, had been there about three weeks. He was quiet, receiving no visitors, and was not well known by the other ledgers. He paid his bill yesterday, it was said, and had his trunks removed, saying that he was to sail this morning for Berlin.

Immediately on learning of the removal of some trunks Capt. Thompson detailed several detectives to hurry to the Kaiser Wilhelm's pier and intercept them before they could be put aboard the steamer. He questioned Clark closely also, and later in the evening it was said that Clark had made a confession to the police acknowledging the story of the lost $50,000, but denying absolutely that he had taken any cash when he left the bank.

He simply had fled, he is said to have confessed, because he knew he would be held liable for the $50,000 and because he believed his career as a banker in New Brunswick had been ruined.

VICTIMS SUE ST. JOHN BANK

Clark Accused of Pledging Banks' Credit on Bonds and Deposit Slips.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 23.—Henry B. Clark was manager of the Charlotte Street branch of the Bank of New Brunswick and fled in June. Detectives have shadowed him ever since awaiting the signal from the bank for his arrest. The story told here after Clark's disappearance was that associates of his took to the branch bank in Charlotte Street, certain bonds and left them with Clark, who without the knowledge of his superiors took them to a local broker and hypothecated them for $27,000.

It has been reported that in order to hypothecate the bonds he gave the broker a letter purporting to bind the bank of New Brunswick to meet the obligation any time the broker wanted the money.

It is also said that he certified a check for $10,000, the broker understanding that the bank's guarantee was behind the check. It is contended that Clark, in these matters, acted in his individual capacity only and so deceived the bank on the one hand and the broker on the other.

Recently the broker sued the bank to recover, and the bank is defending the suit. Further complications are said to have arisen through the bank being sued by the foreign holders of deposit slips, and it is reported these deposit slips figured in a deliberate and concerted attempt to defraud the institution, and it is alleged that one of the men concerned in the attempt has since been arrested on another charge and is in jail in another city.

It was not until Clark had gone away that stories began to be circulated about his having lived beyond his income.

TWO SLANG FABLES BY GEORGE ADE.

One of them is on the Juvenile Stringers versus the Veteran Campaigner, the other on the kind he liked and the kind he liked to see. Read them in

Next Sunday's Times.

ORVILLE WRIGHT HAS FALL WITH GLIDER

Machine Turns Over and Operator Is Dashed to the Ground, but Not Much Hurt.

DEVICE TO KEEP IT LEVEL

Ailerons with Pendulum to be Tested by Wrights in an Effort to Make Air Travel Safe.

KILL DEVIL HILLS, N. C., Oct. 23.—Orville Wright had a narrow escape from serious injury to-day when his glider turned over in the air and he was dashed to the ground. The machine was disabled, but not so badly that it cannot be repaired again for flights to-morrow or Wednesday. To-day's accident was the second the machine has met with since the present experiments were begun.

Wright had made one short slide in the machine and was essaying a second when the glider began to turn turtle slowly in a cross wind. The aviator scrambled nimbly over the machine as it turned, with the result that he was on top of it when it dived to earth, bottom side up. Wright's injuries consisted of torn trousers and a shaking up.

To make travel in the air virtually as safe as it is on the earth is known to be the real purpose of the experiments which the Wright brothers are conducting. They are working upon their new mechanism designed to keep an aeroplane on an even keel. This problem of stability has been the study of aviators the world over. The Wrights began their work upon it before 1907. What they have accomplished, if anything, both Orville and Wilbur are keeping to themselves.

It is expected that their newest mechanism will be sent here from the factory at Dayton and tried out on the glider. In some respects the Wright contrivance is said to resemble the aileron device used on the Curtiss biplane and some of the foreign machines. Ailerons are small flaps, looking much like window shutters. They are attached to the main plane. The principle upon which they operate is that when a tricky gust tilts an aeroplane out of balance, one of the ailerons flops downward while another flops upward. That makes a difference in the air resistance on the sides of the aeroplane and helps it to settle back to a level. One of the Curtiss machines equipped with ailerons has been in the Wright factory at Dayton several weeks.

The device which the Wright brothers may try is said to apply this principle with the use of a pendulum, hanging into space below the aeroplane. The law of gravity, of course, is expected to keep the pendulum hanging straight downward, like a plumb-bob.

The upper end of the pendulum rod will be connected with the ailerons, and, as the aeroplane dips from side to side, gravity will cause the pendulum to swing. The swinging of the pendulum is depended upon to operate the ailerons up and down and restore the stability of the flying machine.

The Wright brothers' first device for balancing an aeroplane was patented in 1907, but tangles with other inventions were encountered, and it has never been used.

Until recently all airmen have looked upon automatic balancing devices with disfavor. It is said that none of them had ever worked quickly enough to restore the balance of an aeroplane after it had lost its equilibrium. A fatal gust of wind, it is said, would do its work in less than the fraction of a second which the stability device requires to operate. In many cases hand control has been as quick as the wind, and has even anticipated its action, according to the experience and alertness of the aviator.

GIVES HOUSE TO DIOCESE.

Bishop Mackay-Smith Presents Home for Episcopal Residence.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 23.—Bishop Mackay-Smith announced to-day that he intended to present his home, at 251 South Twenty-second Street, to the Diocese of Pennsylvania as an episcopal residence for future Bishops of the diocese. Should the gift be accepted by the diocesan authorities, as it undoubtedly will, Bishop-elect Rhinelander, whose consecration will take place next Sunday, will be the first, after Bishop Mackay-Smith, to occupy this palatial home.

The Bishop of the diocese has already announced his intention of going to Washington to live when he resigns his episcopal office.

"I shall give my house to the diocese as an expression of my esteem and affection for the clergy and the people here," said the Bishop. "I want to leave something here by which to be remembered."

The Bishop's residence contains twenty-five rooms, and was built for entertaining on a large scale. Its assessed value is $125,000.

TO HELP SERVANTS OF RICH.

Mary Mannering Will Build Houses for Those of Detroit's Wealthy Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—Mary Mannering Wadsworth, the actress, will combine philanthropy with civic betterment in a plan she will put into effect next Spring in Grosse Pointe, Detroit's fashionable suburb. She intends to build cottages for workingmen employed about the estates of the Grosse Pointers, renting them at a nominal figure, but making certain that the tenants are worthy.

Each cottage will have a large plot, suitable for gardening and flower culture, and Mrs. Wadsworth will give prizes for the best-kept gardens. Her object in this is to develop the premises in which the small homes stand.

CRETA CREME HAND SOAP
For garage, shop, office, shaving and bath. —Adv.

KIDNAPS A WOMAN WITH AUTO AND GUN

Greenwich Policeman's Son Goes Calling with a Revolver on Another Man's Wife.

THREATS OVERAWE HUSBAND

Chauffeur Compelled to Drive Car to Stamford—Victim Back Home Now and Captor in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 23.—John Creamer, son of a Greenwich policeman, and John White, also a native of this place, hired an automobile here late yesterday afternoon and were driven to the home of Herbert Minor, a prosperous grocer of East Port Chester. Creamer and White went to the front door. White rang the bell. When Mrs. Minor responded Creamer compelled her, at the point of a revolver, to get into the automobile.

Mr. Minor heard his wife scream and ran out just as she was getting into the car. Creamer promptly pointed the revolver at him and told him that if he made any attempt to interfere his head would be blown off. Then, according to the story told to the police, Creamer made the chauffeur of the machine drive to Stamford, the chauffeur being persuaded by the ever-ready revolver.

Creamer and White are now in the Greenwich lock-up, the former charged with kidnapping Mrs. Minor and the latter held as an accessory. Mrs. Minor is back with her husband. James Brady, the chauffeur, who, the police say, was innocent of any intentional wrongdoing, was permitted to return to his home in Port Chester after he had promised to appear as a witness for the State whenever he is wanted.

The Minors live in Henry Street, East Port Chester, and were at dinner last night when the front door bell rang.

"Will you answer the bell, or shall I do so?" Mr. Minor said to his wife. Mrs. Minor went to the door.

"When my wife opened the door," said Mr. Minor, "I heard some one ask her if I was at home and she answered that I was. Then I heard a scuffle, and rushed out to see what was the matter. As I rushed out of the door Creamer pointed a pistol at me and told me that if I did not go back he would blow my head off. He shoved my wife into the automobile and a moment later the machine was speeding away in the direction of Greenwich and Stamford. I hurried to the police and told what had happened, and an hour later the automobile in which my wife had been spirited away returned and with several policemen I went to Stamford and found my wife in the home of her sister in that city. She had escaped from Creamer at South Norwalk, and gone by train to Stamford."

Brady says that on arriving at the Minor home, White got out and, walking up to the door, rang the bell. Mrs. Minor, wearing a thin muslin house gown and without a hat, responded. Creamer in the meantime had got out of the machine and gone to the door, and Creamer, Brady says, threw his overcoat around Mrs. Minor and ordered her to get into the machine. Just as Mr. Minor came out Creamer pointed his pistol at him and then jumped into the automobile, ordering Brady to drive away at full speed. Brady says that Creamer put the pistol against his head and told him if he did not do as told he would be shot. Brady obeyed orders and drove to Stamford where Creamer and Mrs. Minor got out. Then he drove back to Greenwich, White returning with him.

Brady found a message from the police asking him to go to Headquarters and have a talk with Chief of Police Ritch. Brady did so, and told all he knew whereupon Chief Ritch, Minor and a policeman, got into Brady's car and were driven to Stamford.

Constable John J. Nedley of East Port Chester, who is working on the case, said this afternoon that when he asked Mrs. Minor why she had not made a fight to get away from Creamer, she replied that Creamer had threatened her with the revolver, and that she was afraid to make any outcry for fear he would shoot her. It is said that she has known Creamer a long time. The police, however, say there is no doubt she was forcibly taken away from her husband's home.

Creamer was arrested at South Norwalk this morning, and White was arrested here.

Constable Nedley, after a talk with Creamer this afternoon, said Creamer admitted that he had been drinking on Sunday, and that this accounted for his action in forcibly taking Mrs. Minor from her home. White says that when he went to the Minor home he did not know that Creamer intended compelling Mrs. Minor to leave with him. White says he never intended to be a party to a kidnapping.

MORE STATE PARK GIFTS.

Fort Lee Site Given by Dr. Douglas—212 Acres in Rockland Co. Given, Too.

The land that forms the site of historic Fort Lee, situated at the top of the cliffs at Fort Lee, N. J., has been presented to the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park by Dr. James Douglas of this city, according to an announcement made by J. Du Pratt White, Secretary of the commission, yesterday. The land, which is to be used for park purposes, immediately adjoins the Inter-State Park lands under the Palisades.

The Commissioners also announced yesterday the gift of a tract of 212 acres in Rockland County, N. Y., from Stephen Rowe Bradley, Mary T. Bradley, Augusta B. Chapman, and William C. Bradley, all of Nyack, N. Y., heirs of the late Stephen Rowe Bradley.

This tract, which is to be held by the Commissioners for use as a natural park, to be known as Rockland Park, is on the easterly side of South Mountain, adjoining the present State rifle range. It commands one of the most magnificent views of the Hudson River afforded in any section of the Inter-State Park strip.

GIANTS-ATHLETICS SPECIAL
from Pennsylvania Station and Hudson Terminal, to-day, 10:30 A. M. Pennsylvania R. R. dining car. Return from North Philadelphia 30 minutes after game. —Adv.

PLOT TO KILL MADERO.

Discovery Causes Change in His Plans —He May Meet Reyes in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 23.—The statement was made here to-day by a friend of Francisco I. Madero that the President-elect of Mexico has abandoned his proposed trip to Piedras Negras, because of reports that reached him from San Antonio that his assassination was planned.

Gen. Reyes, who has been accused of conspiring against the new Government, denies that he is going on to New York. He says he has heard that Madero is coming to San Antonio to confer with him, but has heard nothing from Madero himself.

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES.

Churchill and McKenna Exchange Posts—Two New Peers Created.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The British Cabinet has undergone an important reconstruction, rumors of which have bene in circulation for some weeks past.

Winston Spencer Churchill, the Home Secretary, becomes First Lord of the Admiralty, while Reginald McKenna lays down the Admiralty portfolo to assume the Home Secretaryship.

Earl Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture, becomes Lord Privy Seal. C. E. H. Hobhouse, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, is appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Walter Runciman retires from the Presidency of the Board of Education to become President of the Board of Agriculture, while the Presidency of the Board of Education has been assumed by J. A. Pease, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sir Edward Strachey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, and Alfred Emmott, Member of Parliament for Oldham and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, have been promoted to the peerage.

STEAMER HALVDAN LOST.

Strikes on Cape Breton Bar and Crew Take to the Boats.

LOUISBURG, C. B., Oct. 23.—The new Norwegian steamship Halvdan of Drammen struck on a bar in Flamoise Bay, near here, yesterday, and to-day was in an exposed position, with her crew standing by in small boats. The steamer's foreholds are full of water and her stern is firmly fixed on a reef. It is believed that the steamer and her cargo of nitrate of soda will be a total loss. A steamer has been sent from Louisburg to bring the crew to this port.

The Halvdan was bound for Montreal from Caleta Buena, Chile, by way of Montevideo. She was launched this year at Middlesborough, England, and registers 2,434 tons net.

AGED INVENTOR MISSING.

Police Asked to Look for John N. McLean of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23.—John N. McLean, a local manufacturer, requested the police here to-day to make a search for his uncle, John N. McLean, aged 76, an author and inventor, who disappeared on Oct. 19 from his home in New York.

The aged man lived with his son-in-law, S. H. E. Steinhiller of 1,721 Amsterdam Avenue, New York. Relatives telegraphed the nephew in this city to have search made, as it was thought Mr. McLean had come here on a visit, but late to-night no trace of him has been found, and it is doubtful if Mr. McLean ever reached Pittsburgh. The missing man was a native of Pittsburgh. Search also has been requested of the police in Philadelphia.

It is said that the police of Jersey City traced him to a railway station there, where he was seen to board a train for Philadelphia.

COURT GOT A DRINK FOR HIM.

President of the American Snuff Co. Nearly Cheated Out of It by the Law.

Martin J. Condon, President of the American Snuff Company, bumped into the new law in regard to public drinking cups yesterday while he was on the witness stand at the trial of William J. Cummins. Justice Davis keeps a tumbler of water before him all the time and sips from it occasionally. Mr. Condon looked longingly at this after an hour or so of dry testimony. Finally he turned to one of the court officers.

"Will you kindly get me some water?" he asked.

The officer shook his head. "It would be a violation of law," he remarked to a bystander, "unless Mr. Condon had his own drinking cup with him."

A few minutes later Justice Davis whispered to the court officer, who went out and soon returned with a drink for Mr. Condin. It did not appear how this was legally done, but Mr. Condon looked thankful and drank the water.

RICHMOND SCORES REYBURN.

Pastor Also Attacks Morgan, Attorney General and Mrs. Bell.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Mayor Reyburn, Attorney General Bell and Mrs. Bell, the University of Pennsylvania, and J. Pierpont Morgan were severely criticised by the Rev. Dr. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, in an address on "Civic Righteousness," which he delivered before the Presbyterian Ministerial Association in the Witherspoon Building to-day.

Dr. Richmond was cautioned by the Chairman of the meeting, the Rev. Dr. Richard Hyndman, rector of the Olivet Church, not to indulge in personalities. This admonition followed the upbraiding of Mayor Reyburn by Dr. Richmond as being "disreputable and degenerate and unfit to hold office."

The University of Pennsylvania was criticised because of the financial attitude he attributed to its Directors. He declared that he was told by one in a position to know that the university was ready and willing to sell a degree to J. P. Morgan, and that the plan fell through only because two or three conscientious members of the board failed to vote in favor of conferring the degree.

The Attorney General was referred to as having knowledge of the guilty persons who were in the "crooked land deals."

Dr. Richmond also referred to Mrs. John C. Bell, comparing her to Sapphira, of Biblical lore.

"Like Ananias and Sapphira, who were struck dead and buried, so should Attorney John C. Bell and his wife be taken out and buried."

The Rev. Dr. Richmond was the first minister to raise an outcry against the marriage of Col. John Jacob Astor to Miss Madeleine Force.

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CHINESE REBELS TAKE 3 CITIES

Hold Nan-Chang — Reports of Fall of Chang-Sha and I-Chang Confirmed.

EVEN SHANGHAI IS MENACED

And Revolt Is Spreading Northward — The Officials in Chang-Sha Slain.

MURDER OF WHITES FEARED

Manchus, Desperate, May Foment Anti-Foreign Movement to Obtain Intervention.

YUAN FAVORS COMPROMISE

Believed to Have Sent Agents to Treat with Rebels, but War Minister, Now Near Hankow, May Attack Them.

PEKING, Tuesday, Oct. 24.—The foreign Customs Commissioner at Chang-Sha has telegraphed to the Inspector General of Customs here that the city has revolted. The officials were killed and the Viceroy fled. The foreign customs men took refuge in the river boats.

The revolutionary spirit is now manifesting itself in the north as well as in the south. Those who heretofore have believed that the northern provinces might rally around the Government are now of the opinion that secessions will follow in rapid succession.

The precautionary measures taken in Manchuria, where the Government does not permit mention of the revolution, show that the anti-Government spirit also exists in the Far North.

There are persistent reports that risings have been planned for the next few days in the immediate vicinity of the capital. It may be that these will not materialize, but they indicate widespread sympathy with the revolt.

The Diplomatic Corps has discussed the necessity of maintaining communication between Tien-Tsin and Peking. The military commanders report only sufficient troops to protect the legation quarter in Peking and the foreign settlement in Tien-Tsin. Consequently in a serious emergency only Japanese would be immediately available, from the garrisons at Port Arthur and Dalny.

The legations have not yet considered seriously the suggestion of an English paper in Shanghai that the Manchus, when desperate, might endeavor secretly to encourage the ignorant multitude to attack the foreigners, and thereby obtain foreign intervention, which would militate in their favor, they being the only established dynasty. It is argued that such machinations would prove more dangerous to the Manchus than to any one else, because it is known that the rebel organization is able to restrain its adherents. The Manchus, however, have apparently a weak and vacillating policy, which conceivably might be followed by desperate measures.

A prominent Chinese official of Western education, in discussing this possibility, gave it to be understood that precautions against such a manoeuvre should not be overlooked.

The legations do not at present fear anti-foreign trouble in Sze-Chuen, but the possibility of an outbreak against foreigners at Chang-Sha is recognized.

A memorial to the throne from a Privy Councillor suggests that, as foreigners have recognized the Government of the revolutionaries, it would be better to negotiate with the rebels than to treat them as outlaws.

Press Censorship Defied.

The increase in the activity of the press shows either defiance or relaxation of the censorship, whether from venality or sympathy on the part of the police is unknown. The newspapers are publishing reports of rebel victories which have not yet been gained and of Government calamities more serious than have yet been suffered, and in so doing they are displaying a greater degree of temerity than usual.

According to official reports, the Minister of War, Gen. Yin-Tchang, who is at the head of the imperial troops from the north, reached Siao-Kan yesterday, while Admiral Jui-Cheng, with three gunboats, arrived at Kiu-Kiang, where he is taking on coal and provisions.

Siao-Kan is south of the mountain range separating Ho-Nan from Hu-Pe Province, and if the Chinese Admiral has brought his forces to that point he is within twenty-five miles of Hankow.

The Government previously stated that the troops had successfully crossed the mountains, but this was denied from rebel sources, where it was asserted that the only railway pass through the hills was held by the revolutionists and that Yin-Tchang had halted north of the mountains, unable or unwilling to proceed.

Admiral Jui-Cheng was last heard from before in a joint dispatch received by the Government from him and Admiral Sah Chen-Ping, who were in command of the Chinese fleet which dropped down the river after the fight with the rebels at Hankow last Wednesday. The message stated that the fleet was without coal or rice, and apealed for the immediate presence of Yin-Tchang with artillery.

Gen. Yin-Tchang seems to have pushed his troops through the passes on the Ho-Nan—Hu-Pe border without resistance. Some persons are therefore of the opinion that he intends to attack promptly. He has, however, fewer troops under his command than has heretofore been supposed. It is not now generally believed that he has over 15,000, of which only two battalions are Manchus. They are guarding the railway in the rear. Other troops intended for the Hankow campaign have not been sent, owing to the fear of their desertion. There was also necessity for the retention of a strong force near Peking.

Gen. Yin-Tchang sent back several military attachés who attempted to follow the army, although they all possessed passports from the Chinese Foreign Board. The British and American attachés left here for Shanghai yesterday,

tending to proceed to Hankow up the Yang-tse.

Yin-Tchang Wants a Battle.

It is believed that Yin-Tchang, Manchu-like, desires to give battle, although the half-hearted spirit of his troops may deter him.

On the other hand, Yuan-Shi-Kai, Chinese-like, is temporizing with the rebels. Yuan has refused to leave Chang-Te in the special car which has been sent for him, but there is evidence that he has dispatched trusted adherents of former days as emissaries to the rebel leaders. It is believed that he is endeavoring to reach a compromise between the rebels and the Throne on the basis of immediate constitutional government.

It is officially stated that the diplomatic body has informed the Chinese Government that it is unable to reply on the subject of indemnities, which is so complicated and important that China had better approach the individual Governments direct.

The telegraph service in the Provinces of Yu-Nan and Sze-Chuen is still interrupted.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 23.—According to consular reports from Hankow the imperialists have withdrawn as far as Kilometer 64 Station, evidently for the purpose of joining Gen. Yin-Tchange at Siao-Kan.

The latest previous reports from Hankow stated that the defeated Government troops moved northward, and were located at Siao-Kan, awaiting Gen. Yin-Tchang, who, in turn, was awaiting reinforcements before attacking the insurgent positions.

The rebels at Hankow and Wu-Chang are reported to be 25,000 strong, and to have quantities of rifles. The arsenal at Han-Yang is intact, and is being operated day and night by the rebels. They have 130 big guns. Thousands of coolies are fortifying near-by hills.

The Chinese gunboats are coaling and provisioning at Kiu-Kiang. Two Chinese cruisers left Shanghai for the north yesterday.

Destructive Fire at Hankow.

Fire in the rear of the Russian concession at Hankow on Saturday burned a large area, destroying many warehouses and a great number of Chinese houses.

The rebel government is maintaining order and summarily beheading looters.

The occupation by revolutionists of two more important southern cities, Chang-Sha and Nan-Chang, was announced in dispatches which reached this city to-day. Chang-Sha is the capital of the Province of Hu-Nan, and Nan-Chang is the capital of the Province of Kiang-Si. Their capture therefore delivers into revolutionary hands the local governments of two important provinces, thereby more than doubling the territoory in which the rebels are masters.

Chang-Sha is a city of 300,000 population and is the chief commercial centre on the railroad between Hankow and Canton. It is the seat of Ya-li College, the Chinese extension of Yale University. Chang-Sha is 200 miles southwest of Hankow, while Nan-Chang, a city of 100,000 people, is correspondingly situated 200 miles southeast of Hankow.

The fall of Chang-Sha and Nan-Chang had been rumored here for a day or two. To-day's advices definitely confirm the reports that both cities are entirely in the hands of the revolutionaries.

Four of China's eighteen provinces are now regarded as under revolutionary influence—Sze-Chuen, where the movement started; Hu-Pe, of which Wu-Chang is the capital; Hu-Nan, and Kiang-Si. The fall of Nanking, where the garrison is regarded as siding with the revolutionaries, would deliver to them the Viceregal Government of three more provinces, Kiang-Su, Kiang-Si, and Ngan-Hwei.

The entire Yang-tse Valley is gradually succumbing to the revolutionary infection. No uprising has yet been reported at Nanking, which is only 200 miles above Shanghai, but there is every reason to believe that the garrison there cannot be relied upon by the Imperial Government. Nanking is not only a great commercial centre, but is also the most important military depot in Central China, and its fall would be the most severe blow which the Government has yet received.

Steps to Defend Shanghai.

The Government is taking steps for defense even in Shanghai. During the past few days there has been much activity around the arsenal. The situation is regarded here as most alarming. It is generally admitted that unless the Government succeed speedily in dealing a decisive blow to its adversaries the revolution will spread of its own momentum over a great belt of territory across Central China.

Quiet at present prevails in this city, but the financial and mercantile situation is grave. Native merchants refuse to accept delivery of cargoes that are arriving here almost daily from European and American ports. Foreign merchants are unable to meet their drafts, and what trade is done is on a small margin and on a commission basis. Even wealthy firms are unable to finance their business without the assistance of the banks, which are reluctant to come to their aid.

Thousands of Chinese refugees are arriving here daily penniless, and so are adding to the general distress. They have to pay outrageous prices for transportation. They all agree that sympathy everywhere is with the revolutionists and that widespread support is being given to the agents of the movement. Business is absolutely stagnant, even in the cities on the lower river.

Americans Ask for Gunboats.

A large number of Americans from various points have appealed to Consul General Wilder here, asking for the protection of American gunboats for their cities. One of the appeals came from Consul Baker at I-Chang. Mr. Wilder said to-day that he was making an effort to obtain additional vessels. Up to the present time, however, so far as has been learned, no foreigner has suffered personal injury from either side.

The American cruiser Albany will arrive here to-morrow. The New Orleans is now stationed at Nanking.

The central provinces are contributing largely to the rebel funds. Singapore is sending much money.

The rebels intend to establish a Government in Hu-Pe Province, where they will collect taxes from Hu-Pe, Sze-Chuen, and Hu-Nan Provinces, whose people, it is said, will pay more willingly to the rebels than to the central Government.

It is believed at Shanghai that the rebels will be able to defy Peking unless Yuan Shi-Kai takes command of the Government troops and is able to strike promptly and effectively. The rebels' greatest fear is that the foreign powers will unite or delegate authority to Japan to assist the Manchus. Hence the utmost care is taken that foreigners are uninjured and that their interests are protected.

The rebel organization here expresses the fear that it will be impossible to control the rebel sympathizers in the outlying towns as the revolution spreads.

Rebels Cut Off Queues.

HANKOW, Oct. 21, (delayed in transmission.)—The imperial gunboats have proceeded down the river, and their whereabouts are unknown.

The movements of the imperial forces are a mystery. The revolutionaries believe that the imperialists have scattered northward.

The revolutionists have been advancing cautiously, and are meeting only with guerrilla opposition.

Many of the rebels have cut off their queues, indicating that they will win or die.

The City of I-Chang, in Hu-Pe Province, was taken on Thursday without a fight. Recruits are flocking to Wu-Chang.

WU-HU, Ngan-Hwei, China, Oct. 23.—A Japanese firm at Nanking, which is fifty miles northeast of here, telegraphs to-day that the gates of Nanking have been closed and no one is allowed to enter the city except after a close examination.

The public are panic stricken, and an exodus is taking place. Already 10 per cent. of the population of Nanking have departed.

Foreign war vessels are passing here daily, proceeding up the river.

CHIN-KIANG, Kiang-Su, China, Oct. 23.—Conditions here are serious.

The well-to-do fear looting on the part of the famine-stricken population, which has been aroused by recent events.

The large Manchu settlement is in a panic.

GERMANS KILLED NO ONE.

Admiralty in Berlin Receives a Report of the Rioting in Hankow.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Vice Admiral von Krosigk, Commander of the German Asiatic squadron, arrived at Hankow in the gunboat Iltis to-day and sent the following message by wireless telegraphy to the Admiralty:

Everything quiet since Oct. 12-13, when an attack by a mob on the German settlement was repulsed with the bayonet without the use of firearms. There were no casualties.

The German Foreign Office received inquiries to-day from the United States Government regarding the situation brought about by the revolution in China.

Germany believes that the situation does not call for international action. It is considered that the naval forces in Chinese waters are apparently adequate for the protection of foreigners should the latter be endangered, of which contingency there is, however, no sign at the present time.

CHINA CAN'T GET LOAN YET.

Negotiations Suspended, as Bankers Desire to Remain Neutral.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.—The negotiations between China and the four groups of bankers who arranged the currency reform loan of $50,000,000 have been suspended.

The international bankers concerned recently refused China's request for a temporary loan of $3,000,000 for her war fund. The bankers prefer to maintain a neutral attitude between the Chinese Government and the revolutionaries.

GEN. CHANG A SUICIDE?

One of Various Reports Sent to Revolutionists in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—News was received here to-day by the Chung Sai Yat Po that Gen. Chang Piao of the Imperial troops, who was sentenced to death for cowardice, had committed suicide. It is added that Viceroy Jui-Cheng of Hu-Pe and Hu-Nan Provinces escaped before he could be punished for a similar offense.

In Nanking the Viceroy is declared to be disarming the new army because of treachery, retaining arms and military supplies while sending the soldiers to stations in the loyal provinces. The finding of thirteen cases of dynamite at Nanking yesterday gave the Government great alarm.

Secretary Long Kiey-Chong of the Chinese National Association received a letter to-day from Charles D. Hilles, Secretary to President Taft, acknowledging the receipt of the telegram asking for the good offices of the United States in preserving the neutrality of other nations during the war. Mr. Hilles said he would place the matter before the President.

AMERICANS TOLD TO FLEE.

Legation Wants Women and Children at Missions to Go to Peking.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Chinese revolution is progressing steadily and rapidly from the interior toward the seaboard, according to information reaching the State Department.

Peking officials admit the loss of Hwang-Chow, fifty miles below Hankow. The whole line of the railroad between Peking and Hankow appears to be in danger of falling into the hands of the rebels.

All American women and children at the mission stations and schools along the railroad have been urged by the American legation to concentrate at the capital, where they can be protected.

The report that the important city of I-Chang has fallen into the hands of the insurgents has been officially confirmed. Order prevails there, but 15,000 natives, engaged on the railway construction, are peremptorily demanding their arrears of wages.

A CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA

Offered, Ready Made, to the Revolutionists by a Brooklyn Fenian.

A ready-made constitution was offered to the backers of the Chinese revolutionists in the Young Chinese Association's headquarters at 12 Mott Street yesterday. Andrew Jackson Meighér of 5,208 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, who drafted the document, read part of it to Chu S. Gun, Treasurer of the association, and assured him that it would guarantee universal suffrage, the single tax, and the election of a President direct by the people of China.

Meighan, who explained that he was interested in the last Fenian movement, had prepared the constitution for Mexico, but thought it would do equally well for China. He also assured the members of the Young Chinese Association that he was prepared to lead a legion of Americans to take part in the revolution in China, providing sufficient cash be forthcoming. Ing Jung, dressed in cowboy costume, had his picture taken at headquarters, and he, too, asserted that he was ready to lead a company of his compatriots to the front.

While it was said that money is being subscribed and forwarded to China to aid the revolutionists, the work is languishing because of the absence of the world President of the association, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who was expected to come here and personally help along the work. No one would say that he was in concealment, but all professed ignorance of his whereabouts.

There was a rumor in Chinatown that Secret Service men were inquiring about Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Chief Flynn of the local branch of the Secret Service said there must be some mistake in this, as he had not been instructed to take any action regarding the doctor or his work. At the Chinese Consul's office it was said that nothing was known there about Dr. Sun. One of the officials remarked:

"When it is known who is financing the revolution it will be seen what it amounts to."

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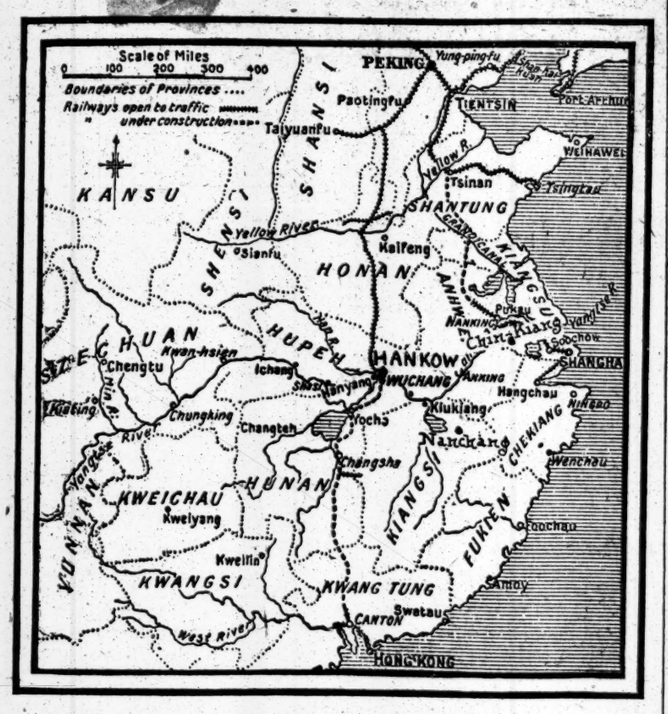
Map of the Disturbed Region in China



Showing Chang-Sha, Nan-Chang, and I-Chang, the Latest Important Cities to be Captured by the Revolutionists.

ROBBERS SLIPPED IN AS HE COUNTED CASH

Clerk Looked Up from His Work to Find Masked Men Confronting Him.

WOMAN GETS THE POLICE

Excited Man in the Street Sends In a Fire Alarm—Robber Pretends It's a Joke.

Louis Esposito, a clerk employed by Emil Trotter who runs a fruit and vegetable store at 343 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I., closed the store last night at 10 o'clock and was in the kitchen of Trotter's apartments in the rear on the second floor of the building counting the money taken in during the day and preparing to put it in the safe when he was suddenly confronted by two men, one of whom wore a mask and carried a revolver. The other was unmasked but armed with a long knife.

They had slipped quietly in the front door, which was unlocked, and, sneaking along the hallway, had not alarmed Mrs. Trotter, who was in the parlor, in the front, entertaining a visitor, Mrs. Julia Debray of 103 Smith Street.

Despite his danger, Esposito did not lose his nerve, and tried every expedient he could think of to delay the hold-up men, hoping that Mrs. Trotter would hear them. This hope was realized, for a moment later Mrs. Trotter looked into the room. She did not lose her nerve, either, but, without attracting the attention of the thieves, hurried away to get aid.

The Trotter home is almost opposite a police station. Mrs. Trotter went to the front window and gesticulated wildly. A man passing by saw her, and, thinking the house was on fire, summoned the firemen.

By this time there was much excitement outside the Trotter home, and a big crowd had collected in front of the building. Firemen were looking for the blaze and asking each other who was playing a practical joke. The police had not yet put in an appearance, however.

It was just at this point that the thieves, hearing the murmur of many voices outside the building, realized that they had to take flight. They dropped the packages of money they had gathered and ran along the hallway and down the stairs. They pushed into the heart of the crowd. Even then no one tried to stop them until Mrs. Trotter shouted: "There they go!"

With the crowd in full chase the men started at top speed along Fulton Street, one of them turning into Twombly Place, and making good his escape, while the other chose Washington Street. The latter was cornered in a hotel bar a block down the street by Fireman Wall of Engine Company 171 and John Benn of Hilldale Avenue. The police were notified by telephone of the capture, and Doorman Carroll took the prisoner to the station house. He said he was Arthur Peterson, 18 years old, of 153 Houston Street, this city. No weapon was found on him.

Mrs. Debray identified Peterson as the man who had carried the knife, and then the young man broke down. He said he did not know his companion's name, but had met him in this city, and was induced to go to Jamaica to play a practical joke on a friend.

"I was simply to do as he told me, and he said that no one would be arrested, and we would have a good laugh in the end," Peterson said.

Trotter, who had left the store just before his assisant closed up for the night, was away from home during all the excitement.

PROSECUTION RUSHES CASE AGAINST PASTOR

Continued from Page 1.

at the door of cell 47, where the pastor is confined in what is known as "Murderers' Row."

FATHER TO AID RICHESON.

Starts from His Virginia Home for Boston.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 23.—T. V. Richeson, father of the Rev. Clarence Richeson, left his home in Amherst County to-day for Boston for the announced purpose of consulting with his son. Before leaving Amherst Mr. Richeson expressed confidence in his son's innocence.

The elder Richeson and his family stoutly deny that the minister was ever engaged to Miss Avis Linnell, but that his interest in her ended in an admiration for her voice, which they say he believed should be cultivated.

HIS SISTERS TRAINED NURSES.

Always Spoke of Richeson in Terms of Admiration.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The Misses Lillie and Elizabeth Richeson, sisters of the Cambridge, Mass., pastor accused of murdering a former sweetheart, Avis Linnell of Hyannis, Mass., are skilled nurses, and often have had charge of patients treated by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. John K. Mitchell, and Dr. Francis X. Dercum of Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth Richeson was graduated from the Orthopedic Hospital Training School for Nurses, Eighteenth and Summer Streets. The sisters made their home for a time at 1,621 Race Street.

It is said by acquaintances of the sisters that they often referred to their brother, and always in admiration for his splendid character.

UNTRUE TO HIS WIFE, MACFARLAND ADMITS

Her Discovery of His Relations with Miss Bromley Drove Her to Suicide, He Suggests.

COUNSEL PREPARES DEFENSE

Consults Alienist, but Insanity Not Likely to be Set Up—Poison Victim's Body at Father's Home.

Allison B. MacFarland, under arrest in Newark, N. J., for the murder of his wife, Evelyn B. MacFarland, who was found dead of cyanide of potassium poisoning in the MacFarland home, 346 Park Avenue, Newark, last Wednesday morning, declared yesterday that he had been intimate with Florence Bromley, his one-time stenographer in Philadelphia, and suggested that his wife committed suicide because she had discovered that he had not abandoned relations with the young woman. When MacFarland and his wife occupied a house adjoining that of Miss Bromley and her parents three years ago it is said that MacFarland's fondness for the young woman caused Mrs. MacFarland to leave her home and go to her parents in Rockland, Me.

MacFarland's assertions were made to Frank M. McDermit, a lawyer who has had unusual success in murder cases and whom MacFarland retained yesterday morning. Mr. McDermit said last night that he was already at work on MacFarland's defense, but declined to tell what form this would take. He consulted yesterday with Dr. Walter S. Washington, a former county physician and a well-known alienst. It is not believed, however, that Mr. McDermit intends to advance insanity as a defense, should MacFarland be indicted. The case has not been presented yet to the Grand Jury, but it was intimated yesterday that Prosecutor Mott would go with it before the Grand Jury to-day.

It is considered probable that MacFarland's defense will be an effort to show that his wife committed suicide partly because of her discovery that he had continued his relations with Miss Bromley, and partly because of her loss of considerable property and jewelry which had been stored in Michigan. MacFarland went into no details over this loss, but said that it had occurred, and that his wife might have learned of it through letters in his pockets.

With his lawyer MacFarland apparently went frankly into details concerning his acquaintance with Miss Bromley and its effect on his wife. The acquaintance of the man and the girl began, as Prosecutor Mott learned several days ago, when they lived next door to each other in Viola Street, Philadelphia, and when MacFarland had an automobile supply business there. He took the girl into his office, and eventually Mrs. MacFarland left the city, though MacFarland stayed on for nearly another year.

It is believed that MacFarland effected a reconciliation with his wife shortly before their arrival in Newark six months ago, though prior to that time, MacFarland admitted yesterday, there had been talk between them of a divorce. He had admitted to his wife that he thought Miss Bromley "more vivacious and more interesting" than Mrs. MacFarland, and his wife on one occasion told him to "go live with the woman you love."

Steps toward a divorce had actually been taken in Vermont, MacFarland said, and had come to a halt over the possession of the children. Only this hitch had prevented a separation. Mrs. MacFarland wanted both her six-year-old son, Robert, and her daughter, Ruth, two years old, while MacFarland refused to give up the boy. The matter was allowed to rest then, according to what MacFarland told his counsel, and apparently Mrs. MacFarland imagined that MacFarland meantime had ceased corresponding with Miss Bromley. It was her discovery that MacFarland never had ceased the correspondence, made, MacFarland suggests, through letters in his pockets, which he now advances as a motive for her suicide.

Prosecutor Mott has summoned several witnesses to appear before the Grand Jury, and it is known that he would be pleased if Miss Bromley might be one of these. Detectives from his office have been in Philadelphia for several days, but it is not thought likely that Miss Bromley will appear in Newark to give testimony.

Besides the testimony of the doctors in the case, however, there will be laid before the Grand Jury the prisoner's own statement that he put poison in a former medicine bottle, and the testimony of Dr. William V. Gale, the physician called in by MacFarland, that the label on the bottle when he saw it apparently had been changed before County Physician McKenzie viewed it.

ROCKLAND, Me., Oct. 23.—The body of Mrs. Evelyn MacFarland, who died at her home in Newark, N. J., of cyanide of potassium poisoning, arrived to-day on the noon train. As soon as it had been prepared for burial it was taken to the home of the woman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Crockett, at 8 Purchase Street. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Crockett, it is understood, believes that his son-in-law is innocent of causing his daughter's death. He received from her last Wednesday a letter written the day before she was found dead. While refusing to show the letter, he is reported to have declared that it was a "cheery one," and that she said in it that MacFarland and her boy Robert had gone to New York. Because they were away, she said, she would not have to bother preparing any supper and therefore had decided to write.

Mr. Crockett is said to have denied that there was any intimation of suicide in the letter, and to have declared his belief that Mrs. MacFarland had met her death by accident. He also is said to have declared that he did not believe that his daughter's death had been the result of his son-in-law's relations with Florence Bromley.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—A Newark detective succeeded to-day in obtaining an interview with Florence Bromley. The meeting, which was arranged through Supt. of Police Taylor, took place in the office of Archibald T. Johnson, an attorney. None of those present would divulge what was the result of the conference. It is hinted, however, that Miss Bromley's family agreed to assist the Newark authorities so far as they are able.

No member of the Bromley family would discuss the case to-day. No response was made to the doorbell, and early in the afternoon a policeman was put on duty at the corner of the street to turn back reporters.

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Oculists and Opticians

64 East 23rd St., near Fourth Ave.
27 West 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
54 West 125th St., near Lenox Ave.
442 Columbus Ave., 81st and 82nd Sts.
76 Nassau St., near John St.
1009 Broadway, near Willo'by, Bklyn
489 Fulton St., opp. A. & S., Bklyn
597 Broad St., near Hahne's, Newark

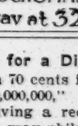
Advertisement of
JOHN DAVID
Edited by Brunnach

THE two jolly old humbugs of dress are "Custom" and "Convention." Their real names are *"Rut"* and *"Rust."* Overboard with them! They "Oslerize" you. Wear a youthful, cheerful Roelofs Hat that *face-flatters* and *poise-praises* you. A Roelofs spoils you for other hats, because it has the bonnie, buoyant air that makes you edge mirrorward.

In a Roelofs Derby or Soft Hat you won't be greeted with, "Hello! *old* man," but "You're getting *younger* by the minute."

Take a leaf from the Parisian's code-o'-the-mode, look your youngest and perch a rakish *Roelofs* on your head.

Made by Roelofs
Derbies, $3, $4, $7
Soft Hats, $3 to $20



JOHN DAVID
ROELOFS HATS
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Calls for a Diagram.

"A man with 70 cents is happier than a man with $70,000,000," says John Burroughs. By giving a recipe on how it's done, the good gray philosopher will confer a favor on about 70,000,000 non-millionaires.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IF you are fastidious enough to appreciate a beverage that sends a thrill of pleasure to every human sense and makes drinking healthful and inspiring, order a bottle of

Evans' Ale

with beefsteak, chops, oysters or rarebit, and see what a rich and rare treat it is.

To be sure of getting Brewery Bottling look for Trademark on Cap.

Restaurants, Grocers, Dealers

ESCALATORS. ESCALATORS. ESCALATORS. ESCALATORS.

This Is the Age of Tunnel, Subway, and Elevated Railroads

THE age of marvelous feats in transit problems that seem the limit of engineering science. Great Transportation Interests actuated by the Spirit of the Times have provided transit facilities wonderful in efficiency, speed, comfort and safety;—are building lines and stations of colossal dimensions and capacity;—yet, although these improvements involve to an increasing extent the use of lower and upper levels—that land you underground or up in the air—in most of these stations the laborious old-time stairways and inclines ***are still to persist.*** Inconsiderately you and your family must still continue, with great sacrifice of vitality, mental vigor, and loss of time and money—to laboriously drag yourselves, your heavy baggage and bundles up and down heart-straining, nerve-racking, energy-sapping stairs and inclines, ***because you make no determined demand for modern methods of relief.***

Are you to silently submit to this unnecessary burden of real labor, when economic and humane inventions already perfected stand ready to move you up or down, quickly, safely, comfortably, and without physical effort?

Is your personal health and comfort to count for naught after you are landed at your destination?

Will you make no effort to conserve your energy, save your time, promote your comfort, and relieve congestion?

Escalators, or Moving Stairways, are the People's Most Needed Facilities—Without Them the Whole Scheme of Rapid Transit and Terminal Completeness is Defeated

Escalators, or Moving Stairways, have proved the key to progress where the safe, quick and comfortable handling of large masses of people is concerned, not only in public service stations, but also in the great stores and mills. Escalators have demonstrated that they are indispensable wherever they have been installed. Actual every-day experience for over ten years has shown that Escalators have solved the difficult phase of the transportation problem. Escalators should be in every public place where the safe and speedy removal of people from one level to another is a pressing necessity—and when the public arises with one accord and demands more Escalators, they will be forthcoming.

The Voice of the Public Has Been Backward in Demanding Such Facilities. Now Is the Time for New York's Permanent, Commuting, Transient, Commercial and Industrial Army to Speak.

With wise foresight and judgment, London's busiest Terminal Station has just contracted for the installation of Escalators. The Pennsylvania Station, Hudson Terminal, and a few of the Subway and Elevated stations have Escalators already installed.

The question of Escalators, or Moving Stairways, is as yet undetermined in these other stations built and stations planned.

With the same genuine desire to serve the public that prompted the building of great stations, the Transportation Interests are only waiting for a more definite expression from the public as to its demands before granting this boon to laboring humanity. ***It is time for the public to speak,*** to call on personally, to write, to telephone—anything to make it plain that Escalators, or Moving Stairways, are imperative.

Now and Forever, Walk—
or Write! Telephone!! Talk!!!

STILL TRYING TO FILL M'NAMARA JURY BOX

Belief That The Los Angeles Times Was Dynamited No Bar to Acceptance, Court Holds.

DEFENSE OPPOSES RULING

More Talesmen Excused Because of Scruples Against Capital Punishment or Hatred of Unions.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 23.—Only six men were in the jury box and eighteen left of the original 125 veniremen summoned to try James B. McNamara for murder when court convened to-day, at the beginning of the third week. No juror had qualified finally. Three of the six—Seaborn Manning, Robert Bain, and F. D. Green—had only been "passed" or temporarily accepted. Soon after court opened, Veniremen A. C. Robinson and A. R. McIntosh were excused by Judge Walter Bordwell because they were opposed to conviction in a capital case on circumstantial evidence.

Belief that the plant was destroyed by dynamite will not necessarily bar talesmen from the jury box: Judge Bordwell decided to-day that Talesman George W. McKee, who held such views, would give a fair verdict, but there is no chance that McKee will be accepted, as the defense can use a peremptory challenge to get rid of him.

The Judge in his ruling said:

"Juror McKee testified that he had a definite opinion as to the cause of the explosion, and that it would require evidence to remove that opinion. He has, however, stated positively that, notwithstanding that opinion, which he formed entirely from reading statements in the public journals and from public rumor and notoriety, he could act as a juror in this case impartially and fairly upon the matters to be submitted to him.

"I do not think the court is bound by the mere statement of a prospective juror that he could so act. But if the court is satisfied from the juror's statement that he can act thus fairly and impartially, the court has no discretion, but must allow that the juror is qualified."

"Will that govern all classes of jurors who have an opinion on the cause?" inquired Attorney Joseph Scott of the defense.

"Why do you ask that question?" asked the Judge.

"Well, we want to know where we are at."

"Do you think I would act partially to one side or another. We'll pass on each thing as we come to it."

The attorneys for the defense were dissatisfied and argued that if McKee were allowed to act believing that the building was blown up by dynamite, the prosecution would have just so much less of its case to prove to him. Attorney Darrow read some of McKee's answers.

"I have given the matter careful consideration," Judge Bordwell said, interrupting him.

"All we can do then is to save our exception," said Mr. Darrow.

Judge Bordwell was late in arriving and court did not convene until 10:22 o'clock. Judge Bordwell announced that his ruling of Friday disallowing the challenge of E. C. Robinson was set aside on account of the tangled record and would interrogate him again.

The court gave several illustrations as to the meaning of circumstantial evidence, and Robinson maintained that he fully understood, but would not convict on it, and Judge Bordwell reversed his ruling by excusing Robinson.

A. R. McIntosh also was challenged by the State and upon being questioned by the court as to his views against inflicting the death penalty on circumstantial evidence, he was excused.

Willis F. Oliver, purchasing agent for a meat packing concern, was the first talesman examined to-day. He objected to capital punishment, whereupon Judge Bordwell excused him.

E. C. Hauser was Vice President of a meat packing company which had trouble with labor unions, a strike having occurred several years ago. Hauser declared that on personal investigation he reached the conclusion that dynamite destroyed the Times Building, and this led to his being excused.

Talesman P. C. Thompson, manager and stockholder of a stone company, admitted a prejudice "against labor unions as a whole," and was excused also.

JUSTICE HOUGHTON SUES.

Wants Hotel Majestic to Pay for Jewels Stolen from His Wife.

Supreme Court Justice James Warren Houghton of Saratoga, who sat for some time as one of the Justices of the Appellate Division of this department, has started a suit in the Supreme Court against the Hotel Majestic to recover $1,500, on a claim assigned by his wife. He obtained an order yesterday for the examination before trial of Joseph J. Rothstein, Secretary of the hotel company.

Justice Houghton sets up that during March, 1910, when he and his wife were guests of the hotel, jewelry worth $1,480 and $20 in cash was stolen from the bureau in his rooms. The stolen jewelry consisted of a pair of diamond earrings, an opal ring set with emeralds and diamonds, a ring with three diamonds, a turquoise ring with two diamonds, two half-circle rings with five diamonds each, a pearl half-circle ring with five pearls, a ring with six diamonds, and an emerald and ruble ring with diamonds.

The hotel pleaded that the management had posted notices that guests must keep their valuables in a hotel safe provided for that purpose. Justice Houghton, in a separate statement, has pleaded that the hotel is a residence hotel and cannot enforce the rule, and that, moreover, the jewels were such that a woman in Mrs. Houghton's station in life wears for personal daily adornment, and that the hotel was bound to provide a safe place in the rooms for their keeping and to provide proper locks for the apartment doors.

LIVES IN FOUR STATES.

Ranch Extends Into Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—When Fred Terron, a stock man, came to Kansas City yesterday with a herd of cattle, he for a time was puzzled as to what State to register from. He explained that he lived in four States—Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona—his ranch extending into all four and his house standing on the point where they meet.

Mr. Terron eats his meals in Colorado, sleeps in Utah, has his "best room" in New Mexico, and his kitchen extends into Arizona. Mr. Terron gets his mail at Cortez, Col., but votes in Utah, because he sleeps in that State. His legal business he does at the county seat of Apache County, Arizona, because most of his ranch lies in that State. The windmill which pumps water for his stock is in New Mexico, but the trough is in Arizona.

Carnegie Statue Gift of Partners.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23.—A life size bronze statue of Andrew Carnegie is to be erected in the foyer of the Music Hall in Carnegie Institute here, as a tribute from his former junior partners in the steel business. Foundations for the statue are now being laid, and it is expected to be in place for unveiling at the Founder's Day exercises of the Institute next April. The statue is being designed by J. Massy Rhind, who designed the four massive bronze statues of Shakespeare, Angelo, Mozart, and Galileo, that rest on either side of the main entrance to the institute.

CITY CAN SAVE $15,000,000.

Commissioner Fosdick Says It Might Come from Salary and Wage Items.

Commissioner of Accounts Raymond B. Fosdick, in an address at the Budget Exhibit, at 330 Broadway, yesterday, said that it would be possible for the city to cut off $15,000,000 from its budget for 1912 if scientific management was applied. He said:

"The budget for 1910 was $174,000,000. Fully $50,000,000 of this sum is represented by interest and the redemption of bonds. No economy can be effected there. Of the remainder, $80,000,000 went for salaries and wages. The next largest item is $5,000,000 for supplies. If there is any thoroughgoing economy to be effected in the city's budget, therefore, it must relate to the $80,000,000 which is now expended for salaries and wages. Before any real economy can be effected it must first be determined whether the results obtained from the expenditure of this sum of $80,000,000 are commensurate with the amount paid; in other words, whether the city is obtaining in efficient service an adequate return for its money. It is right here that the principle of the application of scientific management is to be made. This principle is to increase production, thereby reducing its unit cost. In order to apply this principle to the city budget we must first have a thorough knowledge of all the facts. We must know what the work is that is to be performed and paid for. We must know what it costs at the present time; we must determine what the best methods are for its performance; we must know whether the amount of work adequately represents the needs of the city; we must know what the work under proper methods and proper organization ought to cost. In other words, we must establish standards by which the city's work may be judged and tested. Supplied with these standards, the Board of Estimate will be in a position to determine what moneys are to be appropriated for the different grades of work.

"It is just as possible to apply Mr. Taylor's principle of scientific management to city government as it is to an industrial concern, and it is obvious that the results of this application will be even greater in the case of the city government than they would be in the case of a private concern.

"We propose, in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts in the coming year, to institute such studies as I have outlined. I believe that we have an organization in the office to make such an analysis, and to establish such standards. We have already effected a saving of 50 per cent. in the salary and wages of the Bureau of Sewers of the Borough of Manhattan through the application of such methods. With this increase of expenditure has come an increase of efficiency amounting to nearly 400 per cent. This is not the only force in the city government where similar economies have been effected through the work of this office.

"As I have indicated above, if the city wishes to avoid a $260,000,000 budget in 1913 the only way to do it is to effect a saving in the salaries and wages account. If a 50 per cent. saving is capable in this bureau it would be equally possible to effect a similar saving in other bureaus doing the same class of work."

American Consul Home After 25 Years.

H. Tuck Sherman, American Vice Consul General at Antwerp, with his wife, arrived here yesterday on his first visit to his native land in twenty-five years. They were passengers on the Red Star liner Vaderland. Mr. Sherman comes from Boston. His wife is an Englishwoman, and this is her first visit to America. He said that Antwerp is coming to the front as the greatest diamond market in the world. It will soon surpass Amsterdam, in his opinion.

TRADE Emperor MARK
GOLD LABEL SHIRTS

ASK your dealer to-day and if he cannot show you, look for one who can. The slight trouble will pay you handsomely, for you will learn in the first EMPEROR GOLD LABEL you buy the real meaning of shirt style and good service for a single dollar. Exclusive patterns and a class of workmanship never before put into a shirt at the price.

Ask the man who wears one

RED LABEL EMPEROR SHIRTS, $1.50 UP.

At Your Dealers'
Phillips-Jones Co.
Makers,
502-504 Broadway, N. Y.

PEASE PIANOS

It is the individuality of tone that makes the PEASE PIANO a favorite.

There are more makes of pianos to-day on the market than ever, but there is no one piano that is like the Pease in the depth and "singing" qualities of its tone. Manufacturer's price and our special 3-year payment plan does not make your piano costly. Excellent pianos to rent. Used pianos of our own and other high-grade makes at very LOW prices.

Write for catalogue and special list of used pianos.

PEASE PIANO CO.,
34 Flatbush Ave.
Open Saturday Evenings.
Phone 4079 Main.

GENTLEMEN,
their wives and daughters will find the quiet and comfort of a well-ordered private residence, together with the advantages of a modern hotel, at

Hotel Algonquin
59 to 65 West 44th St.
"The Club Block of New York."
Rooms with private bath, $2.50 and upward the day. Correspondence solicited. FRANK CASE.

NAME MRS. GARRETT IN HANSON WILL SUIT

Theosophist Relatives Say She Used Fraud to Influence Making of Father's Will.

$600,000 ESTATE INVOLVED

Members of Point Loma Colony Declare Mrs. Garrett Was Once with Them, but Recanted.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23.—The trial of the sensational suit to break the will of the late President of the Central of Georgia Railroad, Major John F. Hanson, who left an estate valued at more than $600,000, was begun here to-day before Judge Pendleton.

Theosophy figures in the suit and also in the relations of Major Hanson with Mrs. J. H. McVickar of New York, who was formerly the wife of T. Mitchell Horner, whom she divorced. Mrs. McVickar is a daughter of Isaac Emerson of Baltimore and da sister of Mrs. McKim of New York.

The effort to break the will is being made by Major Hanson's widow, one of his daughters, Mrs. Fannie Hanson White, and the widow of his only son, Mrs. Estelle Hanson, who allege that the will is the result of fraud and misrepresentation. The contestants are theosophists and belong to the colony at Point Loma, Cal.

Major Hanson left the bulk of his fortune to his second daughter, Mrs. Annie Garrett of Baltimore and her children. The sums left to the contesting heirs were so fixed that they might have only the income so long as they remained theosophists. If, however, they forsook theosophy and left Point Loma, Major Hanson stipulated they might control the principal.

In the will Major Hanson denounced theosophy and alleged it had wrecked his home, causing his wife and children to leave him.

The contesting heirs set up that the will offered for probate is not the real will of Major Hanson, that it was obtained from him by fraud and misrepresentations on the part of his daughter, Mrs. Annie Hanson Garrett.

The contestants assert that Mrs. Garrett had been a theosophist, but after ceasing to be a member of the society induced Major Hanson to believe that other heirs who clung to membership could not own property in their own right but must hand it over to the theosophists to be held in common by that society. At the time of his death Major Hanson was being sued for divorce. His wife said much in her bill about the attentions of her husband to Mrs. J. H. McVickar, who was then the wife of T. Mitchell Horner. This feature is made much of by the contestants of the will, who allege that Major Hanson, despite his wife's bitter protest, took Mrs. McVickar, then Mrs. T. Mitchell Horner, into his home and made her practically a member of his family.

Sensational evidence is expected during the trial. More than a dozen of the ablest lawyers in Georgia are employed, and the Theosophical Society has attorneys here from Point Loma to look after its interests. The contestants have lived at Point Loma as members of the theosophical colony for years.

NEWPORT ROCKED BY SHELLS

Glass Broken in Homes in Line of Target Practice at Fort Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 23.—Annual target practice at Fort Adams began this afternoon with mortars, whose shells, aimed at floating targets, with some excellent results, flew over the homes of Summer residents. Open windows gave homes a chilly atmosphere, and all pictures were unhung, ornaments removed, and other precautions taken to guard against damage. The shock from each shell fired rocked houses all over Newport, and some windows were broken. Every one on Halidon Hill who could leave did so during the practice. As Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman was ill, she was unable to leave her residence, which was directly in the line of the shell firing. Panes of glass in the barracks of the 129th Coast Artillery Company at Fort Adams were broken from the concussion.

A few shots were fired from rifles at Fort Wetherill at Jamestown which shook that town considerably. The firing of mortars close to the sickroom of Ida Lewis at Lime Rock Lighthouse had its effect upon the patient. The War Department will be asked to change the time of target practice to June. In line of the shell firing are the residences of Mrs. French Vanderbilt, A. Livingston Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones, Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Rosa A. Grosvenor, Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton.

RAINEY SENDS A TIGER HOME.

Also Lion and Leopard Cubs That He Captured in Africa.

A number of wild animals, shipped by Paul Rainey of this city, who has just left the East African hunting ground, where he went over the route taken by the Roosevelt party, arrived yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis. Most of the animals are for the New York Zoo. There are twenty-eight cases in the shipment, and the specimens include two lion cubs, two leopard cubs, many monkeys, wild dogs, a tiger, and other smaller animals. All arrived in good health.

The sea voyage had not improved the temper of the leopards, for one of them scratched the hand of Thomas Wells, who had them in charge. The lion cubs were playful, and each day Wells took them out for a gambol. They are about the size of St. Bernard dogs.

Men's $4.00 Shoes
a sale beginning today
at $2.85

¶ Already the frost of depletion has nipped some of our 1911 shoe styles in the bud. We find a number of this season's styles broken in sizes, and as this is regarded as a felony in our Shoe Department, the entire balance of these shoes will be offered today at 2.85 regardless of their more liberal claims on the public pocket.

¶ In speaking of broken sizes, however, you must not infer that they are broken to any appreciable extent. They are broken only in the sense that a broken link means a broken chain. The full complement of sizes is not here, in every style, but there is still such a wide range of sizes that practically any man can get what he wants, in one or more styles, provided he comes early enough.

¶ Models are button, Blucher and straight lace, in all the new 1911 styles. Leathers include patent colt, gun metal, vici kid and some tan Russia calf.

The Collar Question

¶ Nothing more necessary to comfort than a well-fitting collar, and nothing more annoying to man's sweet disposition than a collar which refuses to co-operate with the neckband for the wearer's peace of mind. We go to England for collars. Made by Virgoe, Middleton & Company, and made right. Poke, wing or double collars, in all sizes and heights. Heavy in weight and look the part.

Imported collars 25c

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

CRICHTON BROS.
Silversmiths of London

Old English Silver
At London Prices

A Special Exhibition of
Old English Silver
of the XVII and XVIII Centuries.

636 Fifth Avenue Corner 51st St.
LONDON: 22 OLD BOND STREET

GIRL VISITORS SEE NAVAL CADETS HAZED

Upper Classman at Annapolis Puts Undergraduates Through Exhausting Exercises.

SLIGHT CLUE TO OFFENDER

If He Is Found Classmates, It Is Declared, May Force Him to Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 23.—A member of the second class after chapel on Sunday hazed two fourth class men in the presence of two young women who were guests at the dance the evening before. The hazing took place in Bancroft Hall, and consisted of requiring a number of exhausting physical exercises. The young women, who were apparently friends of the upper class men, looked on and tittered.

Members of the second class announce that if they learn the name of the hazer they will suggest that he hand in his resignation and will send him to Coventry if he does not do it. The fourth class men did not know their tormentor, but recognized his class by his service stripes.

After their enforced exercise one of them appealed to a member of the second class and was told that he would be supported in his protest. The members of the class then set to work to find the guilty man. They have not been successful so far, but the search will be continued.

At the office of the Superintendent it was said that there was no official report of the matter, but that certain information had come to the attention of the authorities. It was stated that an investigation was being made and that hazing would not be tolerated. It was further stated that Supt. Gibbon intends to take every means to stamp out hazing.

It is understood that one of the young women present at the hazing is from Washington and the other from Philadelphia. Second class men say the young women will not be welcome guests at future functions at the Academy.

ROBBERS KILL TWO ITALIANS.

In Attacking Cabin Two Thieves Are Wounded and Later Arrested.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Consula Musilino and a man said to be Ross Serto are under arrest charged with murdering two Italians, father and son, named Dusante, in their house a mile north of Newark, last evening.

The murders were committed while an attempt was being made to rob the Dusantes, who were said to have kept a large sum of money in their lonely home. The son was killed immediately, the father lived until this morning, and was able to identify one of the assailants.

The attack on the Dusantes, who were engaged as bridge tenders on a railroad at a point one mile north of Newark, was made about 7 o'clock last night. The robbers stole up to the Dusante house, and without warning attacked the inmates. Shots were fired, the father and son, with guns, attempting to defend themselves.

Both robbers were wounded by the volleys that were fired by the Dusantes. One of the robbers, said to be Serte, was so badly hurt that the police, who went to the place easily caught him last night. A posse arrested Musilino to-day.

To Make Room

For new goods we have reduced the prices on hundreds of desks way below cost.

Here is just a sample of the saving you can make if you act at once.

A 66-inch $84.00 oak roll top desk reduced to $42.00.

A 60-inch $50.00 mahogany flat top desk reduced to $23.00.

A 50-inch $100.00 oak roll top desk reduced to $40.00.

Make a mental note—right now—to either phone Cortlandt 5477, or call.

You can never appreciate until you call at our store the great saving that awaits you.

Derby Desk Co.
165 Broadway
10th Floor

A Trade Secret Disclosed

Every piano dealer in America, every piano manufacturer (no matter what instrument it is his interest to exploit) recognizes the artistic superiority of three great pianos.

Two of these are distinctly concert instruments.

For concert purposes there are no finer pianos in the world.

But the most enthusiastic supporters of these pianos, if they are really frank, will have to tell you that their tone has a metallic brilliancy.

The professional solo-pianist demands a piano that has this characteristic, but such an instrument *is not the best piano for you or for me,—is not* the piano for the home.

What their tone gains in brilliancy must (at the present stage of piano-making at least) be lost in mellowness, fulness, and sonority.

Every piano manufacturer and dealer recognizes that these very qualities of mellowness, fulness, and sonority have made the Hardman the piano of the musical home.

They have also brought it into the daily life of many great singers who want, to accompany their voice, a tone of sympathetic richness rather than metallic brilliancy.

You cannot tell what a piano is by just looking at it nor can you be satisfied with any explanation of the mere construction of a work of industrial art—you must witness or hear what it does.

There is one reason which accounts for the Hardman's full and luscious tone, and also for its unexampled durability.

Its construction is so robust and sturdy, its hammers are so felted, its keyboard so supported, its big, full sounding board so ribbed that it actually "improves with use."

No mere phrase this last, but a statement of actual fact.

This is why the Hardman has lent itself so peculiarly to the player-piano idea, as shown in the Autotone.

Again, the brilliant tone which some makers have secured in their Concert Grands becomes, by reason of the shorter strings and small area of sounding board in an Upright or Small Grand, of a metallic thinness.

This explains why the smaller pianos of these makers are not so highly regarded by musicians as their concert instruments.

The smaller Hardmans, on the other hand, are the equal of the larger instruments.

It is doubtful if there be in the world to-day a more thoroughly artistic piano than the Hardman Upright or Small Grand.

It is certain that there is not one so permanent in its every quality or so satisfying to the intelligent musical taste.

The Hardman in *all* its forms is the home piano, the singers' piano, the musicians' piano.

Hardman Peck & Company
Founded 1842.

Brooklyn Branch,
524 Fulton Street.

Hardman House, New York
433 Fifth Avenue, bet. 38th and 39th Sts.

THE DANES JEER COOK IN DENMARK

Large Force of Police to Protect Him at His Lecture to Bolster His Polar Yarn.

HIS LAST CLAIM EXPOSED

Box He Left in the Arctic and Its Contents Exhibited in Copenhagen—Explorer Sent It Home, with an Interview Discrediting Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 23.—Dr. Cook and his wife arrived here to-night and were received at the station by a great mob, jeering and laughing.

Some citizens asked the police to prohibit Dr. Cook's lecture, announced for to-morrow, but the Police Director has allowed the affair to take place. A large police force will be present defend Cook against violence.

Cook says he has given up his projected European lecture tour and will lecture only in this city.

The last mails from Copenhagen brought news indicating that Dr. Cook would find on his arrival there that the people of the Danish capital who received him with such hospitality and trustfulness when he returned from his arctic journey two years ago had just had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the contents of the famous box of "proofs" he left behind at Etah, to which he referred throughout the controversy over his north polar claims as certain to vindicate him in the eyes of the world.

Most of the contents of that famous box are now on exhibition in the publication office of the Politiken, one of the leading Danish newspapers. All it contained was a damaged sextant, with one of its mirrors and its artificial horizon missing; four burning glasses, a pocket barometer, and a Fahrenheit thermometer. Only the sextant and the burning glasses have reached the Danish capital. The other instruments are in the igloo of Itukusuk, one of the Eskimos who accompanied Dr. Cook on his so-called journey to the "Big Nail."

Itukusuk is an Eskimo with a grievance. In an interview he gave to Dr. Peter E. Freuchen, the Danish explorer, who recovered the box of "proofs," printed in a recent issue of the Politiken, Itukusuk declared that he had been swindled by Dr. Cook and that he took possession of the doctor's instruments in lieu of promised pay, which did not materialize. Explorer Freuchen struck a bargain with the Eskimo, and sent along the exhibits to the city of Cook's first short-lived triumph.

According to Itukusuk, the box left behind at Etah, Greenland, by Dr. Cook, did not contain a line of writing of any kind. Dr. Freuchen's interview with the Eskimo, translated from the account in the Politiken, follows:

"We stand on an ice floe—four of us—dressing a walrus we had just caught. It is a fine company—three arctic celebrities and myself.

"First, there is Itukusuk, Dr. Cook's traveling companion. Then there is Inukitsorg, who went to the north pole with Peary. The third is Menl, the Eskimo who spent thirteen years in America and is known all over New York. We are cutting the walrus. The blood is welling forth over the blanching ice in floods, and the steam rises high into the air. The walrus has fed on the finest oysters just before he was caught, and oysters in that form would tickle the palate of any gourmand. Life is beautiful after all—even in the frozen North.

"It is very mild and as we lie down to rest after our meal we surrender to memories and reflection. Itukusuk is the first to speak.

"'This reminds me of the Winter I spent at Sparbo,' says Itukusuk. 'We caught five walrusses. We utilized only the fat and left the meat and the skins for the foxes.'

"'Was that when you were with Dr. Cook?' I asked.

"'Yes, that was when we lived in the house at Sparbo—Cook and Apilak and I.'

"'Did you like Dr. Cook?'

"'I don't like people who lie,' he replied. 'That is all.'

"In saying this, Itukusuk has no reference to the north pole claim. That does not interest him. He is thinking of his own interest, which suffered during the trip with Cook. Before the Eskimo departed with him, Dr. Cook had shown them many fine gifts he would bestow upon them for accompanying him, but all they received when they returned was a pocketknife and a few matches. Itukusuk believes that is not enough for two years' service. I thought so, too, and we all laughed most heartily. Itukusuk laughed as much as anybody over his bad business venture with Dr. Cook.

"Inukitsorg interjects, with a show of pride, that he was better treated—he who had been with Peary.

"'Well, of course,' says Itukusuk, with a sigh, 'you were all the way up to the Big Nail' [the Navel of the Earth is the verbatim translation.]. We went no further than we could use the big mountains there for our guide when we returned. For all that one might have expected something more. But that's Dr. Cook; he never used to pay much."

"Inasmuch as all Dr. Cook gave his Eskimos was worth about 15 ore, (less than 5 cents,) it is plain that he has not squandered any money in connection with his travels.

"Itukusuk came to Dr. Cook with ten dogs, which were used on their trip. He lost them all. He was never reimbursed for the loss. He has only five dogs now. But, worst of all, he has not yet found a wife. There are not enough women in his tribe to go all around. When he left with Dr. Cook there were some young girls who were about to reach the age where they could marry. While he was away they were taken by younger men, and it will be at least a full year before there will be another young girl for Itukusuk to bring home to his iglo.

"'Have you heard that Dr. Cook claimed that he had reached the "Big Nail?"' I asked Itukusuk.

"'Yes; but at the time I did not wish to contradict him, for it would have looked as if it was because he gave me so little in pay for my work,' says the Eskimo.

"'How is that?'

"'It would look as if I made him out a liar out of anger because he cheated us.'

"'Did you get nothing but the pocketknife and the matches from him?'

"'No, but I thought I ought to get something more, and for that reason I took the glass he used to look at the sun through. He left it behind in a box at Etah, and he did not say that we mustn't take it.'

"I asked him if he would sell it, and we soon struck a bargain.

"'Well,' I said after we had agreed to the price. 'I suppose Cook will say that it is his property when I return home.'

"'You can keep it, until he gives you the guns and knives and all he promised me,' said Itukuuk, 'I took the thing in play.'

"'Were there no books or papers in the box?'

"'No, there were only the instruments and some old stuff.'

"'Are you certain that there were no books or papers? The children may have taken them for toys?' I suggested.

"'I am certain. He always wrote in two little books, and those he took along when he left us. He wrote in the little books during the Winter when we lived at Sparbo.'

"At this point Menek suggests that it is time for us to row ashore. We enter our kayaks, and the interview is at an end.

"I send you the sextant. It has been lying at the bottom of Itukusuk's toolbox. One mirror had been lost, so I suppose it is of no value for scientific purposes. How Cook could have used it is difficult to see. When I got hold of it it lay under a heap of saws, axes and nails, and other stuff.

"When Itukusuk declares that there was no line of writing in the box Dr. Cook left behind it is the absolute truth. All the Eskimos confirm this statement. The box itself contained, besides the sextant, a thermometer and a pocket barometer. They are still in the possession of Itukusuk. He wants to keep them, and I have not urged him to give them up. All the instruments are of value only as curiosities.

"At last there was the medicine chest of Dr. Cook. That was in the possession of his other traveling companion, Apilak. This Winter I poured all the contents of it on the snow. Absolutely no defense can be made by Dr. Cook for leaving its contents with the Eskimos. What good does it do that the bottles are labeled poison, when the Eskimos cannot read?

"I have talked with the Eskimos as to what were the possibilities of Dr. Cook returning. They tell me that he had better keep away. He does not rank very high in the respect of these simple people. For him to fit out a party would be impossible. His name is a byword all through the arctic. His whie companion Frānke—"the great chef," as he was called—sold all that Cook had pomised his party for foxskins. But Cook is known here as a man whose word is not the truth.

"'Well, I can't say anything against that,' declares Itukusuk. 'Cook was made that way. Perhaps he cannot help it.'"

Dr. Freuchen's letter was written from Nordre Umanak, Greenland, last August. Itukusuk and Apilak, The Politiken learns from another source, have received an offer of an engagement with a Danish theatrical company which is now presenting a comic opera built on Dr. Cook's north pole venture.

Dr. Cook's Last Claim Exploded.

De. Peter E. Freuchen.

The Box He Left in the Arctic, the Explorer Who Recovered It, and What It Contained.

MILITIA GUARDS COWETA.

Four Men Wounded in Attempt to Suppress Negro Riots.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Oct. 23.—With two dead and four desperately wounded in last night's race riot at Coweta, twenty miles north of Muskogee, the State militia is maintaining martial law to-day in the disturbed town, and searching the homes of negroes for arms. The soldiers have arrested many negroes and others are under surveillance.

The dead are J. D. Beavers, City Attorney, shot to death by Ed. Suddeth, a negro. Ed. Suddeth, negro, rescued from hanging by the authorities only to be riddled with bullets as the authorities attempted to take him from Coweta.

The seriously hurt are Carmen Oliver, white; wounded during general fighting. Stellar Thompson, white. Ed Ruse, who resisted arrest and with other negroes defied the City Marshal and his posse; probably fatally wounded. John R. Thomas, a section foreman, attacked early to-day by a mob of negroes; probably fatally hurt.

When the news of the troops coming spread early to-day among the negroes in Coweta and the surrounding country, order was restored. Later in the day white men and negroes from the outlying districts began to arrive in Coweta. Herman Rea, white, was halted, he says, near the outsgirts of Coweta by two negroes carrying rifles. After searching Rea the negroes permitted him to proceed.

BURNHAM'S BRAVERY PROVED

Pictures of the Dixie IV. Just Before Her Wreck Show Him at the Wheel.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Frederick K. Burnham of New York City was exonerated to-day by Justice Toms of Kenmore, who last week found the New York man guilty of cowardice and criminal negligence in the wrecking on Sept. 16 last of the racing boat Dixie IV., when a spectator was fatally injured.

Attorneys appeared before Justice Toms to-day and produced photographs taken at the time the Dixie was wrecked, showing that Mr. Burnham was sticking to his post at the wheel when the boat was a short distance from the shore.

Witnesses swore Mr. Burnham was thrown over the stern when the boat hit the rocks.

DIES WITH HER SIX CHILDREN

Mother Locks All in the House, Applies Oil and a Match.

BRADDOCK, N. D., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Axel Johnson, wife of a farmer living near here, locked herself and her six little children in their home to-day and set the house on fire. All were burned. Johnson was working in a field some distance from the house when the tragedy occurred.

Neighbors believe that Mrs. Johnson locked and barricaded doors, nailed down the windows and saturated the room with oil before she applied a match. They rushed to the house, but rescue was impossible. The bodies were found in a corner of the living room under the smouldering mass where they had huddled together when the flames surrounded them. It is believed her mind was affected.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J.B.GREENHUT.Pres. 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK

Go Elsewhere to "Shop" Come HERE to Buy

One of The Big Store's executives overheard this advice given by one woman to another, yesterday.

And, really, in this crisp sentence of but eight words is CRYSTALLIZED a WORLD OF WISDOM. In it is embodied a UNIVERSE of SOUND COMMON SENSE.

It is just the TRUISM contained in the remark quoted that we are impressing upon the great public day by day in our advertisements; and what is MORE important, BACKING UP EVERY WORD of our newspaper admonitions with THE GOODS THEMSELVES.

Big Store merchandise IS the VERY BEST that it is possible to obtain FOR A GIVEN PRICE. It MUST be so, otherwise it wouldn't find place on our shelves. It IS so because manufacturers recognize the ENORMOUS output of this establishment, and hence extend to the Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. organization a consideration NEVER accorded to purchasers of lesser importance in the commercial world.

Dollar for dollar The Big Store customers receive BETTER value than anywhere else in Greater New York—it isn't even too broad a claim to say, than anywhere else on this continent!

So it is that we have continually present in our minds that SPLENDID COMMERCIAL CALL TO ACTION, that principle which makes the MULTITUDES friends of The Big Store:

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere."

Many Big Sales Are Scheduled for Today

In Our MAIN Building:
EVERYTHING for wear, to eat, to drink and for sport.

In Our GREENHUT Building:
EVERYTHING for the home.

$30,000 to Charity

We give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions shall receive this money.
It Costs You Nothing to Vote

S.H. Complimentary Stamps Free

These will be distributed TODAY in our GREENHUT Building, Premium Parlor, Third Floor.

Only 100 Free Stamps Good in Any One Book

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

AIR RECONNAISSANCE OF TURKS' POSITION

First in the History of Warfare Made by an Italian Officer from Tripoli.

FINDS ENEMY IN AN OASIS

Well Known Constantinople Firms in Peril Owing to Financial Situation Caused by War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRIPOLI, Oct. 23.—Lieut. Piazzi today, for the first time in the history of warfare, made from this place an aerial reconnaissance against a hostile position.

The airman circled over the desert in a Nieuport monoplane and located the Turkish infantry, intrenched in the Zanzur Oasis, between twelve and twenty miles from Tripoli. The weather was favorable for an even more complete reconnaissance.

The airman's flight above Tripoli created an extraordinary sensation among the native populace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23.—The political crisis is reacting on the financial situation and endangering a number of firms of proved credit.

The Banque de Metelin has suspended payment for a fortnight because of the scarcity of gold. The Banque de Salonique to-day had to cope with a run of depositors.

Enver Bey is said to be in command of the Turks at Bengazi.

TURKISH BOAT CHASED LINER.

Experience of the Martha Washington, Now Here, in Gulf of Patras.

The first real touch of the war on the other side of the Atlantic was brought into port last evening by the Austro-American liner Martha Washington. The steamship came from Triest, Patras, and Palermo. After leaving Patras the Martha Washington was chased for seven or eight miles by a Turkish torpedo boat. The pursuing vessel hung to the trail until she was satisfied as to the identity of the liner.

The night of Oct. 9 was unusually dark. The Martha Washington, with many passengers on board, had left Patras. She was some distance off the port and making her way at good speed, when there loomed up out of the darkness on her port quarter the dark form of a small boat. At first those on the steamship paid no attention to the other boat, but soon the officers on the bridge became aware that the other craft was after them. This became known on board, but caused more interest than excitement.

The other vessel came on swiftly, and as she reached a position some distance astern of the liner she veered to one side, and, circling, came up within a short distance of the Martha Washington's bow. Then she used her searchlight, and the light ran the length of the steamer. After taking in her build the pencil of light was focussed on her flag, and then it dropped to her bow. Those on the Turkish war craft, after learning the vessel's name, darkened their light and went off.

The officers of the Martha Washington said that the Turkish torpedo boat manoeuvred in a very daring way about the islands of the Adriatic, and often stopped to inspect passing vessels.

Among those who arrived in the Martha Washington were United States Senator Le Roy Percy of Mississippi, and Mrs. Percy.

SAVES FRENCH BATTLESHIP.

Repetition of Liberte Disaster Averted by Commander's Action.

TOULON, Oct. 23.—A repetition of the Liberté disaster was probably averted today by the presence of mind of the commander of the battleship Suffren.

As the vessel was preparing to leave here, escaping steam overheated the partitions between the coal bunkers and the magazines, causing an outbreak of fire.

The commander without delay flooded the magazines and extinguished the flames.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The commission appointed to inquire into the cause of the explosion which wrecked the French battleship Liberté at Toulon on Sept. 25 has completed its report. The commission finds that the explosion was not the result of an outbreak of fire, but was due to the ignition of a cannon cartridge, although exactly what caused the ignition has not been established. The commission further finds that all the regulations were observed, and that no one was to blame for the disaster. There was nothing, according to the commission's report, to show that the disaster was caused by "sabotage."

MOROCCO AGREEMENT NEAR.

German Foreign Office Expects End of Negotiations This Week.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The German Foreign Office substantiates the French report that the Moroccan negotiations will probably terminate this week.

SENTENCED, BABY IN ARMS.

Mother Must Go to Auburn Prison for Trying to Loot a House.

Margaret Webber, mother of a few weeks old infant, stood before Judge Dike in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to receive a sentence for burglary. She pleaded guilty to having attempted to rob the home of Mrs. Marie D'Ozeville, at 120 Milton Avenue, Greenpoint. Her stolid appearance and indifference to the gravity of her offense amazed Judge Dike so much that he commented upon it.

She heard the court sentence her to a term of not less than one year nor more than two in Auburn State Prison without a tremor, and walked calmly back to the prisoner's pen, holding her baby close to her. She will be allowed to take her child with her. Judge Dike said her record was a bad one, she having been accused of robbing several houses. He believed she was the tool of a man who had a strong influence over her. The woman's husband was not in court. She did not know where he was.

INQUIRY IN POLITICAL DEAL.

Dix Orders Investigation of Putnam County Affairs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—An investigation of the alleged alliance of Republicans and Democrats in Putnam County is to be made by Deputy Attorney General August Merrill of Utica, who will determine whether a Grand Jury investigation of conditions there is necessary. The Attorney General's office took up the matter at the request of Gov. Dix.

At the last meeting of the Democratic State Committee a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate conditions in Putnam County was passed, but it was found that the committee was without power to act, and the Governor's aid was asked.

Taft Declares Neutrality.

HIGHMORE, S. D., Oct. 23.—President Taft to-day signed the long-expected proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States in the war between the Ottoman Empire and Italy. The proclamation was forwarded to Washington immediately, and the State Department will notify the powers concerned.

Greek Steamer Lost, Fifteen Drowned.

ROCHEFORT, France, Oct. 23.—The Greek steamer Georgios, grain laden, was wrecked at the entrance of the Gironde estuary in a storm last night. Of the crew of twenty-two only seven were saved. Several bodies have been washed ashore.

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Fall Suits and Fall Coats

Fall Suits and Coats that are standard 20.00 and 22.50 values, **15.50**
Fall Suits and Coats that are standard 22.50 and 25.00 values, **18.50**
Fall Suits and Coats that are standard 27.50 and 30.00 values, **22.50**
Fall Suits and Coats that are standard 32.50 and 35.00 values, **27.50**

Silk Lined to Edge Fall Overcoats, a very special value..... **20.00**

IT is only with a full knowledge of the superiority of Smith Gray & Co. clothes that a complete realization of what these underpricings mean, can come.

Smith Gray & Co. fabrics represent the choicest weaves and many exclusive patterns from the world's foremost foreign and domestic mills, and every fabric has withstood the severest possible tests for strength, cotton and color.

Smith Gray & Co. styles emanate from three distinct sources, and, in consequence, the latitude of choice is greater than that of any other clothes producers.

Smith Gray & Co. tailoring is the standard by which fine ready-for-service tailoring may be judged—for more than sixty-six years it has enjoyed the ever increasing approval of America's most critical dressers.

Smith Gray & Co. values make for a standard of value at a price such as can be found in no other ready-for-service clothes, because no other concern has attained within twenty per cent. of the productive efficiency of Smith Gray & Co., which explains why these indicated values signify a value far in excess of that indicated.

Come in to-day—get a full season's service at a season's end price.

Winter Overcoat Specials

15.50 for Winter Overcoats that are regular 20.00 and 22.50 values.
18.50 for Winter Overcoats that are regular 22.50 and 25.00 values.
22.50 for Winter Overcoats that are regular 27.50 and 30.00 values.
27.50 for Winter Overcoats that are regular 32.50 and 35.00 values.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

REICHSTAG EXCITED OVER PRICE OF FOOD

Statement by the Imperial Chancellor Interrupted by Disorderly Scenes.

OPPOSES ECONOMIC CHANGES

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg Says Germany Must Be Prepared to Pay for Her Present Prosperity.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—There was a large attendance in the Reichstag to-day in anticipation of the Chancellor's replies to questions regarding the greatly increased cost of the necessaries of life. This subject is occupying the attention of the public almost to the exclusion of the Moroccan affair, the Italian seizure of Tripoli, and the revolution in China, and in all probability will be the issue upon which the coming general elections will be fought.

The Socialists and Radicals are making terrific onslaughts on the tariffs affecting the cost of food and demanding the free importation of American meat.

The Clericals, Radicals, and Socialists were prepared with separate questions when Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg took his seat. After representatives of the Agrarian and Centre parties had opposed any measures except a slight modification in the system of rebates on grain exports, and the Socialists and Radicals had attacked the high tariff and the restrictions on foreign meats as responsible for the situation, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg replied in a speech that frequently caused disorderly scenes.

He rejected the idea of any change in the present economic system because of the situation produced by the "triennial drought," and said that only measures to tide over the immediate crisis were necessary. A reduction in the duties on foodstuffs would benefit the middlemen and not help the consumers, he said.

Discussing the cost of meats, other food, and grain, the Chancellor said that the conditions were not essentially bad, and placed the blame for the high prices partly upon the retailers and partly upon the political campaign of the Opposition, which, he declared, amid ridicule and protest from the Left, had encouraged dealers to advance prices.

Germany, he added, must look within her borders for a way in which to lower meat prices, since Russia and America, the two outside sources of supply, were impossible because of the prevalence in those countries respectively of anthrax and Texas fever. Accordingly he appealed to the Agrarians to expand in the matter of cattle raising, and expressed the hope that much would come from the ventures of local authorities in selling direct to the consumers.

The Chancellor concluded by saying that the Germans must be prepared to pay for this great economic development and their better standard of living with higher prices.

WE HAVE WON

contracts in competition, obtained them by argument, procured them at preferential figures, and occasionally had them served to us on a salver.

But the best tribute ever paid us was that implied by a large corporation which sent us plans and specifications of a million dollar building, directing us to build it at cost and 10% and adding that the contract would be submitted for our approval and signature in the course of a few days.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction
Fifty-One Wall Street

IN a fashionable Martin & Martin Shoe you get the comfort of an individual last, with all the advantages of ready-to-wear service.

Wear one pair, and you will recognize why our Footwear is conceded to be the finest known to shoe craftsmanship. $7 upward.

Custom department in connection.

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN & WOMEN
1 EAST 35TH STREET, NEW YORK

For Mother—invalids and the well.
The GENUINE IMPORTED English Ale and Stout.
Whitbread
England's BEST for 170 years
Watch the labels and see that your Ale and Stout are bottled in England by the brewer.
There's a GREAT difference
St. James Importing Co. (Importers.) New York City.

All coffee ails yield to well-made
Postum
Be sure it's well boiled.

ROSENBAUM & CO.
10 & 12 WEST 23rd STREET

ANNIVERSARY WEEK

Just One Year Ago We Succeeded One of the Leading Specialty Stores of New York. To mark this event we have arranged Special Sales in all departments at
Philipsborn THE OUTER GARMENT SHOP

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES

Women's & Misses' Tailored Suits

Fancy Trimmed or Plain tailored handsome new models in mannish serge and fancy mixture; hand tailored; Skinner's satin lined. In black and the season's newest colorings.
Extremely Smart Models. Complete assortment of sizes.
16.50 Value $30.00

Fancy Trimmed Suits

20.00....25.00....29.50....35.00

Full Length Coats and Wraps

Reversible Motor Coats.....12.50, 15.00, 20.00
Black, Navy & Brown Serge Coats.... 16.50, 22.50
Trimmed Black Broadcloth Coats.... 20.00, 25.00

Afternoon and Evening Dresses

Hand Painted Chiffon Dresses.....
Crepe De Chine Dresses, Velvet Dresses.
Charmeuse Dresses, Satin Dresses....
Crepe Meteor Dresses, Serge Dresses..
16.50 Value $25 to $45

MURPHY THE SUBJECT OF FUSION SPEECHES

He's the Real Campaign Issue, Say Speakers at Notification of Anti-Tammany Candidates.

NOT AN OFF-YEAR FIGHT

Vital Principles at Stake, Says Julius M. Mayer—Charter and Levy Law Denounced.

Denunciation of Tammany Hall and Leader Murphy was the rule at the formal notification of the candidates on the Fusion county ticket which occurred at Fusion Headquarters in the Heidelberg Building, Forty-second Street and Broadway, last evening. From ex-Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, who made the principal notification speech on behalf of the Republican organiation, to the last of the candidates who spoke, all emphasized the fact that the real issue in the present campaign was Murphy.

The rooms of the Fusion forces were comfortably filled with friends of the anti-Murphy movement when the hour set for the notification ceremonies arrived. Among those who attended were James J. Martin, the veteran Tammany leader of the Twenty-seventh District, who bolted the organization ticket this year. Committees from the Republican County Committee, the Independence League, and the Democratic League—the three organizations which initiated the Fusion movement—were on hand with their spokesmen. Julius M. Mayer was the first of these.

"This has been called an off year," said Mr. Mayer. "As I understand that term, it is a year when no vital principle is at stake and the voters should be guider solely by the character of the candidates nominated. If that is a true definition, then it is not right to apply it to the campaign upon which we are now entering. This is not an off year in any sense of the word. We have nominated men of character and ability for the various places on the county ticket. But a vital principle is also at stake. It is a fight of the friends of good government against Tammany Hall. Irrespective of party, every citizen who has learned of the shameless attempt made by Tammany Leader Murphy through the Legislature he owns to break down the freedom of the ballot through the vicious Levy election law will have an opportunity to declare in this campaign whether or not a man shall be denied the right to express his opinion at the ballot box."

Sylvester Malone followed with a notification speech on behalf of the Independence League, and then Robert Grier Monroe, Chairman of the Democratic League's Campaign Committee, got the floor.

"The proposed Charter," said he, "was an affront to the entire electorate of the City of New York—the Levy election law was an attempt to override the Constitution of the State. The Levy law, moreover, was a direct challenge to every independent Democrat. The perpetration of these outrages now comes brazenly before the people for inforsement. He asks again for legislators who will do his will and enact laws against your rights and interests. He asks the election of a county ticket which he has placed in the field that his political indorsement may be complete; that with enhanced prestige he may proceed to arm himself with the notes of the ninety delegates from the State of New York to the National Democratic Convention and become a powerful figure in the politics of the Nation. To those who are opposed to the Murphy machine and all it stands for there is no half-way course. He must be beaten all along the line—his county ticket as well as his Assemblymen. He can lose the Legislature and still remain a power. He cannot, however, sustain successive defeats in his own county."

The candidates notified included Francis L. Scott, Henry De Forest Baldwin, Clarence J. Shearn, and Nathan Ottinger for Justice of the Supreme Court, Douglas Mathewson for Surrogate, and John J. Hopper for Sheriff.

Mr. Ottinger, who made the first response, aroused great interest by what he had to say on the recall of Judges.

"At this time, when there has been so much discussion as to the compulsory retirement of Judges by a vote of the people," he said, "it is highly gratifying and reassuring to know that the great Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, a Democrat, has but recently written an opinion which will long be a landmark in the law, for, in declaring the Levy law unconstitutional, the Court of Appeals, speaking through this Judge, has shown that the most precious right of the people has been safeguarded and the law has been expounded regardless of what may have been considered party necessity or expediency.

"How fortunate that no member of this court is subject at the instance of the autocrat of Tammany Hall to some possible whim or caprice of the hour which might result in the removal of that Judge because, forsooth, he differs so fundamentally in his conception of the sanctity of the ballot from that which was inspired by the selfish interest of those responsible for this attempted invasion of the people's right. The attitude of a Judge with his ear to the ground is a humiliating spectacle. Rather should his eye be uplifted seeking every light to guide him in his decisions, and he should not be subject to recall either at the instance of powerful political forces or the passing impulse of the moment."

Clarence J. Shearn spoke of the law's delays, and declared that the high percentage of reversals of the lower courts—as much as 40 per cent. of the decisions rendered—was an indication that something was wrong either with the lower courts, the appellate courts, or with the law itself.

"I maintain that there is something radically wrong, and that the Judges are the ones who must take the initiative, ascertain the cause of the trouble, and apply the remedy," said Mr. Shearn. "The lawyers will never do it. They are either too afraid of the Judges to speak to them or too busy taking advantage of the law's delays. I also believe that the courts should lay a heavy hand on the brazen perjury which is so prevalent in our courts."

"We are fortunate in not being the candidates of any boss," said Henry De Forest Baldwin. "If we are elected we shall feel that we represent the people and not the appointees of an individual to whom we are expected to be loyal by those voters who give him the power to appoint Judges as well as other public officials."

Douglas Mathewson said that if elected Surrogate he would perform all the duties of that high office acceptably to the people. John J. Hopper said that if elected Sheriff he would use all his influence to abolish the fee system and have it replaced by a fixed compensation.

Justice Scott did not attend the notification, pleading that court duties kept him too busy to make it possible for him to come. He wrote a letter of acceptance which was read.

The Fusion Campaign Committee yesterday appointed an Executive Committee composed of Montgomery Hare of the Democratic League, Chairman; Ogden L. Mills of the Republican County Committee, Treasurer, and Percy Thomas of the Independence League, Secretary.

ATTACK TERRY'S NOMINATION

Attempt to Get Insurgent Assemblyman Off the Ballot.

The political opponents of Edmund R. Terry, independent candidate for the Assembly in the First District, Brooklyn, who are trying to force him out of the race, took the matter before the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Terry was one of the Democratic insurgents in the Assembly. Because of this attitude, he asserts, he was not renominated on the regular Democratic ticket. A few days ago he was nominated by petition.

William W. Wingate, a Republican of the First District, asked Justice Garretson yesterday for an order to invalidate Mr. Terry's certificate of nomination. Mr. Wingate alleged that some of the signatures on the petition were not those of the men whose names appeared. He referred particularly to the name "Daniel V. Barnes." This is the name of the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the district. According to Mr. Wingate, Mr. Barnes did not sign the petition.

Justice Garretson gave both sides until this morning to put in further evidence.

NO CASE AGAINST BRITT.

Charge of Withholding Certificate of Nomination Is Dismissed.

The charges made by Abraham S. Gilbert of the Law Committee of the Republican County Committee, against J. Gabriel Britt, President of the Board of Elections, to the effect that the certificates of the candidates on the Democratic County ticket were withheld from public inspection, during the last hours allowed for filing, was thrashed out before Magistrate Appleton last night, and after a five-hour hearing were dismissed.

The hearing began in the afternoon in the library of the District Attorney's office. The prosecution was represented by Assistant District Attorney W. A. De Ford, while President Britt was represented by John F. McIntyre. It was almost 10 o'clock before the last witness was heard, and then Mr. De Ford said that he would not ask for a warrant for Mr. Britt's arrest, but he thought it ought to be made plain to public officials that they ought not to withhold documents which the law says should be public. Mr. De Ford several times in the course of the hearing had lively tilts with Magistrate Appleton.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, testified that he had prepared the certificate of nominations and prepared to file it on Oct. 13. Mr. Smith said that in order to avoid the possibility of accident happening to him he had prepared the certificate in duplicate and given the duplicate copy to an assistant named Ackerson.

"I told my assistant to take the Sixth Avenue elevated to Forty-second Street, and I took the subway, we both agreeing to meet outside the Board of Election Building."

Mr. Smith said he arrived at the Bureau of Elections after 11 o'clock and went into the office of President Britt and left the certificate of nominations with him.

"I recall asking him if it was all right to file papers with him and he said, 'Yes.'"

Mr. Smith said that it was his custom to file the certificates of nomination with the President of the Board of Elections.

L. J. Reilly, Secretary for W. R. Hearst, was the next witness. He said he went to the Election Bureau about 9:30 o'clock, and that he saw Mr. Britt about 12:20 or 12:25 o'clock.

"I asked him if the Democratic certificates had been filed, but he did not answer me. I then asked him if he did not know that Section 127 of the election law made it compulsory to file promptly the certificates of nominations. He replied to my question by asking me if I was a lawyer, and I said no."

The papers were finally shown to the witness by Clerk Daley at 12:25 o'clock.

A. S. Gilbert, who made the charges, testified to checking up the certificates of nominations for the different offices as they were filed. He said he made many inquiries as to the filing of Democratic certificates and finally, not geting any satisfaction, went to Commissioner McKee and together they went to Commissioner Britt's door and told Policeman Bonser, in charge, that they wanted to see Mr. Britt.

"I want you to say to Mr. Britt," testified the witness as to the conversation with the policeman, "that I understand that he has the certificates of the Democratic nominations: I want to see them and I am going to find out if public documents can be hid in this way."

Bonser returned, said the witness, and said that the Commissioner had gone. They went then to the Chief Clerk and demanded the certificates, and were preparing objections when they saw a clerk named McGowan coming out of Mr. Britt's office. The witness added that Smith and Britt came out of the office shortly afterward, and the certificates were shown to the inquirers.

"Is it not a fact that you were waiting for the Democratic certificates to inspect them before you filed your certificate?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Not as you put it," answered Mr. Gilbert.

"Did you intend to withhold filing your certificate?"

Gilbert said that he was anxious to see how the Democratic Party construed a new section of the judiciary law, and he wished to inspect the certificate in order to see if any objections were to be raised to it.

There were other witnesses examined, mostly corroborative, and then Mr. McIntyre moved to dismiss. Magistrate Appleton said he thought that Mr. Britt had no corrupt intent in withholding the certificate from the files, but that he ought to have filed it. The proceedings were then dismissed.

SURROGATES ATTACKED.

Fusion Managers Say Fowler and Cohalan Are Subservient to Murphy.

The Fusion Campaign Committee sent out last night a statement in which the charge was made that Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler, Tammany candidate for election to the place he now holds by appointment, and Surrogate John P. Cohalan have given all the rich patronage of their court to Tammany Leader Murphy.

In the case of Surrogate Fowler, the fact that he appointed John F. Curry, Tammany leader of the Thirteenth District, Commissioner of Records in his office, and accepted Charles Culkin, Tammany leader of the Fifth District, who retired as Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions after Mr. Jerome found that the funds of the court were temporarily shy $2,000, as Mr. Curry's deputy, is cited as proof of his subserviency to Tammany.

The rich advertising patronage of the Surrogates' Court, the Fusion managers declare, is awarded in most instances to little weekly newspapers in which Tammany politicians, in some instances members of the Cohalan family, are interested. Efforts to find the headquarters of some of these newspapers have failed, and in some instances it has been found that no record of their existence exists in the office of the Postmaster in this city.

NOMINATION CONTESTS UP.

Four Supreme Court Justices Begin Work on Election Tangles.

From now until Election Day, four Justices of the Supreme Court, sitting in Special Term, will hear contests of nominations filed with the Board of Elections. The four Justices, McCall, Newburger, Ford, and Gerard, began their hearings yesterday.

Tammany Hall has filed objections to fifty-two nominations made by the Republicans and the Independence League for Assemblymen and Aldermen. The Independence League has filed objections to several Tammany Hall nominations. Assistant Corporation Counsel Hahlo was present at the opening session yesterday, but took no part in the argument. A. S. Gilbert and Abraham G. Meyers appeared for the Republicans and Independence League, and Charles I. Firestone, John Dooling, and James Foley represented Tammany Hall. Under the Levy law as it now stands the Justices of the Supreme Court may pass upon the validity of nominations before the Board of Elections has announced a decision. For this reason the contests over places on this Fall's official ballot are in court early this year.

CITY REPORTS HIDDEN SAYS PRENDERGAST

Intimates in Brooklyn Speech That Gaynor Suppressed Evidence of Extravagance.

NOT TRUE, SAYS FOSDICK

None of His Communications on Accounts Held Back—Controller Wants to Learn Where $15,000,000 Is Wasted.

Controller William A. Prendergast, President John Purroy Mitchel of the Aldermen, and ex-Police Commissioner James Cropsey, who since he left office has been counsel for the closed Union Bank depositors and who is running for District Attorney of Kings County on the Fusion ticket, were the principal speakers last night at the opening meeting of the fusion campaign in Brooklyn. The meeting was held in the big Brooklyn Academy of Music and all the seats were filled.

Controller Prendergast, in his speech, charged that reports by Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick had been suppressed, and that he proposed to see that they were made public, inasmuch as Mr. Fosdick had said that the city could save $15,000,000 now paid out in excessive salaries. Later Mr. Fosdick denied that any of his reports had been suppressed.

"There used to be a Democratic Party in Brooklyn which really fought for the interests of Brooklyn," said Mr. Prendergast, "but the present Democratic leader here is merely a deputy of Mr. Murphy. When Brooklyn had an opportunity to send Edward M. Shepard to the Senate her Democratic Party bargained away the opportunity for a few local crums and jobs. As for Gov. Dix, he says his party has lived up to all its election pledges.

"But in spite of all the State Democracy's talk of home rule in the last election, Albany has been steadily increasing the New York City budget by passing mandatory measures increasing salaries in this county over the heads of the Board of Estimate. The Legislature recently passed a bill increasing the salary of the Clerk of the Surrogate's Court from $8,000 to $9,000, and gave the position to Mr. McCooey, although the Board of Estimate had previously voted against the increase.

"If we could only have all Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick's reports made public, we could find out considerably more about this matter of increased and unnecessary city salaries. But I am informed that some of his reports about certain departments have never seen the light. We are soon going to bring these reports to light, however, or know the reason why.

"This matter of unnecessary salaries is one of the reasons of raised assessments. Mayor Gaynor recently said that the reason of the raised assessments was the subway building. But this was merely a sufferfuge to try to make the people believe that the city is in danger of overcapitalizing itself.

"We are going to raise money to investigate all the city departments in which Commissioner Fosdick says there are useless and wasteful salaries amounting to $15,000,000 a year paid. The Board of Aldermen wouldn't pass a bill appropriating money for this investigation a few months ago, and when I asked Mayor Gaynor to exercise that veto power for which he seems so anxious and give me the appropriation over the heads of the Board of Aldermen, he said he didn't like to interfere. There is probably a very good reason why he didn't care to interfere in our salary investigation hunt. But if the Mayor and Aldermen won't help us to investigate Commissioner Fosdick's accusations of this $15,000,000 annual waste, we are going to raise the money by private subscription."

President Mitchel told the Brooklynites that Mayor Gaynor's "moribund" Charter had been a scheme to unite all the "appropriating, expending, and auditing powers of the city" in his own hands, and that the Charter, although it had failed of passage, wasn't dead but was merely "sleeping."

"The defeat of the Charter showed that the powers of graft can't conquer," Mr. Mitchel said. "But the election of the Fusion ticket this Autumn is very important and the election of the Assembly candidates is especially so. If you want men to go up to Albany and give you another Levy bill and another Gaynor Charter, vote the Tammany ticket. If you don't elect the right kind of legislators, Tammany Hall will take this to mean that you really want the Gaynor Charter.

"If you want two-hundred-million-dollar budgets, 23 per cent. increases in the expenses of all city departments, and the approval of these 23 per cent. increases without care and judgment, vote for Tammany. If you want a budget based on careful records, a scientific bureau of budget making, an investigation of the $15,000,000 a year which this city is said to waste in useless and superfluous salaries, and all the other fusion plans of the last election completed, vote for the fusion candidates."

Mr. Cropsey, who received the warmest reception, told the audience that, if he was elected as District Attorney of Kings, he would reduce the staff of the office and run it more economically. He accused the Assistant District Attorneys who have had charge of the Union Bank affairs of having been dilatory in causing indictments to be found. Proofs of forgery against one Union Bank official were placed in the hands of one Assistant District Attorney as far back as 1908, Mr. Cropsey said, but nothing was done about it until long afterward.

Controller Prendergast after the meeting was asked which one of Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick's reports to the Mayor had been suppressed.

"I am informed that some of Commissioner Fosdick's reports on the Health Department have been suppressed," said the Controller.

Commissioner Fosdick last night denied that any Health Department reports of his had ever been suppressed. He said that the only one of his reports which Mayor Gaynor ever failed to make public was one about Dr. Potter of the Charities Department. This report was intended as confidential, according to Mr. Fosdick, and was made a year ago.

MITCHEL IN THE BRONX.

Greeted at Fusion Meeting by Cries of "Our Next Mayor!"

The Fusion campaign in the Bronx was opened last night with three meetings, one at Niblo's Garden, Third Avenue and 170th Street; another at Ebling's Casino, St. Ann's Avenue and 156th Street, and the third at Long's Dancing Academy, Third Avenue and 145th Street. There were large crowds at all the meetings.

Among the speakers were John Purroy Mitchel, John Temple Graves, Borough President Cyrus C. Miller, Deputy Controller Douglas Mathewson, candidate for Surrogate; John J. Hopper, candidate for Sheriff; Walter M. Chandler, and the local candidates for the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Mitchel, who arrived from the Brooklyn meeting so late that he could speak only at the Niblo's Garden meeting, briefly defended his own actions as President of the Board of Aldermen and during his brief career as Acting Mayor of the city. He attacked the budget estimates for next year and said that the excessive appropriation asked for by the Park Department would not be passed without a great deal of opposition on his own part. He was frequently interrupted by cries of "Our next Mayor."

Walter M. Chandler, a lawyer, of 60 Wall Street, addressed the meeting at Ebling's Casino.

"Mitchel and Prendergast," he said, "those Siamese twins of good government, have defied Mayor Gaynor, and he doesn't like to be defied. He thinks he is Andrew Jackson. Gaynor is so afraid of Mitchel that, ever during the hot Summer, he was afraid to take a vacation lest the revelations of a former vacation be repeated."

NAME WHOLE NEW TICKET.

Democrats of Rochester File Nominations, When Convention's Choices Won't Run.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The Democratic Committee on Vacancies filed to-night an entirely new ticket, all of the candidates of the convention having declined last week to run, chiefly on account of the factional troubles in the party. The new ticket is composed of Howard T. Mosher, for Mayor; John Leveque, President of the Common Council; Lyman M. Otis, Republican, indorsed, Treasurer; Deloss M. Rose, for Controller; Benjamin Haag and James P. Jones, Assessors; George S. Van Schaick and Clay Babcock, for School Board.

Mr. Mosher is the only man on the ticket who has been in politics before. He was for some time Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and carried through a year ago last April the successful campaign of James S. Havens for Congress against George W. Aldrich, the Republican boss. After that campaign he resigned to become a member of the Faculty of the University of Rochester, being lecturer on citizenship. Van Schaick was defeated for the Assembly last year.

None of the members of the new ticket took active part in the recent Democratic factional fight, although, if anything, it is an anti-Finucane ticket, Finucane being the leader of the Murphy faction.

In the Third Assembly District William P. Duffy was nominated to fill the Democratic vacancy. John W. Crerar was named for Sheriff, the vacant place on the county ticket.

To Cast His First Vote in Forty Years.

George A. Leek, who cast his last vote for Gen. Grant for President forty years ago, put in an appearance in the Thirty-first Election District in the Fourth Assembly District, Bayside, Saturday afternoon and registered. He gave his age as 73. All the years since 1868 he has been employed by the Long Island Railroad, and his duties were such that he was unable to get away to vote. A short time ago he was retired on a pension, and took the first opportunity of resuming his rights as an American citizen.

SOHMER FINDS FRAUD IN STEUBEN COUNTY

State Controller Says Finances Were Handled Without Concern for the Taxpayers.

TWO EX-OFFICIALS INDICTED

Examination of Accounts Results in Recovery of $3,075 for the County —Funds Misappropriated.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—State Controller William Sohmer has received a report of a further examination into the fiscal affairs of Steuben County. Mr. Sohmer has filed a copy of the complete report with Steuben County officials, and has sent them a letter advising them as to their duty in securing more efficient administration of the financial affairs of the county.

Controller Sohmer said to-day:

"The facts disclosed by this examination as stated in the sworn reports of my examiners, lead to no other conclusion than that the financial affairs of Steuben County have been most improperly administered and without apparent concern for the taxpayers of that county.

"It is difficult to believe that men of intelligence and ability would not only allow themselves to be made parties to schemes to divert public funds from their proper channels, but even connive to misappropriate them to their personal use and profit. This statement is justified not only by the facts stated in the examiners' reports but also by the added fact that a former County Clerk and a former Deputy Sheriff were recently indicted by the Grand Jury of Steuben County for misappropriating county money.

"The report shows that a person was illegally employed and paid by the County Purchasing Agent and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to perform work which that official himself should have performed and for which he was paid by the county. During the period covered by this examination the examiners report that $1,243.50 of the taxpayers' money was so illegally expended. This same official also illegally paid $340 of county money to a former Superintendent of Poor.

"It is also shown in the examiners' report that a former County Treasurer illegally expended out of the County Treasury the sum of $2,710.63, of which $534.30 was apparently converted to his personal use and profit.

"The loss sustained to the county by reason of the failure of a private banking institution had not been adjusted although such failure occurred several years ago. The amount of such loss was determined by this office and the matter brought to the attention of the County Treasurer who at once paid the full amount, $1,043.29, into the County Treasury.

"Through the same bank failure the town of Urbana lost $889.33; the village of Hammondsport lost $107.08, and the Education Department of the same village lost between $1,400 and $1,700. Not one of these losses had been adjusted at the time the examiners made their report. The examiners state that their investigation of matters pertaining to this bank failure disclosed that, in the litigation which followed, the Surrogate received retainers from both the County and parties whose interests were opposed to it. Had not this official served in this dual capacity, the adjustment of the loss sustained to the county might not have been so long delayed.

"Although the County Purchasing Agent and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is one and the same person and all official business is transacted by him in one office, the examiners report that when they requested the records and vouchers of the County Purchasing Agent, they were informed that all such records and vouchers had been 'accidentally destroyed by fire.' The records of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, although kept by the same official in the same room, had not suffered from such accidental destruction.

"It is also reported that the books of the town of Urbana, prior to Dec. 23, 1908, cannot be found and that no financial books are kept by the Treasurer of the village of Hammondsport, the Bank of Hammondsport acting virtually as Village Treasurer.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

54-IN. WHITE RATINE SCARCEST MATERIAL IN THE MARKET.

Where found in other houses, the price is about $4.00 per yard. Our special price—$2.97.

The Regular Macy Saving.

The sale of merchandise manufactured and controlled by Macy's is now in full swing.

We manufacture more varieties of merchandise than any other store in New York.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS DISTINCTION & DIFFERENCE

A man brought in his son, and said, "Show me the difference between your young men's suits and others."

We showed him, first, the small size in men's suits, which almost everywhere else is exploited as a young man's suit.

It fitted the frame.

Then we brought out the genuine young man's suit with its graceful waist lines, its close shaping over the shoulders and around the chest, and its young-looking pattern scheme; that suit did more than fit the frame,—

it befitted the individual.

"How is it?" wondered the man.

Simply this: Our suits for young men are constructed by young men's tailors who would not know how to make men's suits, any more than the designer of men's suits can know how to cut for young men.

These are the days of specializing, and this is the store that specializes.

We strike the distinction between broad men, narrow men, big men, small men, men—and young men.

Incidentally, we strike the price down to the bones.

Any of these points individually makes a strong claim on consideration.

All in conjunction establish a formidable inducement to buy your young men's suits at the store which features them.

Our lowest-in-the-City-Regular-Macy-Saving prices are: $9.75, $12.75, $14.75, $18.50, $19.75 and $24.75.

Don't forget our blue serge suits are guaranteed. If you have had any trouble with blue serge suits, you know what that means.

ENGLISH MODEL TOPCOATS for young men, too. Your choice of raglan or plain shoulders.

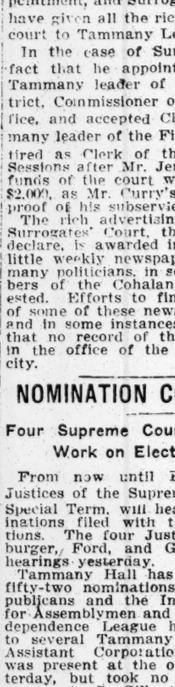
These are made of imported and domestic tweeds and homespuns, and, being sold here at $19.75, $24.75 and $27.50, afford you a saving of about 15% as compared with other high-grade houses.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales

Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th Street

Store Is Convenient Now to Everywhere

Newest Laces from Paris



Come in and see the new Shadow Laces, Milanese Laces, Macrame, Point Venise and others that have just reached Bloomingdales from their Paris headquarters. They are appealingly pretty, and women will take special delight in the dainty patterns. It is certainly a superior showing:—

All over Laces, in imitation Point Venise; 18 inches wide, 99c to $3.89

All Silk Double Width Marquisette, in black, white and colors..... 75c to $1.10

Colored Marquisette, with gold combination, all colors; worth $4.98, at..... $1.98

Narrow Real Irish Crochet Lace Insertion; regular value 35c.; yard..... 19c

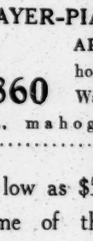
Real Irish Crochet Picot Lace Edge; worth 25c. yard; at, yard..... 12½c

$1.25 Black Striped Grenadine, for over-draperies, 40 inches wide; yard..... 79c

$1.10 Black Satin Messaline, 35 inches wide; special per yard..... 69c

$1.19 Black Satin Duchess, 35 inches wide; special per yard..... 79c

BLOOMINGDALES', Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.



Unusual Opportunity to Secure Splendid

PIANOS

At Very Low Prices

The following well-known pianos have been put in perfect condition—were rebuilt throughout where necessary, and are offered at prices to move them quickly.

GRANDS.

3 KNABES. Were $700, $750 and $850 NOW $590, $580 and..... $510

2 CHICKERINGS. Were $1,000 and $850. NOW $410 and..... $395

EVERETT, mahogany, Baby, in good order Was $750 NOW..... $360

GILDEMEESTER & KROEGER. Was $800 NOW..... $320

UPRIGHTS.

4 KNABES, mahogany, like new Were $550, $550, $500 and $500 NOW $435, $435, $390 and..... $380

CHICKERING, rose, like new Was $500 NOW..... $310

2 STEINWAYS, rose, in good order Were $550 and $500 NOW $305 and..... $290

WEBER, mahogany, like new Was $500 NOW..... $340

HAINES BROS., in a h o g a n y, like new Was $375 NOW..... $245

MARSHALL & WENDELL, like new Was $325 NOW..... $215

FISCHER, mahogany, like new, Was $300 NOW... $145

WESER, mahogany, like new Was $350 NOW..... $120

PLAYER-PIANOS.

KNABE Player-Piano, mahogany, like new Was $950 NOW..... $860

ARMSTRONG, mahogany, like new Was $450 NOW... $405

HAINES BROS., mahogany, like new Was $675 NOW..... $585

Terms low as $5 monthly on some of the above.

Call early and select the Piano you desire.

All Bear the KNABE GUARANTEE

Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange

Wm. KNABE & Co.

5th Ave. and 39th St.

Established 1837

Smith Gray & Co.

Frisbie Collars

Are Hand-Made Collars

Frisbie Hand-Made Collars are all cut by hand by highly skilled operators, while most other collars are machine cut by unskilled labor.

In Frisbie Hand-Made Collars the four plies are first "run" together, an operation which does not occur in a machine made collar, they being first machine turned and afterward machine stitched, whereas Frisbie Hand-Made Collars are being first sewn together, are hand turned inside out and stitched again.

In other words, in machine made collars, and the great majority of all collars are machine made, the stitching in sight is the only stitching in the collar, but in Frisbie Hand-Made Collars you see only half the stitching—which explains why Frisbie Hand-Made Collars being twice as strong, last twice as long.

The hand cutting makes Frisbie Hand-Made Collars true to size, the double stitching and hand turning assures retention of size accuracy and double wear, and the hand starching makes possible a neck conforming shape that, like the buttonholes, lasts as long as the collar, which is just as long as any collar twice the price will buy.

That's why we say, "Let your collars be Frisbie Hand-Made Collars."

Twenty-five Cents for Two.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

JOHN R. WALSH DIES; FREE ONLY NINE DAYS

Former Head of Chicago National Bank Served 21 Months of Five-Year Sentence.

DEATH DUE TO MYOCARDITIS

Family Blames Taft and Wickersham, Who "Wanted the Last Ounce of Blood," They Declare.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—John R. Walsh, former head of the Chicago National Bank, died to-day in his home here. He lived only nine days to enjoy the liberty of his parole from the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., gained by the efforts of his family and friends since his incarceration, one year, eight months, and twenty-six days ago. Death was caused by myocarditis, an inflammation of the muscles of the heart.

The banker was 74 years old. Members of his family attributed the immediate cause of his death to his imprisonment and charged President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham with responsibility in failing to arrange the parole earlier.

"They wanted the last ounce of blood," said Orville E. Babcock, son-in-law of Walsh.

"Who do you mean by 'they'?"

"President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham," he replied. "We presented them with statements by Dr. Frank Billings and Dr. Joseph A. Capp stating that Mr. Walsh was dangerously ill and that further confinement meant his death. They ignored these medical statements, and his death resulted from the long delay in obtaining his release."

Mr. Walsh entered the Leavenworth Penitentiary in January, 1910, to begin a five-year sentence. Members of his family said this was equivalent to a life sentence and at once began work for his release. His health began to fail, and penitentiary physicians said he was suffering with hardening of the arteries. After his release he probably was further weakened by a twenty-six-mile automobile ride in the cold from the prison to Kansas City.

Mr. Walsh was convicted of misappropriating funds of the bank for the use of the Bedford Quarries, the Southern Indiana Railway, The Chicago Chronicle, and other properties of his. All of the depositors were paid in full.

Mr. Walsh was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came here more than sixty years ago. From a newspaper peddler he developed into larger newspaper dealings, gradually acquiring funds until he gained a place in a bank, whence he fought his way upward. Finally, when his other properties demanded more cash than he had, Walsh drew money from his banks for their use.

In 1907 the Chicago National, the Equitable Trust Company, and the Home Savings Bank, all controlled by Walsh, closed their doors, and he was indicted. He was found guilty, and Dec. 3, 1909, was placed in the custody of a United States Marshal. He remained home, however, until the last legal step to prevent imprisonment had been taken.

For ten years Walsh was a newsboy. Then he organized the Western News Company, which was afterward merged in the American News Company. This brought him capital, and in 1881 he bought the control of The Chicago Herald, which had been started a short time before. For years he devoted all his attention to building it up, and in 1895 it absorbed The Chicago Times. Then he sold out, and in a few months became the owner of The Chicago Chronicle.

Until Hearst came to this city The Chronicle was the only Democratic newspaper in Chicago, and as such it had a great reputation. Walsh opposed Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and Carter Harrison as Mayor. He assailed Gov. Deneen bitterly, but at the same time he kept in with the Republican ring, of which Senator Lorimer was chief, and this stood him in good stead in his banking enterprises.

In 1882 Walsh established the Chicago National Bank. The Vice President, F. M. Blount, was a member of the county and State Republican organizations, and between them they handled the funds of both parties for years. Thus in succession Walsh's bank was the depository for the accounts of the South Park, the West Park, the Lincoln Park, the City of Chicago, Cook County, the Drainage Canal Board, and the State of Illinois.

For years the Chicago National Bank paid 15 per cent. and its stock rose as high as $500. Through the panic of 1903 it went unscathed, and Walsh's reputation was at its zenith. But he had become involved in many directions. He was interested in nearly a score of gas, quarry, and railroad companies, and then conceived the idea of piecing together a great railroad from the properties in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan. He determined to construct a great system reaching from the Mississippi to the Ohio, and thence to Duluth and Lake Superior.

His quarries and coal mines, he believed, would furnish him all the business he needed, but he had reckoned without the opposition of the existing roads. He had built the Southern Indiana to haul the output of his mines and quarries to Terre Haute, whence other lines would take it to Chicago direct, but he found a continuous car shortage, and that neither the Rock Island, the Big Four, nor the Pennsylvania was inclined to handle his business. He determined to build his own connection to Terre Haute, and thereby he dug graves for his banks.

In addition to the Chicago National Bank, Walsh had control of the Home Savings Bank and the Equitable Trust Company of Chicago. The funds that were thus in his power were thrown into his railroad enterprises, and in 1895 the crash came. His own fortune was sunk in the new line, and though 150 of the 225 miles had been built the road was still far from completion. When the Federal Bank Examiners examined his books there could have been only one result.

Walsh had, it was charged, lent $16,000,000 from his three banks to stay his failing enterprises, and committed other infractions of the banking law, making false statements and authorizing loans to dummies. He was indicted on 182 counts, and tried on thirty-two of them. He was found guilty and received the minimum sentence of five years instead of the 320 for which he was liable.

WARDEN NOT SURPRISED.

He Says Walsh Was Weakened by Prison Life.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 23.—When news of the death of John R. Walsh was conveyed to Major R. W. McClaughrey, Warden of the Federal penitentiary, he said:

"I am not surprised. I was afraid during his stay here that he would never leave the prison alive. Particularly on the day of his parole I was alarmed for him. His condition had become weakened, and the excitement incident to his release overwhelmed him."

When Walsh was released he insisted on making the trip to Kansas City in an automobile. His son Richard, who had come from Chicago to attend his father, protested, but the aged man insisted that he was able to stand the journey. When he arrived in Kansas City to board a train for Chicago Walsh plainly showed the effects of the trip. He remained cheerful, however, and insisted that he was all right.

"Father is feeling fine," said the younger man. "Even the long motor ride did not tire him. I expect him to be back at work in a few days."

The former banker smilingly nodded assent to what his son had said, but declined to talk.

Two Killed When Bridge Collapses.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23. — George Brown and William Peacock of Wilmington, Del., workmen, were killed and six others were injured to-day when a bridge over the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Sixty-fifth Street and Woodland Avenue collapsed. Trains of the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington branch of the railroad were blocked for some time. The men had been repairing the structure.

CANCELING OF ORE LEASE.

W. J. Olcott Says Three Years' Notice Will Be Given Soon by Steel Corporation.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 23.—Official announcement of the United States Steel Corporation's decision to cancel the Hill ore lease was handed out to-day by W. J. Olcott, President of the Oliver Mining Company, upon his return from New York, where he had attended a conference of officials of the subsidiary companies.

Mr. Olcott said:

"I have to confirm the statements that have appeared in various newspapers foreshadowing the cancellation of the Hill ore lease. The lease calls for the giving of at least three years' notice of the intention to cancel and that will be given shortly. The cancellation will take effect Jan. 1, 1915. The Directors considered the proposition very carefully and decided this was the right thing to do."

In the interval it is intimated that mining operations will be vigorously prosecuted upon the various properties, it being the aim of the corporation to reimburse itself for the large outlays made in stripping and developing the mines.

KILLED ON TORPEDO BOAT.

Boiler Tubes on the Tingey Explode at Sea—One Man Dead.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 3.—Two of the boiler tubes on the torpedo boat Tingey blew out while the vessel was fifteen miles off Charleston lightship, yesterday, painfully injuring J. S. Meyers, a white fireman, and J. H. Tibbs, negro, a water tender, who died a few hours later.

The Tingey with the destroyer McDonough and the torpedo boats Wilkes, Barney, and Delong left the Charleston Navy Yard at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for Hampton Roads. The disabled boat was towed back into port, the rest of the flotilla proceeding. The accident is the second of the sort in the past four days, the Wilkes's boiler tubes being blown out Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—John Henry Tibbs, who was killed in the torpedo boat Tingey accident at Charleston, was a native of this city, and Joseph S. Meyers, who was injured, is from Ashley, Mich.

CONVICT BROKER OF LIBEL.

Adolph Keitel's Attacks on the American Malting Co. Got Him in Trouble.

Adolph Keitel, a broker, at 42 New Street was convicted of criminal libel before Justice Page in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday after the jury had been out for an hour and a half. He was found guilty of publishing libelous statements about the American Malting Company, on Jan. 6, 1910, stating that it was unsound financially, and that its statements to the effect that it was worth millions of dollars were untrue.

His conviction was largely due to the use of an acoustiocon by the police assigned to the case. Detective Edmund Leigh of the District Attorney's staff testified that on Dec. 13, 1910, he and several others listened to a conversation held by Keitel and Detective A. G. Denniston in Room 224 of the Astor House. In this Denniston posed as a mining man from the West, and said he was in search of money to back his mine. Keitel in turn confided to him that he had been attacking the American Malting Company in circulars for four years, and that he would stop sending out his circulars if they paid him $300,000.

Assistant District Attorney Buckner, who prosecuted the case, brought into evidence many circulars written by Keitel, all of which attacked the company and were sent out to brokers, bankers, and others in the financial world.

Keitel admitted that he had sent out the circulars, and said that to the best of his belief they were true. He said the cost of sending out the circulars was about $2,500 a month. He sent out hundreds of thousands, averaging up more than 10,000 a month.

ARNOLDS BACK FROM EUROPE

Have No News of Dorothy, Their Long Missing Daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Arnold, parents of the missing Dorothy Arnold, arrived yesterday on the Red Star liner Vaderland. With them came their second daughter, Margery. Mr. Arnold said he had heard nothing from the missing daughter.

The Arnolds sailed from here some weeks ago on the Cunarder Pannonia, bound for Mediterranean ports. They have, according to Mr. Arnold, been spending their time in Southern Germany. While they were away there was a report that Dorothy Arnold had returned to her home, 108 East Seventy-ninth Street. This report was promptly denied, and Mr. Arnold said yesterday that he had heard nothing from his daughter since Dec. 12, when she left home.

Bigamy Charge in Divorce Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum signed yesterday an interlocutory judgment of divorce in favor of Barbara Wittborn against Henry C. Wittborn. He ordered a copy of the testimony in the trial sent to the District Attorney because the testimony of Wilhelmina Wittborn, mother of the defendant, indicated that he had committed bigamy. The mother declared before Justice Greenbaum that her son had brought a second wife to her home in November, 1908, and that the new wife had exhibited a marriage certificate. She said that this woman, who was named in the proceedings as Louise Marie McCabe, had sinced eloped with another man.

Motorcycle and Auto Collide.

While riding a motor cycle last night about 8:30 o'clock along Carleton Avenue, Brooklyn, Dr. Frederick Dean of 90 Schermerhorn Street ran into an automobile going east in Flatbush Avenue and was knocked to the ground, sustaining a fractured leg and internal injuries. The injured man was taken to the Jewish Hospital, at Classon Avenue and St. Mark's Avenue.

TAFT AGAIN TAKES UP TRUST DECISIONS

Challenges Any One to Show That Sherman Act Has Been Made Ineffective.

PROUD OF SUPREME COURT

He Says at Huron He Will Veto Bills He Does Not Like, in Spite of Resemblance to George III.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Oct. 23.—President Taft, at a dinner at the Chamber of Commerce to-night, referred to the criticism of the Supreme Court's rulings in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, and declared that nothing could be further from the fact than the charges that the statute had been made ineffective. The Supreme Court, he said, had declared that any restraint of trade or combination for the purpose of suppressing competition and controlling prices was an inhibition of the law.

"I have challenged and I challenge again," he shouted, "any person to cite a case that he would condemn as a violation of the Anti-Trust law that would not be condemned under the decisions of the Supreme Court. As yet, I have heard no reply.

"The only answer that has come has been an insult to the court and an insult to me. It is the charge that I set up the court with the purpose and understanding that it would emasculate the statute. Oh, gentlemen, there is not the slightest foundation for that.

"I am proud of the men that I have put in that court. I am proud to have found men with a standing as high as they to take places on that bench, and I am willing to abide by the record that they have made and that they will make. I can't get much excited about such a charge, insulting as it is, because I can't understand that the maker of it has perception enough to understand the weight of the charge he is making.

"It indicates a view that such conduct is an ordinary political consideration and is justified by political views. Therefore I do not rest in the spirit that I ought to, perhaps, for I cannot believe that the country at large takes it seriously, considering the men against whom it is made.

"But now that we have got the law in shape for real enforcement after twenty years, I hear another cry that to enforce it will disturb business. I don't want to disturb business any more than any one else. But that statute was on the statute books when I took the oath of office to enforce the laws of the land, and I am going to see to it, so far as I have the power as Chief Executive, that every one who comes within that statute feels the heavy hand."

The President again expressed the hope that business would square itself with the statute.

"When it does," he concluded, "we should all get together and do the team work to bring about prosperity."

Republican regulars and insurgents of South Dakota joined forces to-day to make President Taft's last day in the State a pleasant one. The truce was more or less of an armed one, however, for the insurgents on the President's special train did not hesitate to declare that if Mr. Taft got any delegates at all from South Dakota he would have to fight hard for them.

The regulars said the estimate of four for Mr. Taft out of the ten delegates was too low, and there would be some surprises in the State next year. The President and Secretary Hills listened with interest to both sides of the story.

Ending his three days' tour of the State near the North Dakota line to-night, President Taft swung back to the south, and to-morrow will enter Minnesota, where the battle between the insurgents and the regulars wages warm. He will be in the midst of that fight on Wednesday, and on Thursday he goes into the enemy's country, Wisconsin, the home of Senator La Follette.

During the run from Pierre to Aberdeen, with a score of stops, the President found big and apparently friendly crowds awaiting him. He discussed many subjects, including the tariff veto, and peace and arbitration, economy in the administration of affairs at Washington, and the relation of government to business, such bills. Then there were cheers.

Senators Gamble and Crawford, the latter representing the La Follette wing of the party in this State, were with the President throughout the day. Senator Crawford introducing the Chief Executive at several stops. Gov. Vessey, an insurgent, and Congressmen Martin and Burke, allied with the Taft forces, also continued with the party.

In his tariff speech at Huron President Taft again condemned the existing wool and woolen schedule of the Payne-Aldrich act, and promised a reduction in many of its items. In speaking of the Underwood-La Follette Wool bill which he vetoed, the President said:

"I do not say that the bill necessarily would have destroyed the wool and woolen industries, but I had no adequate information, and none was brought to me which assured me that the reduction was not such as would cause injury and disaster to these two industries. Therefore, as we were going to have adequate information on the first of December, it seemed to me that it was my duty, in view of my pledge and the Republican platform, to veto the bill and ask them to postpone action until the Tariff Board could have an opportunity to report."

The President spoke in detail of the free list and Cotton bill, and in concluding said:

"An examination of these three bills shows it was essential for me to veto them until we could get information upon which we could be sure what their operation was. I am not saying that we ought to take the tariff out of politics. We cannot take it out of politics because men differ as to whether we ought to have a low tariff or a high tariff.

"I have been a great deal criticised with exercising the veto power. It is said that is a royal prerogative and that in doing so I acted the part of George III. Well, I don't think George III. exercised the veto power very much. I doubt if he exercised it as much as I have, and certainly the present King of England would not exercise it because it would not be a safe thing to do for England's King, but we have a different system here.

"If a bill is sent to the President and he does not sign it, then it goes into effect without his approval. I have tried generally to pursue a policy that when an issue is brought to me I decide it one way or the other, so that is what I did and that is what I propose to do in the future.

"If I don't like a bill I am going to veto it, whether I look like George III. or any other King; but that power is imposed upon me by the Constitution, and I am bound to exercise it, and I am going to exercise it with my best judgment in the interest of the country."

The President was met in Aberdeen to-night at the station by a large committee of citizens and was taken for an auto ride through the city, following which he made a public address. Later he was entertained at a banquet by the Commercial Club.

TWO SHOT IN A HOTEL.

Man Dying, but Woman Will Live—Their Assailant Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Persons in the Salow Hotel heard five shots early to-day in a room on the second floor. When hotel attaches reached the room they found 19-year-old Robert R. McCready of Beaver Falls, Penn., dying with a bullet through his heart. By his side lay Lydia Grunnell, 25 years old, of Sharon, Penn., with a bullet wound in her shoulder.

The police say they believe a third person did the shooting, but whence the shots came or who fired them they do not try to explain. Young McCready's death may come at any moment. The woman will recover.

Besides the shots that struck McCready and the woman one shattered an electric light, plunging the room into darkness under the cover of which their assailant made his escape. Neither saw the one who fired the shots.

LAST OF FIGHTING FAMILY.

Only One Left Now of Eleven Who Answered Lincoln's Call in '61.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Conn., Oct. 23.—When President Lincoln called for volunteers in 1861 eleven members of the family of Thomas J. Collins of Packerville, Conn., enlisted, and all made honorable records.

While the family were gathered in the Baptist Cemetery in Packerville to-day, paying a last tribute to Charles Collins, one of the last of the older fighters, word came by telegraph from Exeter, R. I., that his brother, John, had died in a Rhode Island hospital, and would be buried in Exeter, R. I., at the same hour his brother, Charles, was buried here.

Thomas J. Brown of Packerville, Conn., the sexton who buried Charles Collins, was his nephew. He was a soldier, running away from home and enlisting when only 14 years old. Brown is the last of the eleven who responded to Lincoln's call.

ATTACH ROCKEFELLER CUPS.

Trophies of Rockridge Kennels Seized as Security for Keeper's Debts.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 23.—Silver trophies, valued at hundreds of dollars won by dogs of the Rockridge Kennels, owned by William G. Rockefeller and managed by Joe Lewis, were attached to-day by Deputy Sheriff Philip Finnegan. George Sorenson of Port Chester bought Mr. Lewis's Hotel Putnam here last week, but Mr. Lewis did not file the legal twelve days' notice with the Town Clerk giving his intention to sell.

Deputy Sheriff Schleitwig of Stamford, came here Saturday with a claim against the hotel for $200 in favor of Edward Duffy of Stamford and George Sorenson, to avoid an attachment paid the bill, as his neglect made him responsible.

Fearing that there might be other claims Sorenson had Sheriff Finnegan attach the silver cups which Lewis had left in the hotel.

TWO INEBRIETY HOSPITALS.

One to be Built on Blackwell's Island and One in Flatbush.

Commissioner Michael J. Drummond of the Department of Charities announced last night that the Board of Inebriety had completed plans for two hospitals for inebriates—one on the northern end of Blackwell's Island and the other in the grounds of the Kings County Hospital, in Brooklyn.

The Commissioner said that, after being treated in the hospitals for two days, the patients would be transferred to the inebriates' farm colony, in Westchester. Commissioner Drummond is an ex-officio member of the Board of Inebriety.

Berri Libel Case Put Off.

Although Meier Steinbrink, counsel for the defendant, protested against a postponement, the hearing of the case of William Berri, publisher of The Brooklyn Standard Union, who is charged with criminal libel by the three Democratic candidates for the Supreme Court bench in the Second District, was adjourned yesterday until Friday by Chief Magistrate Kempner, in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn. This action was taken at the request of William N. Dykman, attorney for the complainants.

DENY HEANY PATENTS ON GROUND OF FRAUD

Official Records Falsified in Efforts to Prove He Invented the Tungsten Light.

TWO MEN ALREADY IN PRISON

Inventor's Lawyer and Patent Office Examiner—$5,000,000 the Value—Prior Claims to be Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The famous patent case involving various features of the Tungsten light has been at last decided, and to-morrow Assistant Patent Commissioner Billings will officially announce that the five applications of John Allen Heahy of York, Penn., for patents have all been rejected for fraud. It is said that the patents, if allowed, would have been worth $5,000,000.

In the course of the case, so far, Ned W. Barton, an examiner for the Patent Office, and H. E. Everling of Philadelphia, attorney for Mr. Heany, have been sentenced to the penitentiary for their part in falsifying the records of the office in an effort to give priority to the Heany claims.

The decision of the Heany case will lead the way to a final determination of many other applications for patents closely related to those sought by Mr. Heany. These were on file with the patent officials when some of Mr. Heany's applications were entered, and it was to establish a claim dating back of these applications that the two indicted men inserted bodily typewritten pages and many "corrections" into the applications previously filed. The rival applications will be taken up directly, now that the danger of interference with the Heany claims is out of the way, and further decisions may be expected soon.

The first papers in the case seem to have been filed in 1904, and formal charges in the matter were brought by Examiner A. F. Kinnan in February, 1909. He declared that in December, 1904, Heany filed, through Attorney Everling, application for patents, and while this application was still pending there was also on file and under consideration by Ned W. Barton, Assistant Examiner, certain applications filed by other inventors for substantially the same invention, and also an application for the process of making filaments from metals in a colloidal form.

Mr. Kinnan further charged that in October, 1906, for the purpose of enabling Everling, for Heany, to place in the application certain matters relating to the use of paraffin as a binder for the powdered metal used in making the filament which were not in the original application, and for the purpose of enabling Heany to file an application for the colloidal process of making such filaments, which was not described in any application of Heany then on file, and thus obtain the benefit of the filing date thereof.

Everling and Barton, on behalf of Heany, removed from the files of the Patent Office the first two sheets of the specification of the original application and substituted two other typewritten sheets containing, among other matters which were not in the specification when filed, a reference to the use of paraffin as a binder, and also description of the use of metals in a state of colloidal suspension, instead of the powdered form of the metal.

Later it was charged that, acting on behalf of Heany, Barton inserted on the sheets which had been fraudulently substituted in the application, the words, "pure chromium, molybdenum thorium, manganese, or alloys of," and further on the same page inserted other entirely new specifications.

On Aug. 27, 1906, it was still further alleged, Barton caused to be sent to Heany a letter in reference to the application requiring division thereof. No action was taken in the case by Everling or Heany before Aug. 28, 1907, and the application was abandoned.

Thereafter Everling, it is contended, prepared an amendment to this application, and Barton, at his instance, placed the same in the files of the application, fraudulently stamped the same, and entered it in the examiner's register and upon the file wrapper as of the date of Aug. 26, 1907.

Everling later prepared and transmitted to the Patent Office a letter to be entered in the application, in which he directed, with other things, Mr. Kinnan charges, that in the specification the word "starch" be canceled, and the word "paraffin" be substituted. By reason of the fraudulent changes made in the application, it was declared, and because in the application the word "paraffin" was inserted by the clerk of the division as directed by the amendment.

The last charge made by Mr. Kinnan set forth that Everling on Nov. 19, 1906, filed an application for the process of making filaments for the making of incandescent lamps from the colloidal forms of the metals, and which stated that "this application for patent is a division of my earlier application, filed Dec. 29, 1904, Serial No. 238,769."

"This statement," Mr. Kinnan concluded, "is false, as the subject matter of this application had been fraudulently introduced into application 238,769, as before stated, for the express purpose of laying a foundation for such divisional application."

CONFIRMS ROGERS'S STORY.

Former New York Woman Sees the Man of Lost Identity.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 23.—S. Chandler Rogers, the New York man who for fourteen years and a half was lost to himself in the identity of George Kelly and recalled his real name only the other day at Providence Hospital, learned today from a former neighbor and friend of Mrs. Elizabeth Doules that the woman who had reared him was dead and that his half sister Florence had left her old home, 418 West Thirty-second Street, New York, and her address was now unknown.

Mrs. M. J. Howard, who lives at 2,512 Fourth Avenue, this city, to-day gave confirmation to the story of Rogers's awakening after an operation to discover that half of his life was blank. Mrs. Howard lived in West Thirty-second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, in 1897, and recalls the disappearance of Rogers, who was then a messenger boy in the Wall Street district. Mrs. Howard said that Rogers's disappearance grieved his grandmother, Mrs. Doules, and his half-sister, and that while she knew them they never heard from him in any way.

She came to the hospital to-day after reading the newspaper accounts of his remarkable awakening and instantly recognized him as the Rogers boy she knew in New York nearly fifteen years ago. Rogers is trying to reconcile himself to the fact that he is married, but has no recollection of the ceremony of two months ago when, as George Kelly, he made Miss Agnes Johnson his bride.

Three Stores Burn at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 24.—Fire which started in the basement of Clossons Art Store, at Fourth Street, between Race and Elm Avenues, early this morning, consumed that building and two adjoining ones, occupied by Furneaux & Hoefle, milliners, and the F. Schultze Plate Glass Company.

Try This Creamy Milk

A test will prove its deliciousness. Get a bottle and just see how deep down is the "creamline"—how clean the bottle.

Sheffield Farms Milk

comes to you fresh from hygienic farms. It is pasteurized as well, because in pasteurization exists absolute safety and purity. A trial will show you why it is so popular.

Sheffield Farms Slawson-Decker Co.
Executive Offices, 524 W. 57th St., N. Y.
Branches throughout New York and Yonkers.

Eade's GOUT Pills
Promptly Relieves
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and all pains in the head, face and limbs.
At all Druggists or
E. FOUGERA & CO., Sole Agents, N. Y.

The owners of rooming and boarding houses seeking the most desirable patrons advertise in The New York Times.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL HOLD THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL SALES THIS DAY (TUESDAY)

MEN'S & WOMEN'S TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS

WITH NATURAL AND MISSION WOOD HANDLES AT $2.00

WITH SILVER TRIMMED MISSION WOOD AND NOVELTY HANDLES, AMONG THEM STAG AND BUFFALO HORN FOR MEN; SILVER TRIMMED MISSION WOOD OR GUN METAL HANDLES FOR WOMEN . . . . . AT $3.00

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

AT 25% TO 33⅓% LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICES

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

INITIALED . . . AT $2.00 PER DOZEN
HEMSTITCHED . . AT $2.00 & 3.00 PER DOZEN
WITH COLORED BORDERS . . 3.00 PER DOZEN

WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

INITIALED . . AT $1.10 & 1.90 PER DOZEN
HEMSTITCHED . . AT $1.25 & 1.65 PER DOZEN

ALSO WOMEN'S APPENZELL HAND-EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, AT 50c., 75c., 95c. TO $3.00 EACH

FASHIONABLE GARMENTS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN AT MODERATE PRICES.

MISSES' SUITS IN FANCY WEAVE CHEVIOTS, MIXTURES, BROADCLOTHS AND CORDUROY; EVENING GOWNS OF TAFFETA, SOFT SATINS, SPANGLED NETS AND CHIFFONS; AFTERNOON DRESSES OF METEOR, NOVELTY CLOTH, SERGES AND VELVETEENS; EVENING COATS AND WRAPS OF CLOTH, CORDUROY AND VELVETEEN; COATS FOR GENERAL WEAR OF TWEED, CHEVIOT, BROADCLOTH AND REVERSIBLE MATERIALS. WAISTS OF CHIFFON, SOFT SATIN, NET, FLANNEL AND LINGERIE FABRICS.

BOYS' SUITS, COATS AND GENERAL FURNISHINGS.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
WINTER BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, BEDSPREADS,
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS EACH, $1.85, 2.40 & 3.15
DINNER NAPKINS TO MATCH PER DOZEN, $2.75 & 3.60
HEMSTITCHED LINEN HUCK TOWELS PER DOZ., $3.00, 4.20 & 5.00
HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS PER PAIR, $5.00 & 6.50
HEMSTITCHED LINEN PILLOW CASES PER PAIR, $1.15 & 1.30

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS PER PAIR, $5.00, 6.50, 8.00 & 10.00
WOOL FILLED COMFORTABLES, SILK TOPS EACH, $6.75
SATIN FINISH BEDSPREADS . . EACH, $2.75 & 3.75
CROCHET BEDSPREADS . . . EACH, $1.25 & 1.65
MUSLIN SHEETS . . . . EACH, 68c. TO $1.05
MUSLIN SHEETS, HEMSTITCHED . EACH, $1.05 & 1.20
MUSLIN PILLOW CASES . . . EACH, 18c. TO 26c.
MUSLIN PILLOW CASES, HEMSTITCHED EACH, 25c., 28c. & 32c.

LACE CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY FABRICS, CRETONNES, RUGS IN ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC MAKES AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

JANE DAWSON By WILL N. HARBEN

THE story of Jane Dawson—injured in her youth by a rich man—who lives to match son versus son with him, is something fine and big and new. The typical Georgia rural community is here in all its picturesqueness and charm. It will be remembered that William Dean Howells has called Mr. Harben "one of our few great American localists." This story of the heart is also one of that rare kind in which religious sentiment is a real human factor.

THE NINE-TENTHS
By JAMES OPPENHEIM

THE story of a big human-humorous business man who, as the result of a fire in his factory which causes the death of working girls, is swept into the underworld, where the woman he loves cannot follow him. How the undercurrents of the city form these two is unfolded in a drama of stirring episodes. The huge city which does this becomes almost a character in the book. Out of the struggle a new type emerges, a girl, who helps the hero to success.

HARPERS

"Eight young men buying young men's clothing, are on this floor right now," remarked our merchandise man last Saturday, and such was the case. More young men every day are realizing the vast difference between Brill clothes made to fit young men and the usual small sized men's suit or overcoat. Young men's suits, $10, $12 and $15. Overcoats $15 and up.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125TH ST., at Third Av.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St., West of Broadway.
Harlem Store Open Every Evening.

DEATH ENDS HUNT FOR BANK SWINDLER

Walsh, Wanted for Share in Wrecking National City of Cambridge, Died Here Sunday.

SOUGHT ALL OVER WORLD

But Was In New York Most of the Time, Friend In Whose Home He Died Tells the Coroner.

The search for Martin J. Walsh, who had been under indictment for sixteen months for aiding in the wrecking of the National City Bank of Cambridge, Mass., has been ended by death. Coroner Holtzhauser announced last night that after several visits to the Sonoma apartment house at 1,730 Broadway, he had established the fact that a man who died suddenly there on Sunday night was Martin J. Walsh, who was charged with inducing George W. Coleman, a $12-a-week bookkeeper, to steal $180,000 from the Cambridge Bank. Coleman is now serving a twenty years' sentence.

On March 26, 1910, Coleman made a remarkable confession to the Boston police. Coleman, who is a young man, said he had taken the money, but that the enjoyment of even a small part of it had been denied him. He said he lost the entire $180,000 to a gang of New York and Boston faro sharpers, and named four men as the members of this gang. "Big Bill" Keliher, now serving an eighteen years' sentence, was one of them and Frank Draper was another.

At the time of the confession the names of the two other members were not made public. Later, however, John A. Strosnider was arrested in Brooklyn, charged with being one of the four concerned in the $180,000 swindle. Yesterday, after it was announced that the man who had died in the Sonoma apartments on Sunday night was Walsh, the Cambridge authorities issued a statement that Walsh was the fourth man wanted in connection with the famous swindle.

Although Walsh died on Sunday night it was not until late yesterday afternoon that Coroner Holtzhauser succeeded in establishing the fact that the body in the apartment of Louis H. Snell was that of Martin J. Walsh.

"I received information early yesterday," Coroner Holtzhauser said last night, "that the man who had died was Walsh. At the time I was timid about it, however, and did not feel justified in stating positively that it was Walsh who had died. I went back to the Snell apartment twice, and on the last visit I got the information that proved that the dead man was the Martin J. Walsh who is wanted in Cambridge for the bank robbery. There is no longer any doubt about it. I also found out that Walsh has been right here in New York practically the entire time that he has been a fugitive from justice. For eighteen months he had been in New York, and during that time I am told that Government agents and the police have been looking for him all over the earth."

It was said that the police got information recently leading them to believe that Walsh was in New York, but they had never been able to find him. At the Sonoma it was said that no one in that house except the Snells knew him. The elevator boys said that they had never seen him, and that all they knew about the case was that a man had died in the Snell apartments on Sunday night. Coroner Holtzhauser, they said, had been to the apartment three times since the death—once on Sunday night and twice yesterday.

When a TIMES reporter asked that his card be sent up to the Snell apartment one of the elevator boys answered:

"Mr. Snell is gone out of town. He said that he was going to Europe Wednesday."

It was said that Walsh, accompanied by his wife, went to the Snell apartment a few days ago. Walsh and Snell are said to have been friends of many years' standing.

Walsh was taken ill Sunday night, and Dr. William Shufelt, who has an office in the Sonoma, was called in. At 8 o'clock Sunday night Walsh died, the cause of death being given as acute indigestion. There was no reason to think that he had committed suicide, according to Coroner Holtzhauser.

It was also reported yesterday that persons who knew Walsh have told the curious when they asked who he was that he was a wealthy broker of Peabody, Mass. Snell is said to have formed his friendship with Walsh while he, Snell, was in the horse racing information business in Boston.

Since his disappearance, following the arrest of Coleman, Walsh had been reported seen at various places in different parts of the world. One report had him seen in Ostend, Belgium; another in Buenos Aires, and others in several of the capitals of Europe and big cities of South America.

Coroner Holtzhauser said he learned last night from Snell that all these reports were unfounded, and that the fugitive had been here in New York practically all the time.

Coleman in his confession said that Draper went to New York with him and introduced him to the other members of the gang. The scheme was for Draper to deal and so manipulate the game that he and Coleman would draw nearly all the winnings. Coleman said he "went against" the bank fifty times. Draper handled the money for Coleman, and the end was always the same—Coleman lost. He lost the money of the bank in batches of about $2,500 a game, and visited New York on the average of about twice a week.

When Strosnider, who is known as "Big Lem," was arrested in Brooklyn in May of last year, he expressed great surprise. The arrest was made at the request of the United States Marshal in Boston. He had previously served five years in the Trenton, N. J., State Prison, and had been driven out of Pittsburgh as a gambling sharp.

"There is a sucker born every minute, except in New York, where the birth rate is one every thirty seconds," Strosnider was quoted as saying soon after his arrest, last year.

The evidence against Strosnider was not strong enough to hold him as an accomplice in the bank swindle.

WALSH A NOTED GAMBLER.

Regarded as the Brains of the Syndicate That Fleeced Coleman.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—Martin J. Walsh was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Boston in June of last year on thirty-six counts of aiding and abetting in the wrecking of the National City Bank of Cambridge by getting more than $100,000 of the money George W. Coleman stole.

Walsh was regarded by the Boston police as the brains of the faro syndicate that led Coleman to steal and then fleeced him. Walsh was known in the large cities of America and Europe as a clever card crook. His picture was posted on all of the big liners to warn card players.

From the day when he was a boy in Worcester collecting bones, bottles, and old iron, until he disappeared early last Spring from his luxurious apartments at 144 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Walsh's career had been spectacular.

An instance of his audacity was shown when he won Miss Grace Baldwin of Peabody, who became his wife, by scaring a rival suitor with a loaded pistol.

The only beating that Walsh ever received, so far as his friends recall, was administered to him by Kid McCoy. The story goes that Walsh tried to make use of the pugilist in some of his transatlantic liner schemes, and that McCoy gave Walsh the beating of his life. Walsh then lived in a handsome home in Melrose. His wife and Mrs. Kid McCoy were great friends, and at one time, when McCoy and his wife were separated, Mrs. Walsh effected a reconciliation.

Some of the poker sharps of New England have always held it against Walsh that he toured this section of the country about sixteen years ago with a well hardened, finely pointed right thumb nail, and it is charged that he used this with fatal effect against some of his adversaries in card games. Friends say that this was Walsh's creed:

"I never trimmed an honest man. The one that I always went after was the sucker who was out to do some one else. That is a better creed than most business men have. I see nothing wrong in it."

Walsh won thousands on transatlantic liners, but he did not always get away with his winnings. One of his victims, from whom Walsh won $20,000, "squealed" when he reached London, having given Walsh a mortgage for $20,000 on his house. Walsh never collected the mortgage. A Boston man who gave Walsh notes for $20,000 repudiated them when he reached home three or four years ago.

MISS NOBLE DEAD IN INDIA.

Sister Nivedita Was Said to Have Given Drugs to Mrs. Ole Bull.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—Margaret E. Noble, otherwise known as Sister Nivedita, who was an intimate of the late Mrs. Ole Bull, is dead in Calcutta, according to a dispatch received in this city today. Mrs. Bull died on Jan. 18, and Sister Nivedita, who was considered an important witness in the contest over Mrs. Bull's will, attempted to sail from New York for Europe on Feb. 8. Such pressure was brought to bear on her, however, that she postponed her sailing, but got away on March 1, traveling as a lady's maid.

Miss Noble was said by witnesses at the will hearing to have administered certain Oriental drugs to Mrs. Bull when the latter was ill in her home in Cambridge.

SUBPOENA CARNEGIE IN CUMMINS TRIAL

He Will Be Asked About the Millions He Advanced to Save the Trust Company.

PHIPPS'S NAME MENTIONED

He Advanced Money, Too, and Is Suing on Notes Involved in Deal for Which Cummins Is Accused.

Andrew Carnegie has been subpoenaed as a witness in the trial of William J. Cummins, who was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Trust Company, for the larceny of $140,000, and may be a witness the latter part of this week. It is expected that Mr. Carnegie will tell how he came to the assistance of the institution which bore his name, although he had no connection with it, and will detail his relations with Cummins. The evidence yesterday showed that when C. C. Dickinson bought control of the Van Norden Trust Company from the Van Nordens, it was Mr. Carnegie who furnished the $2,000,000 or more needed to pay for the 70,000 shares of stock.

Bradley Martin, Jr., was again on the stand yesterday, as were Watkins Crockett, like Mr. Martin a Vice President of the Van Norden Trust Company, and Martin J. Condon, President of the American Snuff Company, who was a Director in the Van Norden Trust Company, Carnegie Trust Company and Nineteenth Ward Bank. Mr. Condon's son married Mr. Cummins's daughter, and Mr. Crockett said he was "Cummins's brother-in-law by marriage."

The efforts of the prosecution were directed largely to showing by these witnesses that the money of which Cummins is accused of stealing $140,000 constituted a trust fund, supposedly in the hands of the Carnegie Trust Company, and the defense tried to prove that it was not a trust fund. The entire amount involved was $335,000, of which $195,000 was furnished by the Van Norden Trust Company and $140,000 by the Nineteenth Ward Bank. It is for the larceny of the latter that Cummins is on trial, but as the $195,000 was part of the same fund, evidence concerning it has been introduced. It was in regard to the $195,000 that Condon and Crockett were questioned yesterday.

Of this sum $75,000 was advanced by the Van Norden Trust Company on the note of Mr. Condon. He testified that he got none of the $75,000, never paid any part of the note, and never paid any interest on it. The fund was to pay notes made by the Van Nordens and redeem stock of the Twelfth Ward and Nineteenth Ward Banks they had put up as collateral.

"Cummins told me," said Mr. Condon, "that out of this fund he had paid a note of mine and one of his own that were held by the Carnegie Trust Company. I told him that according to my recollection of the arrangement for this fund, this disposition of it was not right, but I had never seen the agreement. He said it was in accordance with the understanding, but I told him I didn't understand it that way."

The notes Cummins took up were given in payment for his and Condon's stock in the Carnegie Trust Company. Condon's came to $49,500, but he never paid a cent in cash for it. He gave his note, and the stock was held in escrow as collateral for the note. When Cummins paid his note, to which the Banking Department had taken exception, he did not get the stock, and had never seen it since.

Max D. Steuer, counsel for Cummins, brought out the fact that Condon was a Director in the Van Norden Trust Company at the time, but said nothing to the other Directors as to the disposition Cummins had made of the money from the alleged trust fund.

"I understood it was in accordance with the agreement made between Cummins and Bradley Martin, as authorized by the Directors, although not according to my understanding of the plan as discussed by the Directors," Mr. Condon explained.

Mr. Crockett said Cummins himself had suggested a trustee to hold the fund or the stock that might be acquired. When the letter came from the Carnegie Trust Company acknowledging receipt of the money, and speaking of the stock to be acquired being held in trust, but did not say explicitly that the money should be held in trust, Mr. Crockett said he remarked that it was not in accordance with the understanding at the meeting.

"Cummins," he continued, "said it was in accordance with the agreement between him and Martin. I ordered the checks drawn, and in the meantime telephoned to Martin and confirmed Cummins's statement."

Mr. Crockett's remark about the confirmation of the statement was ordered stricken out by Justice Davis, as constituting a conclusion on his part.

Mr. Martin told of the Sunday night conference held at the home of Paul D. Cravath on Jan. 9, 1911, when arrangements were made to save the Van Norden Trust Company. It was on this occasion that the Equitable Trust Company arranged to take over the Van Norden, or the Madison Trust Company, as it had become. Part of the agreement, said Mr. Martin, was for his father-in-law, Henry C. Phipps, to take over securities of the Van Norden Trust Company of the nominal value of $600,680 for $500,000 in cash. Included in these were the $140,000 notes on which was paid the money Cummins is accused of stealing. Mr. Phipps, it developed from Mr. Martin's testimony, has a suit against the Carnegie Trust Company to recover on these notes.

Mr. Martin admitted that he was anxious to see his father-in-law recover this money, and that he realized that his success depended on the witness's statement that the money was part of a trust fund. Mr. Crockett's cross-examination will begin this morning.

RAT BIT HIM IN HIS SLEEP

And Bit Him Again in a Fight for Its Extermination.

With blood dripping from two wounds on the index finger of his right hand and carrying a large dead rat in his left hand, a man, who said he was Edward Howell of 369 East Eighth Street, hurried into Bellevue Hospital early this morning. He told Dr. Drury in the admitting rooms that he had been attacked by the rat while asleep in his bedroom. He shook off the animal and then pursued it into a corner of the apartment.

According to Dr. Drury, Howell said he fired five shots at the rat, missing each time, and finally killed it with a club which he kept as a protection against burglars.

After Dr. Drury had cauterized the two wounds he asked Howell how the second bite was received. Howell explained that the rat han up the club when he first tried to kill it and bit him before he could drop the stick.

Howell persisted in leaving the rat at the hospital when he started home.

TELLS SEAMEN OF AIRSHIPS.

Augustus Post Explains That He's Made the Bst Speed on the Water.

Before 400 men of the merchant marine service at the American Seamen's Friend Society's Institute, West and Jane Streets, August Post spoke last night on the development of aerial navigation. Mr. Post, who is a trustee of the institute, gave these facts: Aeroplanes have flown eleven hours without landing, and have covered 300 miles; thirteen passengers have been carried in aeroplanes; a height of two and a half miles has been attained, and a speed of eighty-two miles an hour developed.

"I have been able to make a speed of fifty-eight miles an hour in a heavy hydro-aeroplane on the water," he said. "Hhis is the fastest speed ever made by any craft on water."

Emil Fischer sang and his wife deserted grand opera music to sing "Put Your Arms Around Me" and a bit from "The Chocolate Soldier." The audience did not have to be urged to join in the chorus.

Miss Helen Moulton won much applause by her recitations.

NAME ROOSEVELT'S NEPHEW.

Theodore D. Robinson Candidate for Assembly on Republican Ticket.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of former President Roosevelt, was nominated for member of Assembly by the Republicans of Herkimer County to-day. At the convention held some weeks ago the organization unseated several delegates who, the progressives asserted, were elected. The convention, packed with organization delegates, nominated ex-Assemblyman Charles Fellows.

The progressives took the matter to court, and an order issued by Justice Merrell a few days ago convened the convention to-day and seated the Robinson delegates. There was no opposition today when the convention was held.

Held for Sailing Ambrose Channel.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—For sailing his fishing schooner, Fannie E. Prescott, through the forbidden waters of Ambrose Channel, the entrance to New York Harbor reserved for only the largest steamers, Capt. Thomas Downey of Gloucester was held by United States Commissioner Hayes to-day, as a fugitive from justice, in $500 bail for his appearance in New York. Capt. Downey admitted that he steered the Prescott through the Ambrose Channel, but said that his vessel was on the end of a tug's towline.

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Half a year's preparation, in Europe and America, lies back of the superb exhibits that are now ready.

Six months of actual physical work, in gathering the glittering jewels, the gleaming silver, the articles of luxury and elegance that greet you on every hand. Months consumed in visiting the great cities, the obscure places of Europe, whence come these myriads of beautiful things that we secured in order that we might be sure of placing the Gimbel Jewelry Store where we were determined it should be—in the foremost rank of the great jewelry stores of the world. Months spent by the GIMBEL Paris organization—recognized as the best equipped foreign office maintained by any American store—in assisting the work of our experts. Months spent here in selecting the finest productions of American jewelers and silversmiths, and in designing and fashioning, in our own workshops, beautiful pieces that can be found only at Gimbels.

But back of all this is the experience of years, which has taught us not only what is worth getting, but how to set about getting it.

This is why, for instance, you will find exquisite corals and cameos that we selected at Torre del Greco, under the very shadow of Vesuvius; delightful enamels from the heart of the Black Forest, as well as the superb diamond jewelry from the famous Paris firms of the Rue de la Paix—Boucheron, Frank and others. While for the jewelry of our own making, we are able, by knowing how, to secure the unset stones under the most favorable market conditions. We make further economies by having these stones mounted by our own workmen, with the result that we can offer jewelry of singular beauty at prices far less than those asked for equal quality by specialty shops along Fifth Avenue. Jewelry with the most powerful appeal to lovers of the artistic—and in every case protected by our absolute guaranty.

And now each of the specialty shops that form this great Jewelry and Silver Store is ready with the beautiful things that for the next few months will possess such interest for thousands of people—the gift-things *par excellence*, for the sweetheart, the bride, the mother. A walk through the exhibit is fascinating.

First, the Superb Diamond Jewelry from Paris

Exquisite new designs of the season, first seen at the Auteuil races, and brought out by the great Paris jewelers. Delicate lace-work in platinum, seen in the new frill pins set with diamonds, sapphires and other precious stones. Dinner Rings, in styles first shown during Coronation week in London, set with splendid diamonds, rubies and sapphires.

It Will Be a Pearl Jewelry Season

Strings of Pearls replace the *sautoirs* and la Vallieres that were worn last season at fashionable functions, the opera, the smart restaurants. Here are the genuine pearls—and the most perfect Paris reproductions—choose the string you wish and we will mount it as you desire. These French Pearls, without clasps, are $15 to $200 a string, and wonderful in lustre and color.

The Jewelry of Our Own Design

Inspired by the most beautiful foreign pieces, and of notably fine workmanship. We owned the platinum from which many of the settings are made, before the recent sharp rise in the metal, thus effecting another economy. The diamonds are all clear, brilliant, white stones—perfect, except in those cases in which flawlessness has been sacrificed to color, of which the customer is always informed.

Some of the most beautiful pieces are of pearls and diamonds, in platinum mountings, which were made in France and assembled by us, thus saving the customs duty on the finished jewelry. There are Guard Chains, diamond set Lorgnette Chains, Marquis Lorgnettes, Bracelets and other charming pieces.

A Rich Display of Gold Jewelry

The assemblage of men's and women's 14-k. Gold Jewelry is extraordinarily wide. From a gold-handled pocket-knife, or a collapsible cigar-holder, to a superb cigarette case, in the new double portfolio shape, thin, with a knife edge, and exquisitely engine turned, at $160, there is everything for men's use and wear that can be made of gold. For women there are bracelets in scores of designs, from plain, engine-turned or hand-engraved gold, some with faceted cut, to gold with platinum lattice-work, mounted with diamonds and other stones. Also gold vanity boxes, lorgnettes, chatelaine ornaments, purses and mesh bags, ranging in price up to $500.

Sterling Silver Table and Toilet Wares

Another superbly complete gathering of everything inmaginable in solid silver. Eighteen designs in Toilet Sets, for instance, with the new flat mirrors—thinner than many watch cases—with all pieces, and in many cases boudoir clocks to match. Beautiful manicure sets of English enamel, hall-marked. Bridge sets in sterling silver, jewel-boxes from Birmingham, plain or fitted with tray; silver cigarette cases for men and women, moire or engine-turned, some in double length, up to $40; cigarette boxes, cedar lined; desk articles of silver and enamel, perpetual calendars in solid silver or silver mounted leather, for the library table; traveling flasks in silver deposit or silver mounted leather—these are some of the many articles for personal use.

The Tableware comprises everything from a child's cup at $3 to a chased silver tea set at $275.

Watches and Watch Chains

A complete collection of Howard, Waltham, and Elgin Watches, with 7 to 23 jeweled movements in 20-year gold-filled cases, for men and women. Swiss Watches—minute repeaters, split second and timing watches, as well as a full assortment of women's plain jeweled, diamond set, enameled, chatelaine and *sautoir* watches. Sportsmen's watches, in leather bracelets, sweep second watches for nurses and doctors; a new watch without hands at $11.50—these are all in this specialized collection.

Among the rich array of watches are the new Platinum Pocket-to-Pocket Chains for men's wear with evening dress; delicate, plain or studded with pearls, at $22 to $46.

Delicate Corals and Cameos

Exquisitely carved Corals and Shell Cameos, from Torre del Greco, wondrous in their tinting, and mounted in solid gold. There are fascinating rosebud effects, with pearls, in pendant earrings; pear-shaped corals, in combination with baroque pearls, and other unusual pieces. Coral Necklaces, of beautifully-matched pink shades, up to $105 a string.

Dainty Enamels on Sterling Silver

Probably the most complete collection of its kind in New York—and rich in its suggestion for unusual gifts. In exquisite pastel shades on sterling silver for women, there are umbrella handles with powder puff concealed in the top, electric bell pushes for the boudoir, vanity and bon-bon boxes, cigarette cases, many with splendidly executed hunting scenes.

And so one might go on, almost indefinitely, from one enchanting group to another.

But there is only space for a word of

The modern **Sheffield Plate**, from England, made to our order on nickel-silver base, also the fine American reproductions.

Wurtemburg Ware, in replicas of old Dutch pewter, and **Vienna Water Sets**, with six glasses that don't upset while being served.

Jet Jewelry, as rich in variety as in the Black Jet Shops on the Rue de la Paix; with a special assortment of Jewelry for first mourning, in matt black.

Photograph Frames, literally more than three hundred varieties, in sterling silver, up to $34, and French bronze and enamel, up to $80.

Boudoir Sets of enamel, five pieces, at $65; in real tortoise shell at $60.

Fans, exclusive designs in French tapestry effects to match practically every gown; feather fans of all shades, including purple, with Oriental pearl, tortoise shell or amber sticks, up to $100; opera fans of silk and guaze; real lace fans, some with gold-inlaid sticks; fans for first and second mourning—a wonderful collection.

And then the **Clocks**, the **French Jewelry**, the **Opera Glasses** and other **Optical Goods**, all of which deserve stories of their own, but which will have to wait for another time.

Come prepared to see an exposition of great beauty.

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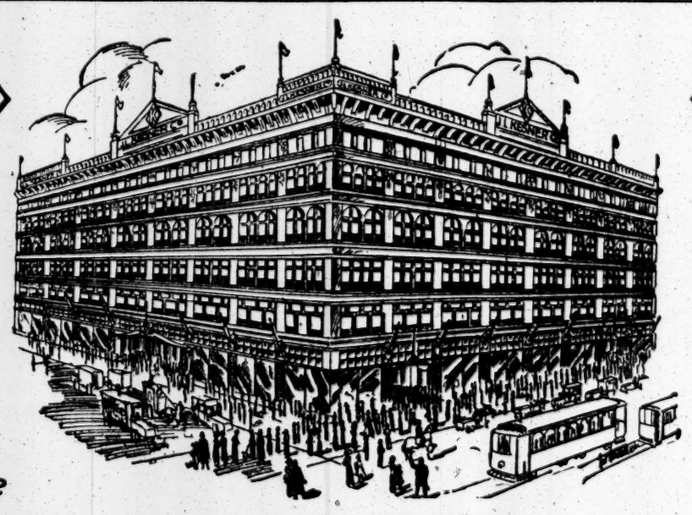

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REAL CHANGE IN TOBACCO PLAN

Attorneys General of Three States File Protest, Declaring Trust Seeks to Evade Dissolution.

SPEAK FOR THE GROWERS

Plan to Have New York Join in the Protest—Report of New Plan Suggested to Wickersham.

"The same kind of dismemberment that takes place when the hand divides into the fingers," is the characterization of the dissolution plan of the American Tobacco Company made by the Attorneys General of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in their opposing petition, which was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday in their behalf by Charles R. Carruth.

The Attorneys General, besides taking strong exception to the pending proposal, offer an affirmative suggestion which they say would conform to the decree of the Supreme Court, and restore competition in the tobacco industry. They say:

Give to the fourteen companies proposed the elements of complete independence; forbid the stockholders in any one of these companies from owning stock in any of the others and perpetually enjoin them from acquiring such stock, and a condition will be created in compliance with the judgment of the court. If A holds fourteen shares of common stock of the American Tobacco Company, what is the necessity for allotting to him a single share in fourteen different corporations? Why not give him his entire holdings in a single company? Possibly he would then have some incentive to give some attention to the management of his company.

The necessary and doubtless sought-for result of distributing the holdings of each individual among a large number of companies would be to render indifferent the 5,000 small stockholders and leave the real control of all the companies in the hands of the twenty-nine individual defendants and a few other individuals not named as defendants, but who have always been allied with or under the control of the twenty-nine.

If, however, the difficulties of bringing about a real dissolution and destruction of the monopoly are insurmountable, say the Attorneys General, the Supreme Court should "make such further orders as indicated in its opinion that the exigencies of the situation may require." The reference here is to the alternative named by the Supreme Court in case a satisfactory plan should not be worked out, namely, a receivership.

"The present status," say the Attorneys General, "is more tolerable than the plan proposed by the trust, for if this plan shall receive judicial sanction henceforward the trust will carry the law as an asset instead of a liability; henceforward the trust will do in the name of the law what it has heretofore done in its fear. If the law is powerless to save, it can at least refuse to sanction evil."

The Attorneys General base their intervention on the ground that the States they represent are among the largest tobacco-growing States; that hundreds of thousands of their people cultivate tobacco as their chief means of support, and that "these people directly, and all the other people of the States incidentally, are vitally interested in the dissolution of the American Tobacco Company." The petition proceeds, in part, as follows:

For a number of years the men who grow tobacco, by reason of the fact that the American Tobacco Company has been practically the only purchaser of their tobaccoes and has arbitrarily fixed the price of the same, have felt that they were in a state of financial servitude to the said tobacco company, and this feeling has engendered much bitterness and discontent. Your petitioners earnestly insist that in the dissolution of the American Tobacco Company the rights and interests of the tobacco growers should receive the first consideration. To the consumer tobacco is a luxury, to the grower it is a living. The stockholders and bondholders invested their funds in the securities of this company as a matter of choice. The tobacco grower cultivates tobacco as a matter of necessity. His land is ill-adapted to the growth of other crops, and, having spent his life in learning how to cultivate tobacco, he knows how to do little else. The independent manufacturers may possibly be able to maintain a more or less compact defensive organization and secure for themselves a certain measure of protection, but the tobacco growers, by reason of their great number and by reason of their being scattered over such a wide extent of territory and by reason of their poverty, are unable to permanently maintain any effective defensive organization.

It is the high mission of the Government to protect the defenseless, and the utter helplessness of the tobacco grower makes a strong appeal to the Government to secure for him the largest measure of protection possible under the law of the land.

The findings of this court, sustained and emphasized by the Supreme Court, inspired the tobacco farmers with a faith that the days of their servitude were at an end, and that hereafter they would realize the reasonable value of the product of their toil.

The plan submitted to this court by the American Tobacco Company does not have the merit of even looking like a dissolution of the combination or a destruction of the monopoly. We earnestly protest that said plan is in no sense a compliance with the judgment of the Supreme Court, but, tested by the rule of reason which the Supreme Court invoked in the interpretation of the law, it is plain that the plan is a bold attempt to nullify the judgment of the court.

The plan of the American Tobacco Company contributes nothing to this end. It turns loose no asset and no agency by which it now maintains its absolute dominion over the tobacco trade.

The division of the company into four or fourteen working organizations, each and every one of them dominated and controlled by the present common stockholders of the American Tobacco Company, will effect a change in the method of bookkeeping and nothing more.

It is axiomatic that business moves along lines of self-interest, and there can be no real competition between persons or corporations unless their interests are antagonistic. The plan proposed by the American Tobacco Company maintains a community of interests between all the companies it is proposed to create, and this makes real competition between them impossible.

Diversity of ownership is absolutely necessary to secure diversity of control. To reject the plan as fundamentally defective on this account is far from holding that an individual may not hold stock in competing corporations. We are not dealing with abstract propositions, but with aggregations of men and corporations that have been found guilty of violating the law and have been ordered to restore the competition they have destroyed. To require these violators of the law to disband and to forbid them by oneness of ownership to perpetuate the monopoly they have created, will cause no alarm to stockholders in corporations that are doing a legitimate business. This is the crucial question to be settled by this court, and the answer to this question will determine whether under existing law relief can be awarded "coterminous with the ultimate redress of the wrongs which are found to exist."

The petition is signed by Samuel W. Williams, Attorney General of Virginia; T. W. Bickett, Attorney General of North Carolina, and J. Frayser Lyon, Attorney General of South Carolina.

Efforts are being made to obtain the intervention of the Attorney General of New York in the tobacco case in behalf of this State. Murray Buxbaum, President of the Independent Tobacconists' Association, wrote yesterday to Gov. Dix pointing out the great number of retail dealers whose interests are affected. Mr. Buxbaum urged on the Governor that Attorney General Carmody be directed to follow the example of the officials of the three Southern States and that of Wisconsin, which will be represented by Louis D. Brandeis in opposition to the reorganization plan.

NEW TOBACCO TRUST PLAN.

Attorney for Independents Suggests One to Wickersham.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Felix H. Levy of New York, an attorney, who, with Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, represents some of the independent tobacco firms that have been protesting against the proposed plan of reorganization of the Tobacco Trust, had an extended conference with Attorney General Wickersham this afternoon, at which it is understood that he presented a counter-plan of reorganization that had been prepared by himself and Mr. Brandeis.

At the close of the conference Mr. Wickersham said he could not discuss in any way what had taken place. Nor would Mr. Levy give any details of the proposed plan.

PREVENTION BUREAU ON DUTY

Johnson Starts Off the Work by Expressing Trust in the Men.

The members of the Fire Department assigned to duty in the new Prevention Bureau reported for duty yesterday morning. Commissioner Johnson called the men before him at 9 o'clock and told them that he knew there would be a certain amount of temptation in their new work, but he felt certain that they would not fail in the performance of their duties.

Later in the morning the Commission issued a statement referring to the comment made upon the fact that the Fire Prevention bill takes away much of the power of the Fire Chief.

"It was the opinion of those who had studied fire administration carefully that there should be nothing in the departmental machinery which would bring it to a complete standstill," said the Commissioner. "With the Commissioner and Chief of Department opposed to each other it had been possible in the past that no assignments to duty whatever be made. Of course, that was an impossible situation. The idea is that in case of a difference of opinion the administrative head of the Fire Department prevail.

"However, as a matter of fact, no practical change is made because assignments to duty are still being made upon the recommendation of Chief Kenlon, and will be continued to be made in that manner."

WOLTER'S APPEAL UP FRIDAY

Delay Due to Illness of Murderer's Counsel, Says Whitman.

District Attorney Whitman announced last night that the appeal in the case of Albert W. Wolter, now in Sing Sing under a death sentence for murdering Ruth A. Wheeler in April, 1910, would be argued before the Court of Appeals on Friday. Robert W. Taylor will make the argument for the District Attorney's office.

"There is no secret influence at work to keep Wolter from going to the death chair," said District Attorney Whitman. "The delay has been due to the illness of counsel for Wolter. I have moved twice to have the argument before the Court of Appeals dismissed, but each time Wolter's counsel has pleaded illness. Now the date for argument has been fixed for Friday of this week, and I do not believe there will be any further delay."

GETTING HAMPTON'S OUT.

Receiver Authorized to Raise $50,000 to Issue November Number.

Judge Holt granted a motion yesterday authorizing A. Gordon Murray, receiver for the Columbian Sterling Publishing Company, to issue receivers' certificates for $50,000 to raise money to get out the November issue of the Hampton Columbian Magazine.

It was stated that it would cost $50,000 to complete the publication of the November issue, and the income from advertisements, sales, &c., will probably be more than sufficient to cover the cost of publication.

ACCUSE EDISON CO. OF DISCRIMINATION

Customers Tell Public Service Board That Its Rates Are Variable and Unfair.

DEMAND HIGHER MINIMUM

Contention Is Made That Small Consumers Are Forced to Pay Excessive Rates.

Complaints of the method of charging customers for the electricity supplied to them were made yesterday against the New York Edison Company by the Isolated Plant Publishing Company, the Stationary Engineers, and other customers at a hearing before the Public Service Commission. Two petitions were presented asking that an investigation be made of the rates charged to various classes of customers, it being alleged that discrimination in favor of the larger purchasers is practiced to an unfair extent.

Unlike other cases brought before the commission, this is based not on too high, but too low rates. It is alleged that a firm consuming 1,000,000 kilowatt hours of current every year will be supplied at 3 cents a kilowatt hour, while the ordinary retail customer pays 10 cents a kilowatt hour.

This rate of 3 cents an hour, it is contended, is below the cost of production, and is made possible only by the large profits in selling light and power to the smaller consumers for sums varying according to the amount consumed, but rising as high as 10 cents.

While many of those who are bringing the matter before the commission are avowedly interested in the isolated electric plant business, and are therefore business competitors of the large companies, they are founding their case on the actual injustice which, they maintain, is now being done by the system of rates to small consumers. For example, they point out that a large department store can make a far more advantageous contract with the Edison Company than can its small rival next door. Consequently the effect of the discrimination is to make it much more difficult for the small concern to get and maintain a foothold.

With regard to their own business the isolated plant officials contend that in any large office or loft buildings separate lighting equipments can be maintained economically, especially in connection with the steam-heating plants that must be installed in any case. It is to meet their competition that the regular companies were quoting such low wholesale rates, and they propose to show that these are too small even to pay expenses.

The investigation is expected to be carried deep into the expenses of the electric light concerns, as it will be maintained that it would be much fairer to the public, as well as to the isolated plant manufacturers, if wholesale rates were kept at about 5 cents a kilowatt hour and the price to individual householders and other small customers at 7 or 8 cents.

The complaint in the matter was filed with the commission as long ago as April 19, but it was postponed through negotiations with the Edison Company and for other reasons. Henry J. Hemmens, counsel for the New York Edison Company, represented to Commissioner Maltbie, who was presiding, that, in the first place, the complainants should be called upon to show that they were in good faith and were bona fide customers of the Edison Company. Twenty-two of the 215 persons who had signed one of the petitions, he declared, did not appear on the books of the company as customers at all.

Mr. Maltbie replied that the commission was accustomed to assume the good faith of the complainants unless that was specifically assailed, and Mr. Hemmens said he would waive the point. To show that the complaint was a ruse of the competitors of the Edison Company the lawyer produced small pamphlets and read their titles to show that they were the constitutions of competing associations.

"It seems to me," he said, "that it is the business of these people to furnish isolated plants."

"The commission," replied Commissioner Maltbie, "is concerned with facts, not with motives. The Ten Commandments stand on their own merits."

"I'm not aware that our competitors have always obeyed the Ten Commandments," retorted Mr. Hemmens.

He then asked if the proceeding might develop into one to fix a minimum rate. Commissioner Maltbie replied that it would proceed according to law, which he said clearly gave the commission jurisdiction in cases of discrimination.

Arthur S. Luria, who appeared for the Isolated Plant Publishing Company and 400 Edison Company consumers, declared that a concern consuming a million kilowatt hours a year at 3 cents an hour had an advantage over another consuming 200,000 kilowatt hours at 5 cents, which was equivalent to $20,000 a year rent. The rate, he urged, should be either 3 or 5 certs to all.

The hearing was adjourned to Nov. 1. Mr. Hemmens promised that all information the commission needs should be forthcoming without subpoena.

TRICKS SAVED HIS LIFE.

Traveler in the Congo Used Legerdemain to Amuse Savage Captors.

Emile van Baelen, a Belgian rubber merchant, who has spent six years in the Congo as the representative of a syndicate, arrived here yesterday on the Red Star liner Vaderland. He had many stories to tell of hardships encountered and dangers faced while he had 10,000 negroes under his command. On one occasion, when pentrating into the interior, he was captured by cannibals.

Once he and a small guard of natives were in the jungle country prospecting. Their camp was surrounded by 2,000 hostile natives. For two days the party held the savages at bay, principally because of their awe of firearms; then the camp was taken by storm and Van Baelen and his men fell into the hands of the savages. He was taken before the chief and only by strategy saved his own life and his native guard.

Having aroused the interest of the chief by a gift of beads and other trinkets, he announced that he was a god. As proof of this the rubber hunter did some slight-of-hand tricks, such as making a coin disappear, and apparently picking leaves out of the air. For three days he had to amuse the savages with his feats of legerdemain. Then he purchased the freedom of himself and his camp with more presents.

"Some day the Congo region will be another Alaska," he said. "The invasion is beginning, and when true conditions are known there will be another gold rush."

Walter Strache of Dobbs Ferry returned also from the Congo. Since the death of King Leopold, he said, the cruelties to the natives have greatly decrease. He thinks the Congo affords a fine field for the investment of American capital with its minerals and rubber.

SICK WOMAN ON LONG TRIP.

Arrives Here on Way from Ecuador to Hamburg for an Operation.

Mrs. C. O. de Gastelu, a wealthy woman of Guayaquil, arrived yesterday on the Atlas liner Prinz Sigismund. With her came her son, Alphonso; Dr. Frederico Helnert, and a trained nurse. Mrs. Gastelu was taken ill several months ago and her physician decided that she must make all speed to Hamburg there to be operated upon by a specialist. She left Guayaquil about a month ago. She was carried off the ship yesterday on a stretcher.

Mrs. Gastelu was taken to the home of relatives in Brooklyn, and will sail to-day on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Although her condition is serious it is expected that she will survive the long journey.

The Prinz Sigismund was detained some time in Quarantine because several persons on board had been fellow passengers with a man afflicted with bubonic plague, who was sent to the hospital at Ancon.

SUDDEN DEATH IN WILL SUIT.

Guardian of Infant Contestants Expires 24 Hours After His Appointment.

A photographer went to the Surrogate's office yesterday to take a picture of the contested will of Enoch R. Tuthill, who died on April 28. His visit followed one made on Saturday by Thomas R. Lane, who had been appointed by Surrogate Cohalan, guardian of two of the infant grandnieces and a grandnephew of Mr. Tuthill. Mr. Lane failed to keep the appointment to meet the photographer and, after a long wait, a telephone message was sent to his office.

"Mr. Lane can't come," responded the voice on the other end of the wire. "He died suddenly on Sunday of acute indigestion."

The photographer then took the picture of the will, which left all of Mr. Tuthill's estate to his wife's sister, Miss Mary Eleanor Forbes, and cut off five nephews and several descendants of nieces and nephews. The contestants allege Miss Forbes used undue influence on her brother-in-law.

An investigation revealed that Mr. Lane had died at his home in the Bronx, less than twenty-four hours after he had arranged to have the photograph made.

MUST FIX GAMBLING LOSSES.

No Recovery Suit Unless $25 or More Went at a Sitting, Court Rules.

In a decision handed down by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum yesterday the legal principle is enunciated that to recover for money lost in gambling the plaintiff must allege that more than $25 was lost on each separate occasion. The decision overruled the demurrer of Joseph Wilkenfeld to the special defense of Moe Stern in Wilkenfeld's $6,164 suit against the Attic Club, Stern, Isaac Levy, Frank Ransom, Henry W. Wheeler, and Richard Mandlebaum. Wilkenfeld said he lost the money in 1907 and 1908 at the Attic Club, in West Forty-second Street, but failed to specify what he had lost on separate occasions. Justice Greenbaum gave him leave to amend his complaint.

"The Legislature," said Justice Greenbaum, in quoting the statutes on which recovery might be sought, "evidently recognizing the prevalence of card playing for small stakes, and the futility or impracticability of enforcing recovery for such losses, limited them to losses of $25 and upward. By failing to state that he lost at any one time or sitting the sum or value of $25 or upward the plaintiff has not brought himself within the provisions of the statute and has failed to state a cause of action."

ANSWERS NEWSBOY'S SUIT.

James Forbes Says Legless Vendor Was Once Arrested for Begging.

James Forbes, the mendicancy expert, who was named by George Gray, the legless newsboy of Times Square as co-defendant with The Churchman and Dr. Silas McBee in a $50,000 suit for libel, filed his answer in the Supreme Court yesterday. Forbes pleaded the truth of the statements about Gray in a publication praising his work in making mendicants self-supporting.

Forbes said that for thirteen years he had been in the business of preventing street begging and that in 1903 he caused the arrest of Gray for soliciting alms and had him arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court. There he said he interceded with the Magistrate for Gray's discharge and obtained it on the assurance that he would procure work for him. Thereafter, Forbes said, he was instrumental in getting Gray the privilege of selling newspapers in Times Square. Gray told him, he said, that he had been a tramp and had lost both his legs while stealing a ride on a freight train.

Gray was recently married and received presents from several prominent citizens who buy papers from him daily.

Wm Vogel & Son

MEN'S "SPORTING" COATS. THE MORE LEISURE LIFE OF ENGLAND HAS SUGGESTED TYPES OF OVERCOATS WHICH CARRY A SENSE OF PHYSICAL FREEDOM AND SMARTNESS. THESE OVERCOATS ARE INTRODUCED THROUGH WM. VOGEL & SON TO THE MEN OF NEW YORK—DOUBLE-BREASTED ENGLISH GUARD COATS, BREADELBANES, AINTREES, CONDUITS, BALMACCANS, RAGLANS, GREAT COATS. EACH STYLE MADE IN FABRICS APPROPRIATE TO ITS KIND..... $21.00 TO $70.00

WM. VOGEL & SON
TIMES SQUARE
Broadway at 44th Street

Big Sales

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR is so perfectly made that it mixes more readily than ordinary flour. Hence it not only makes better bread, but makes it easier and quicker.

We know this because we bake bread every day in our own experimental bake shop—keep testing, testing, testing.

We know GOLD MEDAL FLOUR, And we Guarantee it.

ALL GROCERS SELLING—BUY *NOW*

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

Manufacturers Wholesalers

DAYLIGHT means DOLLARS

Do you manufacture in a typical Manhattan loft building with lights on only two sides? Do you have to rely on artificial light for the illumination of at least half of your floor space? Do you locate just a few workmen by the windows and use the rest of the space for the storage of goods, or shipping rooms? If you do, you are doing an injustice to your INCOME—you are killing the chances to turn out a product of which you might well be very proud—you are contenting yourself with a mistaken expediency of the moment in order to turn out a product NOW, which is good enough to sell—for a time.

Waste in Walking

Whenever one of your workmen leaves the window and, going to another portion of the floor, has to bring work back to the light to see it plainly—he is walking thirty feet on your time, when he might be PRODUCING something if he didn't have to walk that distance. Don't you realize that the layout of your space made necessary by darkness in part of it makes all your operations more costly than necessary? You DON'T use your space so that the raw material comes in at one end, moves the shortest possible distance to the workmen who first handle it—then to the others, through every stage of production, and is finally put in stock directly at the point of shipment, or else is packed and shipped the shortest possible distance away from the finishing operation—You CAN'T lay out your space right, for the darkness of some portions won't permit it.

Why don't you get space that you CAN use in the right way? Where can you get it? At the Bush Terminal.

Get What You Pay For

If you have all your spice on one floor to-day and that floor is not as light in the centre as it is on the two light sides you are paying for a lot more than you are getting, and operating under a serious disadvantage. If you are operating on several floors then you are at a VERY serious disadvantage. There are two points of production which good business demands that you consider very seriously—making your product as GOOD as possible, and making it with every possible economy.

One Form of Waste

The chances are that each employee you have spends 25% of his time in unnecessary movements because of the poor layout of your plant due to operating on several floors, poorly arranged floors and due to dark space. The efficiency engineers find that this 25% waste is a LOW AVERAGE—your waste is probably more. Do you realize that this costs you $156 per year and UPWARDS for EACH EMPLOYEE? That you are losing $1,560 on ten employees—that you are losing $4,680 on thirty employees? And if you have 100 employees you are losing $15,600 on them, even if they average only $12 weekly? The employees don't want to waste time in useless movements. They would far rather produce more. They would willingly produce $5 more for you in order to get $1 more for themselves. They want the CHANCE to do better.

Wake Up!

Don't you realize that if all your operations were conducted on one floor and every employee was in absolutely perfect light that not only would your operating expenses be very greatly reduced, but that you could make your PRODUCT very much better? Don't you realize that this would reduce your sales cost? That it would greatly increase your re-orders?

Improving the Product

If you can make your goods BETTER at the same cost you can underwrite the rapid growth of your business and insure it against the lean business years at the same time. Remember that every retailer you SELL to returns you the full business value only when he STICKS. In times of slow buying the merchant will replenish his stock from goods which he knows have given his customers satisfaction in the past. If you can make your product just a little better than your competitors at the same or at less cost, the ultimate purchaser will soon decide the merchant to make YOUR goods his standard stock.

Now that you have built up a GOOD business, even though laboring under disadvantages, isn't it time you began to weld it into a GREAT business by PERFECTING the details—refining every operation, making each detail of manufacture perfect—turning out a product ahead of your own present standards and far ahead of your competitors? Daylight will do it.

Isn't it time that you began to trim down the cost of each operation all through your plant? Don't you want each workman to produce from 15% to 25% more? Don't you want to cut down the cost of moving goods about—to have your machines running full 600 minutes a day instead of 480 minutes a day? Daylight will very greatly aid to bring that about, and having your space all on one floor and that space EXACTLY the size and shape your particular business requires will do the rest.

What We Offer

The Bush Terminal offers you both of these things, and as an added inducement cuts off the cost of cartage on your incoming and outgoing rail shipments, cuts off nine-tenths of your insurance bill, saves you the cost of two to six or even eight porters and shipping clerks, saves you on floor space, rent, power, elevator service, and a number of other smaller items, which total up to a very considerable sum.

Write and ask us "HOW"?

Bush Terminal Co.
100 Broad Street, New York City

BUSH TERMINAL

J. Ehrlich & Sons

What Does It Cost To Neglect Your Eyes?

More than you can figure in dollars and cents.

What Does It Cost to Wear Wrong Glasses?

The price that you pay for glasses, besides positive injury to your eyes.

What Does It Cost To Get Correct Glasses?

A mere trifle as compared with any other every day expense—nothing as compared with the great value of your eyesight.

What Does It Cost to Be Certain of Accuracy?

Absolutely nothing, if your glasses are fitted by us. We charge for glasses only.

Eyes Examined Without Charge
By Registered Physicians,
Oculists of Long Experience.

Perfect Fitting Glasses as Low as $2.50.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists' Opticians
223 Sixth Av., 15th St. 217 B'dway, Aster House
350 Sixth Av., 22d St. 101 Nassau — Ann St.
37 West 42d—Bet. 5th & 6th Aves., New York
498 Fulton St., Cor. Bond St., Brooklyn.

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Guaranteed in Every Respect

Nowhere in Greater New York will you find a more thoroughly assorted, up to date, high-grade stock of office furniture than in our great office furniture department, a department that devotes probably more floor space to the display of one of the largest and best assorted lines of office furniture and filing devices to be seen anywhere in New York. You will find here a complete and well balanced line of roll-top desks, flat-top desks, bookkeepers' desks, typewriter desks, office chairs, stools, telephone tables and filing devices.

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Our various filing devices are arranged in skeleton units of standard dimensions, made interchangeable so that any desired combination can be produced. The construction enables the user to make a combination of small units of various kinds to suit present requirements, all housed in a single case in the most compact form, which can be rearranged or added to without limit. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Illustrated catalogue, with prices, mailed upon request.

4x6 card index cabinet. Each drawer holds 1950 light or 1200 heavy record cards and 40 heavy guides. Price, as illustrated,

$36.00

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Meriden Silver

Infinite in variety. Thousands of needful and ornamental objects in silver—for the dining room and boudoir, for adornment and for gifts. Also beautiful creations in Silver Deposit Ware and Cut Glass of our own manufacture.

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Silversmiths
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For the Jaded Appetite

There is nothing quite so good as

J. & J. COLMAN, Ltd.

D. S. F. Mustard Relish

The delicate piquant flavor which it gives to cold meats, fish, salads, ragouts, etc., is simply delicious. Wonderfully appetizing and a great aid to digestion.

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F. CHAUVENET'S

Red Cap

The Natural RED SPARKLING BURGUNDY of FRANCE

$6.46
A MONTH WILL PAY FOR
$3,000 Insurance

on the life of a man age 30, in one of the great New York companies. Other ages and amounts in proportion. Policies in full force upon acceptance of first instalment; no string to it. First dividend sufficient to pay one month and a half of next year's premium. Call or write, stating age and amount desired.
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The New York Times Weekly Financial Review gives full details of Wall Street business and the chief financial news of the world. Full and accurate quotation tables, range of prices for ten years, and railroad earnings at a glance. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year. Handsome binder to hold The Review sent for One Dollar.—Adv.

WOMEN CELEBRATE EQUAL PAY VICTORY

Teachers Join in a Great Demonstration and Promise to Earn Their New Salaries.

CHEERS FOR THE MAYOR

Jeers and Hisses for the Board of Education and Other Opponents of Their Cause.

The children of New York City are to have $3,500,000 more learning crammed into their heads this year than they have ever had in any one year of their lives. It may be hard for them, but the teachers solemnly pledged themselves to do it last night at the jubilation meeting they held in the Assembly Hall of the Metropolitan Building to celebrate their equal pay victory.

The meeting was a rousing one. Miss Grace Strachan, the General who has led her troops, 15,000 strong, to victory, was cheered to the echo. In fact, it seemed for a time as if the leader would not be able to make herself heard.

Miss Strachan was just herself. If she is excited she never shows it. She spoke with her accustomed drawling slowness as she told the story of the last part of the fight which has brought the women to what they feel assured is victory. They followed every word with close attention and did not lose a shade that meant sarcasm for their enemies or appreciation for their friends—sneering, hissing, or applauding and answering "Yes, yes," and "No, no" to questions put to them, like children saying their catechism.

The women interlarded Miss Strachan's remarks with responses and interjections something like this:

"You know," said Miss Strachan, "it was a great surprise to me to know that the Board of Education did not approve of this."

"A-h-h-h-h-h-h-h!" [sneeringly.]

"Mr. John Martin talked a great deal about breach of faith." [Hisses.]

"There is one thing upon which we can congratulate ourselves—that everything we did was above board." [Great applause.]

After referring to a resolution the teachers had passed with reference to an emergency bill, Miss Strachan continued:

"Did the Board of Education take any steps to have this enacted?" ["No-o-o!"] from the audience.

"Was there breach of faith on our part?" ["No, indeed."]

Miss Strachan, sarcastically, "We are not the Board of Education." [Laughter.]

"Did the Board of Education present a bill in Albany?" ["No."]

"Then were we in any way responsible?" ["No."]

There was more laughter when Miss Strachan spoke of the five male teachers representing 2,000 men who had opposed her, saying that if the women's representatives had taken as much time as had the men there would not have been time for the Mayor to sign the bill. There was great applause when reference was made to the Mayor, and when a resolution of thanks to him was passed and thunderous shouts when Miss Strachan spoke of the Board of Estimate having already appropriated the money for the increased salaries.

There was special recognition for Senator Grady, James Foley, and Alfred E. Smith, and the women rose in a silent expression of appreciation of the memory of the late Senator McCarren.

Some one called for three cheers for the teachers' benefactors, but apparently the women knew their limitations and did not undertake it.

A poem on "Our Glorious Victory" was read, in which it was said that "Six years we've waited patiently to hail this glorious day," and the speaker embraced Miss Strachan (who looked rather foolish) as she wound up with the words: "But there is one we'll ne'er forget, our loyal leader, staunch and true."

The only sign of a festive occasion in Miss Stranchan's dress was a bunch of violets, which she wore at her waist. A big bunch of chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves lay on a table at the front of the stage.

Miss Strachan told the women they must all appear at their Thanksgiving meeting at Carnegie Hall to-morrow, whether they could get in or not, to show their appreciation, and told them of the invitations to send to their friends, Mayor Gaynor heading the list.

It was Miss Lena Gano who asked the women if the appreciation for equal pay would not make them put $3,500,000 worth more of energy into their efforts in teaching, and all the women shouted with great enthusiasm:

"Yes! Yes!"

The women stood in the windows of the hall, down the sides of the room, and in some of the aisles.

WOMEN ATTACK CUVILLIER.

Invade His District in War Motors and Fire Oratorical Broadsides.

The Woman's Political Union began its campaign against Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier of the Thirtieth Assembly District last night. The women descended in a swarm upon his district in four automobiles, primed to the teeth with invective oratory, which they let out in great volume before Cuvillier's own clubhouse and headquarters at 128th Street and Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch attacked the Assemblyman's political record before a crowd of some 200 or 300. Several members of the Louis A. Cuvillier Association who sat in the windows thought by applause to quiet her and induce here to go away. But their plaudits only encouraged Mrs. Blatch. She explained that the women were not fighting against Tammany Hall—since they didn't care a rap for either of the parties, she said—but simply against the Tammany candidate for voting adversely on woman suffrage. The women are going to circulate some 100,000 fliers stating Cuvillier's political record in strong terms.

Mrs. Blatch spoke about ten minutes, thereafter driving away to 125th Street and Lexington Avenue, where several other suffrage war motors met hers, and speeches were made by Miss Inez Milholland, Miss Elizabeth Cook, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Valentine, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. A. J. G. Perkins, Mrs. W. D. Morgan, and others for nearly an hour. Miss Milholland volunteered to let the men in the crowd of about 500 ask any questions they wished about suffrage. A few men murmured questions and these were promptly answered. On the whole, the women declared, as they motored home, it was a glorious victory.

DIX TO NAME A SHERIFF.

Governor Expected Soon to Appoint One for Westchester County.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 23.—It was reported around the White Plains Court House to-day that within a day or two Gov. Dix will appoint a Sheriff for Westchester County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Scherp of New Rochelle. The appointee will serve until Jan. 1, 1912, and as the place is a lucrative one there is a scramble among the Democrats for it.

State Committeeman Michael Walsh, the leader of the Westchester Democrats, has been trying to get the place for Alderman Thomas Tobin of Yonkers, but it is said that the Governor expressed his preference for some member of the Democratic League. It was generally believed to-day that Robert Van Cortlandt of Mount Kisco, who owns a country estate there might get the appointment. Mr. Van Cortlandt comes from the old family after which Van Cortlandt Park was named.

Negro Postal Clerk Arrested.

George Sherman, a negro postal clerk in the Hudson Terminal Branch Post Office, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields for stealing four letters from the mails, two of which were test letters containing $12, and two special delivery letters. He was held in $1,000 for the Federal Grand Jury. He was a volunteer infantryman in the Philippines and was seriously wounded in an engagement there.

WEALTHY MINE OWNER DEAD.

M. M. McDonald, Known Throughout the West, Ill Only a Few Hours.

Malcolm M. McDonald, a mining engineer, famous throughout the Far West, died suddenly yesterday morning at the Waldorf-Astoria of rheumatism of the heart. Mr. McDonald was widely and affectionately known to mining men of the Far West simply as "Mac," though he was one of the largest mining operators in Montana and Nevada, and a mining engineer of national reputation.

He was known in New York as the principal owner of such properties as the Tonopah Halifax Mine, and the Montgomery Shoshone of Goldfield, in which he was a partner of Charles M. Schwab. The now famous McDonald Ledge of the Montana Tonopah Mine was his discovery and he is credited with some of the cleverest exploration work in the Nevada gold district. He was taken ill with a weak heart late Saturday, went to bed and sent for the house physician. Two hours after he left the dinner table he was paralyzed, and six hours later, while asleep, he died.

In his bedroom, where he had made a temporary office, the floor and desk were littered with business papers and his death is attributed to the excessive strain under which he was laboring.

For the past six weeks he had been at the Waldorf working out plans for a Mexican mining company, and had just completed these plans. Had he lived the new company would have added close to a million dollars to his already large fortune.

With him at the time of his death were two lifelong personal friends, Mr. Zabriski, partner of Smith, the "Borax King," of California, and W. R. Alberger of San Francisco, Vice President of the Oakland Traction Company and the San Francisco, Oakland & San José Railroad Company.

"Few men ever lived," said Mr. Alberger last night, "who were better loved than MacDonald. He had staked more miners than any man I know. It was a favorite pastime of his to find some prospector sitting around apparently out of luck, and ask him: 'What are you doing? Why don't you get a mule and go out in the hills and look for something.' When the miner would say he was broke 'Mac' would say, 'Well, just go down to the store and get a bill of goods and send the bill to "Mac."'

From Goldfield to Butte every miner knows him and loves him, and out on the Pacific Coast both obscure prospectors over the hills and big operators in the cities will be grieved and shocked to hear that he has gone. He was just forty-five a short while ago, and I never heard of his being sick in his life. He was born at Mound House, Nevada, which is now as it was in the old days, the junction point between Reno and Virginia City. He went to Butte when he was a little boy and took up engineering as a young man.

Everything he did was a success. He never married, and was here alone away from his own part of the world working out his favorite game of building up one more great gold mine."

The body will be shipped to-day to Butte for burial. Telegrams from prominent mining and financial men of the West came in all day yesterday asking for details. Ex-Senator Kerns of Utah, an old business associate, wired late last night to the Waldorf people to look after the details of his business papers here, but Mr. Zabriski and Mr. Alberger had already taken charge. Mr. MacDonald was a member of many prominent Western clubs and a Shriner.

EIGHT MINERS KILLED.

Powder Exploded by Electric Wire in Shaft Near Harrisburg, Ill.

HARRISBURG, Ill., Oct. 23.—Eight miners were killed and eight others temporarily overcome by an explosion of powder in O'Gara mine No. 9, a mile from here, to-day. The dead and those made unconscious were removed from the mine by rescuers, three of whom were overcome by gas. They were resuscitated at a hospital.

The explosion occurred as the shifts were changing, and but sixteen men were in the north entry, where the explosion occurred. Three hundred and sixty men had reported for work, but all had not gone into the workings.

At the local offices of the owners of the mine, a Chicago corporation, it was said it was not definitely known what caused the explosion, but that it was possible the insulation on an electric cable had become loosened and that the exposed wire touched some spilled powder.

Dr. C. R. Turner, a rescuer, was overcome by gas and for a time his condition was serious.

Tells of Mortgage on Nellie Bly Realty.

Ex-Controller Herman A. Metz testified before Judge Chatfield in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday in the proceedings of the receiver of the Iron Clad Company against Mrs. Elizabeth Seaman (Nellie Bly.) Mr. Metz made a statement in reference to a mortgage he held on a parcel of the company's property. The property was turned over to him as security on money he loaned to the late Major E. R. Gilman, an official of the company, which was used to pay off employes. The witness said he loaned the money to Major Gilman out of friendship for him.

OPPOSE NEW SITE OF NEW YORK HOSPITAL

Dr. Wyeth and Others Object to Its Removal to the West Side at Medical Meeting.

IS NEEDED ELSEWHERE

The Society Refuses to Concur and the Question Goes Over—New Officers Named.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last night by Dr. John A. Wyeth, founder of the new Polyclinic Hospital, in Fiftieth Street, near Tenth Avenue, to get the Medical Society of the County of New York to go on record as opposed to the removal of the New York Hospital to a site on the west side of the city, about midway between the Polyclinic and Roosevelt Hospitals, at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue.

Dr. Wyeth brought the subject up rather unexpectedly at a meeting of the society at the Academy of Medicine, in West Forty-third Street, called to nominate officers for the ensuing year and to hear the report of a special committee appointed some months ago to revise the old constitution of the society.

"The Polyclinic Hospital," said Dr. Wyeth, "decided to build on the west side at Fiftieth Street, partly because Roosevelt Hospital, some twelve months ago, discontinued its ambulance service. An investment of about $700,000 is represented and in our belief the district will be well cared for.

"But recently we heard that the New York Hospital had purchased property near the Polyclinic and intends to move. I don't think this would be for the best interests of the public and I wish to ask this society to oppose the plan and bring its action to the attention of the Board of Governors of the New York Hospital."

Dr. Wyeth then went on to say that further north there is a large district which needs more hospitals and showed a map to prove his contention.

Dr. J. K. Goff supported Dr. Wyeth and presented resolutions, but before a vote could be taken several of the physicians were on their feet to oppose them. Dr. Lewis A. Conner, a member of the New York Hospital staff, said that while he could not speak officially for the Governors, he was sure action on the matter had been taken only after the most thorough investigation of conditions in the district.

Opponents of the resolution also contended that the district is thickly populated and growing rapidly. They called attention to the fact that in conferences in which the city government had taken part it was shown that more accommodations were needed, and that the Polyclinic Hospital, with its 300 cots, will not meet the situation.

President McKernon of the society brought the discussion to a close by accepting a motion to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Hospitals and Budget. It was passed by a good majority, and several of the members who had expressed a doubt that the society should take a stand in such a dispute seemed well satisfied to have it end that way.

Dr. Charles H. Richardson, Chairman of the Special Committee, had ready the revised constitution and by-laws, and the document was turned over to the Secretary to be printed. It will be acted upon at the next meeting.

The old Constitution has been in effect since 1806, when the society was incorporated, being amended year by year to meet the requirements consequent upon the growth of the organiation from 371 to 2,400 members.

"We did not discard the original Constitution," said Dr. Richardson, "and there are no radical changes. What we did was to go over it carefully, change a lot of grammatical errors and misspelled words, and bring it up to date. There had been so many amendments made that it wasn't such an awful task after all."

President McKernon refused to accept that office for another term, and Dr. Charles Gilmore Kerley, First Vice President, was nominated in his place. Dr. Brooks H. Wells was nominated First Vice President. The other officers renominated were: Dr. T. Passmore Berens, Second Vice President; Dr. John Van Doren Young, Secretary; Dr. J. Milton Mabbott Assistant Secretary, and Dr. Charles H. Richardson, Treasurer. Three censors are to be elected, and these six names were presented: Drs. E. S. Peck, H. S. Houghton, Frederick E. Sondern, William K. Simpson, and Albert E. Weston. The vote will be taken at the annual meeting.

The society voted to express its regret to Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, a member of the society, over the death of his father, Rear Admiral Schley. Resolutions were also adopted thanking United States District Attorney Wise for ridding the city of the Collins Medical Institute. Thirty-one new members were elected.

Brooklyn Trolley Strike Officially Off.

The Amalgamated Association of Electric Street Railroad Workers issued an order yesterday calling off the boycott and strike of the employes of the Coney Island-Brooklyn Railroad Company which started on Aug. 5 last. While the railroad company long ago regarded the strike at an end and has been operating cars on full schedule since two weeks after the strike was declared, the men have held out, hoping against big odds for victory. Yesterday they admitted defeat and are ready to go back to work.

NO HOPE FOR IDA LEWIS.

Lighthouse Heroine Still Unconscious from Paralytic Stroke.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 23.—Ida Lewis, keeper of Lime Rock Lighthouse, known as the Grace Darling of America, is still unconscious from the effects of a paralytic stroke on Saturday morning last. A consultation of physicians was held to-night at the lighthouse.

Rudolph Lewis, who has been on duty with his sister for twenty-five years, says he believes that a newspaper article intimating that Lime Rock Lighthouse might be abandoned, may have been a contributary cause of his sister's illness. It was a great surprise and shock to her, he said.

"I found my sister unconscious in the kitchen on Saturday, and after carrying her upstairs, I had to row to Newport for assistance. During this time my sister was alone at the lighthouse and became rapidly worse. There were short periods of apparent improvement, but the firing of mortars at Fort Adams this afternoon for a time seemed to disturb her.

"Ida Lewis married William H. Wilson, a yacht Captain, in the Fall of 1869," said Rudolph Lewis. "They lived together less than two years. Nothing has been heard of Wilson for twenty-five years. They were never divorced. Miss Lewis, who dropped the name of Wilson after she parted from her husband, has three nieces—Mrs. Davis of Newport, who was named Ida Lewis after her aunt, and Mary and Edith Stockbridge, daughters of her half-brother, Joseph Stockbridge, formerly of New Bedford, but now living in New Hampshire.

"All the years I have lived at the lighthouse my sister continually requested that, whatever occurred, she wanted all her trophies for life saving, and the little lifeboat, Rescue, given to the Newport Historical Society. The Rescue still hangs from the davitts looking as if completed yesterday. Ida Lewis looked after it personally."

The Rescue helped to make Ida Lewis famous. Her brother tells the story that soon after sundown on a stormy night in March, 1869, his sister heard cries for help, and looking from the lighthouse window saw three people clinging to a capsized boat. She quickly rowed to the vessel and took off two men, but a boy who was with them became exhausted and sank before she reached him. She took the rescued men to the lighthouse. They were a Sergeant and Corporal stationed at Fort Adams.

For her bravery the citizens of Newport presented Ida Lewis with the Rescue.

This afternoon the Rev. Stanley Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, and other visitors, were at the lighthouse. Mrs. French Vanderbilt and Mrs. William Grosvenor were among the numerous friends of Ida Lewis heard from in dispatches to-day. Mrs. Vanderbilt is coming from New York to-morrow to offer her assistance personally. Mrs. Vanderbilt has known Ida Lewis since a child, for she was born and reared at Harbour View, directly opposite the Lime Rock Lighthouse.

The Lighthouse Board at Tompkinsville was asked to-day relative to the report that Lime Rock Lighthouse was to be discontinued. Inspector Stears replied:

"No information to that effect in this office."

BINFORD PICTURES STOPPED.

Mob Hoots Police Who Close Theatre Where They Were on View.

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 23.—A riot was narrowly averted to-night when police put a stop to the display of moving pictures of Beulah Binford, the 17-year-old girl who was involved in the recent Beattie murder trial in Richmond, Va.

The proprietor of the theatre threatened to kill Sergt. Pendergast, when he attempted to stop the machine. An angry crowd hooted the police. The action of the police followed a resolution adopted Saturday by the City Council, prohibiting the pictures.

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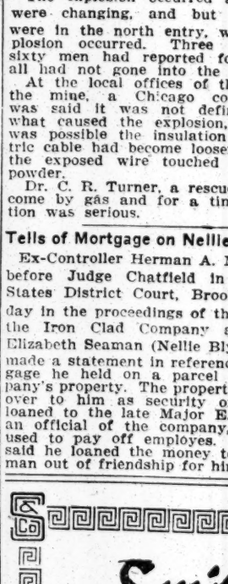

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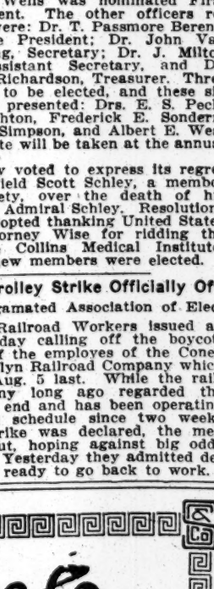

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"Marriage" by H. G. Wells

The same Wells who used to write that Jules Verne kind of stories—who dropped them for something better—who then wrote "Tono-Bungay" and "Mr. Polly"—who is today the greatest novelist writing in English, has written a long story for THE AMERICAN.

It is called "Marriage," because it begins where most novels leave off.

It will interest you, because it deals with the most common problem of married life, *too much spending on too little cash.*

It is in solving the problem that Wells reveals the imagination that produced "The War of the Worlds," but it is in drawing the character of Marjorie that he shows his greatness as a writer.

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The North Western Limited, a train of matchless luxury and solid comfort, leaves Chicago 6:45 p. m. daily, arrives St. Paul 7:15 a. m., Minneapolis 7:55 a. m.

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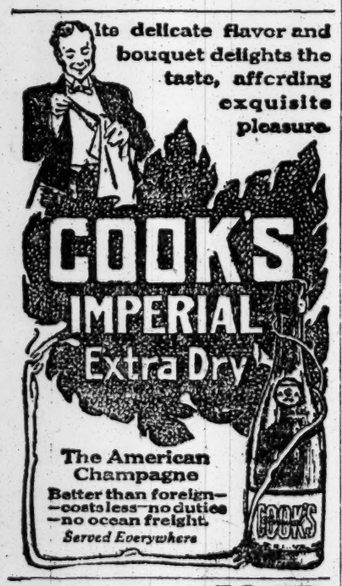

Its delicate flavor and bouquet delights the taste, affording exquisite pleasure.

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CHARGES MISUSE OF SUSAN ANTHONY FUND

Suffrage Delegate's Criticism Tearfully Refuted by Dr. Shaw at Convention.

SHE IS AGAIN PRESIDENT

Proposal to Move the National Headquarters to Chicago Results in an Acrimonious Debate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23.—After half a day of turmoil in which tempers and parliamentary amenities were sorely tried parliamentary amenities were sorely tried, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President since 1905 of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in convention here, was unanimously re-elected late this afternoon. Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, who had agreed, before leaving Louisville, to accept the post, was elected Vice President.

Dr. Shaw's election came after several sharp struggles in which the Eastern division of the suffragists clashed with those representing other parts of the country. Most of these clashes had to do with the projected transferring of the National headquarters from New York to Chicago acclaimed by others than Easterners as the storm centre of American suffrage work.

The non-Eastern division had been severely torn between their abounding love for and belief in Miss Shaw, who had let it be known she could continue as President only if New York retained the headquarters. Miss Shaw's re-election is believed to have settled or postponed definite decision on this question for a year at least.

The convention rules provide nominations by informal ballot, the three receiving the highest number of votes being declared nominees. In the first race Miss Shaw received 210 votes, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Chicago, 87; Laura Clay of Lexington, Ky., 12; Kate M. Gordon of New Orleans, 6, and Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Mich., 1 vote. Mrs. McCulloch immediately moved that the informal ballot be declared formal. The motion carried unanimously, the delegates rising to their feet cheering and giving Miss Shaw the Chautauqua salute.

Miss Shaw pledged "every power of body, mind, and heart" to the work, asked for suggestions from any suffragist, and referred feelingly to the diamond-starred suffrage flag passed on to her after the death of Susan B. Anthony.

Miss Clay, who received 84 votes for First Vice President against 196 for Miss Addams, moved that Miss Addams's election be declared unanimous, which was carried with cheers.

It was a section of the revised constitution which provided for monthly meetings of the official board, composed of National officers, that occasioned numerous sharp exchanges. The section amended so as to call for meetings of the board at least once in every two months, finally was adopted. Inasmuch as the question involved the proposed headquarters transfer and possibly the choice of officers, it provoked heated debate, some of the delegates getting almost personal.

Most of the debate followed an announcement by Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, that three women had offered to supply expense money to defray traveling expenses of officers going to the bi-monthly board meetings.

Evidently mistaking the point, one delegate criticised the administration by National officers of what had been known as the Susan B. Anthony $60,000 fund for this purpose. Several arose at once to protest. Miss Shaw recognized none, but unofficially she refuted the insinuation of injudicious use of the money, and with tears in her eyes, explained the circumstances in detail.

Miss Thomas said the money she referred to would not be forthcoming if headquarters of the organization were moved to Chicago.

In the midst of the debate Miss Thomas revised her statement by declaring the funds for expenses of monthly meetings would be forthcoming in any event, and she admitted she was one of the donors. This stilled dissension, and Miss Shaw remarked she would take money from any anonymous person for the cause of suffrage.

COLLEGE GIRLS DIDN'T HELP.

Took No Part in California Suffrage Campaign, Says Dean Sprague.

The college girls of the University of California, at Berkeley, did not help the California women get the vote, so Miss Inez Sprague, Dean of the college, said yesterday afternoon at the close of the conference of Deans held in connection with the thirteenth annual meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae at the Hotel Martinique.

"The girls have a club for the study of equal suffrage," said Dean Sprague, "but they take no active part in the work. The recent campaign was dignified and intelligent, but there are many persons who, believing in equal suffrage, think it would be better if it had not come just at this time. That is my feeling in regard to it. We are trying so many new things at once that if there is trouble we cannot tell what is making the rumpus."

Dean Marion Talbot of the University of Chicago, comparing college women with other women in regard to domestic life and the affections, said:

"The college woman gets to her heart through her mind while the other woman is more likely to get to her mind through her heart. The college woman thinks before she loves, and the other woman loves before she thinks."

A reception was held in the Woman's University Club, Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, for the members last evening. The meeting will last through the week.

SUFFRAGE PLATFORM READY.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay Will Read It at the Coming Convention.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay will read the platform of the Woman Suffrage Party at its annual convention at Carnegie Hall to be held on Thursday evening. She has taken four of the boxes. Other boxholders are Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, George Foster Peabody, President of the Men's Suffrage League, and the league will also have a box; Mrs. Russell Sage, who pays the office rent of the Woman Suffrage Party, will have a box, so will Mrs. Wendell Bush, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, The Woman's Political Union, Mrs. Mackay's Equal Franchise League, and Mrs. Pierce Bailey. There are sixty-four boxes, and all but a few are sold for the evening.

An election of officers of the party, which it was said would be held on Thursday afternoon, was held yesterday instead. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, founder and head of the party who is now abroad making a round-the-world suffrage trip, was elected Honorary Chairman; Mrs. William Warner Penfield, Chairman; Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffern, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Thomas Wells, Secretary, and Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Treasurer.

City Suits Against B. Y. Tiffany Fail.

Supreme Court Justice McCall dismissed yesterday two suits by the city to recover assessments on personal property against Burnett Y. Tiffany, part of whose income from a trust fund of the estate of his father, Charles F. Tiffany, was attached recently by creditors. Tiffany was assessed $25,000 in one year and $50,000 in another. He submitted an affidavit that his residence is now Santa Barbara, Cal., and that he owned no securities in the first year for which the personal tax was sued, and that in the second he had debts which counterbalanced the amount of property in his possession.

B. J. DUVEEN NOT IN COURT.

Bail Not Forfeited, However, and a New Pleading Day is Set.

Benjamin J. Duveen, junior member of the art importing firm of Duveen Brothers, 302 Fifth Avenue, did not appear when his case was called yesterday in the United States Circuit Court to answer an indictment charging him with conspiracy to defraud the Government by the undervaluation of imports. United States District Attorney Wise consequently moved that his bail of $50,000 be forfeited.

Duveen, Mr. Wise said, appeared before Judge Martin in April and pleaded guilty, and then, realizing that a jail senttnce was probable, withdrew the plea. He left the jurisdiction of the court without permission or notice, and when his lawyers were informed that his pleading had been set for Oct. 2 they declared that the defendant was critically ill.

John B. Stanchfield appeared for Duveen yesterday and asked permission to make an explanation. The pelading, he understood, had been set for the "Fall," and, as it is still "Fall," there was no default on the part of his client. Moreover, his client had merely a 5 per cent. interest in the gallery and was "a salesman, and nothing more," for the firm. He was now in London with his mother, who is dying, Mr. Stanchfield declared.

Mr. Wise characterized Duveen's absence as "trifling with the court." Judge Hough declined to forfeit the bail, however, and set the date for pleading as Nov. 13 next. Judge Hand will be on the bench then, and when Mr. Stanchfield learned that he suggested that Duveen be permitted to surrender sooner and plead before Judge Martin. Mr. Wise refused.

Judge Hand has a reputation for great strictness toward customs violators, and it is thought not unlikely that the defendant will prefer to forfeit his bail. He cannot be extradited from England for a breach of the American customs regulations, but might possibly be brought within the treaty prescribing the surrender of fugitives from justice.

CLASH AT SCHEFTELS TRIAL.

District Attorney Wise Retorts to Charge of Perverting the Truth.

George Graham Rice and the other members of the firm of B. H. Scheftels & Co., indicted for using the mails to defraud, were put on trial yesterday before Judge Ray in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. The Government separated from the trial the case of John Delaney, and it will be taken up later.

Emmanuel J. Myers of counsel for the defense, at the opening of court moved for an adjournment on the ground that the Government had refused access to the books and papers of the firm, which had been seized in the raid. District Attorney Wise replied that he had hired a room to give counsel for the defendants a chance to examine the books, and that they had had eight and nine men at a time working on them. A month or two ago the Government took out certain books on which it intended to base its case, and since then, said Mr. Wise, the defense has been trying to get the prosecution to show its hand.

"That is a sample of the way in which Mr. Wise has perverted the truth," remarked Mr. Myers.

"Be careful how you handle the word 'truth,'" shouted Mr. Wise. "There is a place where the careless handling of that word can be rebuked without contempt of court."

The separation of the Delaney case from that of the others came as a surprise to the defense, when Assistant District Attorney Dorr announced it as the defendants pleaded not guilty to the indictment. No reason was given for this move, and Mr. Dorr would not discuss the possibility of Delaney turning State's evidence.

The afternoon was taken up with the examination of talesmen, the box, as is the custom in the Federal courts, being filled before the examination takes place. Four were excused for bias before the court rose.

Rice issued a statement during the afternoon in which he alleged that the special agent of the Department of Justice who had raided his offices was himself interested in a bucket shop, and that since the raid the Federal Government has spent $500,000 on the case. He also stated that the company had asked for a hearing at Washington before the raid took place, but had been informed that there were no charges against it.

GRIEVING, SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Pierre Guiot Leaves a Note Saying He Has Gone to Join His Wife.

Pierre Guiot, employed by E. F. Caldwell & Co., electricians, at 38 West Fifteenth Street, was found dead yesterday morning by a negro porter, who went to his apartment in the Cambria, 351 West Fifty-fifth Street, when Guiot failed to answer the telephone. There was a bullet wound in his temple and he held a revolver in his hand.

Guiot killed himself apparently because of grief over the death of his wife some months ago. He left a note saying:

"I am going to join my wife."

Members of his firm said he was unable to shake off his grief over his wife's death, even when he was sent to Europe on a business trip, his employers hoping the change of scene might help him.

Guiot was 45 years old, and had been in this country for many years. He and his wife were devoted to each other.

Put Oil Can on a Hot Stove.

Samuel Sampson, a boatman, placed a can of kerosene oil on a hot stove in the cabin of the barge Irving at the foot of Washington Street, Jersey City, last night. There was an explosion and Sampson was badly burned about the head, neck, and chest. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital. He lives at 11A Third Place, Brooklyn.

GUILTY OF SELLING GIRL INTO SLAVERY

Jurors Take Ten Minutes to Convict Philip Solow of Luring Eloise Wendt to Ruin.

MAY GET 20 YEARS IN PRISON

To be Sentenced on Friday—Prosecutor Scores Prisoner for Maligning His Young Victim.

The jury in the case of Philip Solow of 63 Avenue D, who has been on trial before Judge Foster in General Sessions since last Thursday for selling into White Slavery 17-year-old Eloise Wendt of Pittsburgh, Penn., brought in a verdict of guilty yesterday after it had been out only ten minutes.

The evidence showed that last March Solow met the girl in Pittsburgh, and by posing as a theatrical producer from this city induced her to come to New York, finally selling her to a woman living in West Fifty-sixth Street. In summing up his case yesterday Hugo Levy, Solow's counsel, attempted to show the girl had run away from Solow, who was anxious to marry her, and had attempted to rescue her from the Fifty-sixth Street house on the night he was arrested by Detective Owens.

Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel said that there was no evidence besides Solow's testimony to show that his assertion was correct, and he thought the people had produced enough witnesses to an actual attack upon the girl by Solow to shatter any contention that he loved her. At one part of his speech Mr. Wasservogel said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, I appeal to you in the name of all our women and children, to do justice in this case. This noble defendant here says this girl bore an evil reputation. Gentlemen, you heard her testify against this noble person on the first day of the trial, and I ask you as men to decide in your own minds whether or not her voice was that of a fallen woman. I ask you, gentlemen, why it was that this defendant did not marry this girl upon reaching this city, instead of living with her and posing as her husband. He says the girl was tired and did not wish to get a license. A very, very noble man."

After the jury had brought in its verdict Lawyer Levy asked that it be set aside as against the weight of evidence. Judge Foster denied the motion and, turning, thanked the jury for its verdict.

Mr. Wasservogel was congratulated over his victory by a score of persons who had followed the trial from the beginning, and by Assistant United States District Attorney Gruber, who was in the courtroom with a representative of the United States Marshal's office. Mr. Gruber had a warrant for Solow in case he should be acquitted. He is charged with the same offense by Federal officials.

Judge Foster remanded Solow to the Tombs until Friday for sentence. Solow may get twenty years in Sing Sing. An effort is being made to find a place for Eloise Wendt, who says that she does not wish to cause her parents any more disgrace by returning to their home in Pittsburgh. Her father is very ill.

BOUGHT A GIRL FOR $20.

Arrested as White Slaver with the Man Who, He Says, Sold Her.

Declaring, according to the police, that he paid $20 to Arrangelo Piromalli, an importer of wines, living at 78 Chrystie Street, for the possession of a sixteen-year-old Brooklyn girl, a man who described himself as Alfred Astuty, a mechanic of 118 Mulberry Street, was locked up last night in the Oak Station, charged with violating the "white slave" traffic law. Piromalli was locked up with him.

The girl, the police say, was found three weeks ago, in the apartment then occupied by Astuty at 127 Cherry Street, and she and Astuty were taken before Assistant District Attorney Reynolds. She was sent to the Magdalen Home at Inwood, and Astuty was allowed to go free temporarily on condition that he would turn over to the authorities the man he alleged sold the girl to him. Piromalli denied having sold the girl to Astuty.

According to the police, Astuty told this story in the station:

"On Aug. 27 last, I lived at 119 Mulberry Street. Piromalli occupied an apartment in the same house. That night I heard the screams of a girl. The next morning I met Piromalli, and he offered to sell me the girl for $20. I told him that I did not have $20 and he then said that if I paid him $5 on account and the remaining $15 in $5 installments, I could have the girl. I agreed and shortly afterward I moved to 127 Cherry Street with the girl. I paid the other $15 and Piromalli said the deal was closed."

Astuty told the police that after the girl had been taken from him he moved back to 119 Mulberry Street, and watched Piromalli. Yesterday afternoon, he made an appointment with Piromalli to meet him at Chatham Square and Catharine Street. He informed Detectives Allen and Mahoney, and they arrested the two men.

Girls' Friendly Society Meets.

The Girls' Friendly Society, the oldest and largest Christian society for girls in the world, opened its twenty-fifth annual meeting in this city yesterday. Grace Chantry, Broadway and Tenth Street, was filled with girls from Tennessee, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, and other States. The President is Miss A. L. Neilson of Philadelphia, and those locally prominent in the society are Miss Madeline Satterlee, Miss Cornelia Marshall, and Mrs. Bernard Schulte.

ROCK ISLAND IMPROVES.

Large Increase in Gross and Larger Increase in Net Earnings.

The operations of the Rock Island lines for the year ended June 30, as shown in the thirty-first annual report, issued yesterday, produced substantial increases in gross and still larger gains in net earnings. The total transportation revenue of $85,039,800 was a gain of $2,292,683, or 3.46 per cent. over the returns in the previous year. A falling off in revenue from other operations than transportation from $473,462 to $447,672 reduced the increase in total operating revenue, which was $88,487,473, to 3.42 per cent.

Total operating expenses increased by only 2.05 per cent., or from $48,069,368 to $49,055,683, and left net operating revenue at $19,431,790, an increase of $1,280,580, or 7.06 per cent. over the showing of the previous year. The tax account, as the report points out, shows a decrease for the first time in many years, dropping from $2,876,700 to $2,798,650, a decline of 5.84 per cent., but this the report says, "is not due entirely to a decrease in the amount of taxes actually paid, but is due largely to overaccruals during the previous year.

"Comparing the current fiscal year with the year ended June 30, 1908, the taxes increased $918,756, or 51.33 per cent., while the average miles operated increased less than 1 per cent."

Operating income after the deduction of taxes was $16,723,189, a gain of $1,448,629, or 9.48 per cent. Total income was $16,908,616, a gain of $1,410,874, or 9.10 per cent. Total charges increased by $716,042 to $11,465,902, leaving the balance of income available for dividends at $5,442,713, against $4,747,881 in the previous year, an advance of 14.63 per cent. The dividends paid increased from $3,743,272 to $3,930,948, leaving the balance of surplus at $1,511,765, against $1,004,609 in 1910, or a gain of 50.48 per cent.

The largest gain in gross was that of $1,149,514, but in percentage, the advance of 8.89 in mail revenue was the largest proportionate increase, the mail revenue increasing from $1,448,435 to $1,577,219. Passenger revenue increased by $862,353, or 4.45 per cent.

The report of the Rock Island Company, which obtains all but a negligible part of its income from the dividends on its holdings of stocks of the Rock Island lines, showed total income $3,756,776 and expenses and taxes $122,282.

HUNTING STRAW BONDSMEN.

Court Issues Warrants on Complaint of a Pickpocket.

Thomas Mack, a pickpocket who was convicted before Judge Swann in General Sessions recently, sent to the court yesterday a letter in which he declared that his bondsmen had given "straw bail."

Mack was arrested at the Polo Grounds on July 6, 1909, and released in $2,000 bail. He disappeared shortly afterward. He was rearrested on Aug. 22 on suspicion. His record was looked up and he pleaded guilty. He was to be sentenced yesterday, but Judge Swann postponed sentence upon receiving Mack's letter. He wrote:

I take the liberty to write you this letter in regard to my case. You ask, did I know this bondsman by the name of Shleiman? The man that got the bond for me, his name is Cohen. They are two brothers, their headquarters in Hirschorn's saloon, Second Avenue and First Street. I was introduced to them by one of my own class, and when I was arrested I notified them and asked them if they would get bail for me, and they told me they would for $100, which I agreed to pay them, so that night they came to the Harlem prison and bailed me out. Coming down on the train I gave Cohen the $100. His brother and another man was with him. He told me to call at Hirschorn's saloon the next day and talk over the case, so the following day I went to the cafe and talked over the case. The result of the conference was that I was sent to see a man by the name of Max Sulkess, who had a real estate office in 139 Delancy Street. He told me he knew Jerome, and that for $75 he would have it pigeon holed. So I got the money and gave it to him. In a week's time he sent for me and said everything was alright and I could go away any time I wanted to, and the first time I knew the bond was a myth was when I was brought to the District Attorney's office.

Judge Swann issued warrants for all the persons mentioned in the letter and it was discovered that they had not been seen in the neighborhood for some time.

BLACKMAILERS TO PRISON.

Judge Swan Sentences Two and Praises Work of Police.

Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday sent two blackmailers to Sing Sing and praised the police for their efforts to stamp out the Black Hand curse of the Italian population in this city.

Giovani Rizzo of 287 First Avenue, who was arrested while about to set off a bomb in the tenement house at 356 East Thirteenth Street on Sept. 15, pleaded guilty when arraigned for trial yesterday. Judge Swann sentenced him to not les sthan two or more than seven years. According to the police, Rizzo set off fifteen bombs in August.

Judge Swann sentenced Pasquale Lopipero of 306 East 107th Street to not less than three years and eight months or more than seven years in Sing Sing after he had been convicted of attempting to extort $5,000 from Gaetano Sferrazza, a grocer at 307 West Forty-fifth Street. Lopipero was jointly indicted with Salvatore Romano of 305 East Seventy-first Street and Antonio Lique of 306 East 107th Street. Romano was sentenced to not less than three or more than seven years in Sing Sing two weeks ago, and Lique will be put on trial shortly. They were arrested after they had twice attempted to blow up Sferrazza's store.

Smith Gray & Co.

SAVOY SHIRTS

1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00

There is a general all 'round superiority about Savoy Shirts that stamps them as apart from even the higher grade ready for service shirts and admits them to realms known only heretofore to custom made shirts.

For Savoy Shirts are in every essential that makes for superiority the equal of high grade custom shirts.

Custom designed and custom cut on generous neck and body conforming lines from the finest foreign and domestic fabrics, many of the patterns of which are confined to the Savoy line, you have in Savoy Shirts a standard of tailoring excellence not equalled in any other ready for service shirts and few that are custom made.

Every Savoy Shirt is a perfect shirt, the patterns matching perfectly at every seam—every Savoy Shirt is hand laundered in a manner that makes possible ever afterward, even under adverse conditions, a better laundering than can be had in any other ready for service shirt.

And so, whether you pay 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 or 3.00, you get in a Savoy Shirt, style, fit, comfort and service such as you can find in no other shirt ready for service and few that are custom made.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Warning!

Some gas mantles are being sold which are not genuine *Welsbach*.

The direct loss to our business through such sales is small—but the loss of confidence on the part of the disappointed buyer is not a small matter either to him or us.

You cannot get *Welsbach* quality or *Welsbach* satisfaction or *Welsbach* service except from the genuine *Welsbach*. And the genuine is sold only in boxes bearing this "Shield of quality."

Welsbach Company

Sold by all gas companies and most dealers.

Ask your dealer for our free booklet, "Making a Gas Mantle."

POLITICAL. | POLITICAL.

MASS MEETING

BY

THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK COUNTY

AT

TAMMANY HALL,

14th Street, near Third Avenue,

TO-NIGHT,

At Eight o'Clock.

HON. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON WILL PRESIDE

The following speakers will address the meeting:

HON. ROBERT F. WAGNER,
HON. JAMES A. FOLEY,
ALFRED J. TALLEY, ESQ.,
ALEXANDER I. RORKE, ESQ.,
HON. JOHN GODFREY SAXE,
HON. ALFRED E. SMITH,
EDWARD MANDEL, ESQ.,
JOSEPH F. CAPONIGRI, ESQ.,
JOSEPH HARTIGAN, ESQ.

ADMISSION WITHOUT TICKET

J. M. Gidding & Co.

OUTER APPAREL · MILLINERY · FURS
FOR WOMEN, MISSES *and* JUNIORS

There never was a time when *individuality* counted so much in Women's clothes as now—

Never a time when there were so many "Just-as-good" Kind of Stores—when "Bargain" prices and Bargain clothes took up so much newspaper type.

With this in mind women seeking clothes of "individuality" should look to an Establishment where "*individuality*" counts for so much!

This Establishment has built up—is building up just along these lines *clothes of "character and individuality."* Not the commonplace sort that you'd expect to find at the usual store—yet, at the sensible prices that have made this store's success.

Millinery—and—Luxurious Furs—too—are Specialties with this Store De Luxe.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

Next Sunday's Times

Will contain these interesting photographs reproduced in the PICTORIAL SECTION:

THE TAKING OF TRIPOLI SHOWN BY THE CAMERA.

RECEPTION OF CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL, THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

HITTING THE LONG TRAIL IN ALBERTA—SNAPSHOTS BY LISPENARD STEWART.

FUNERAL OF JUSTICE HARLAN OF THE SUPREME COURT.

J. J. HILL OPENS A NEW RAILROAD.

THE DYNAMITE TRIAL OF THE McNAMARAS.

FRENCH FROCKS FOR FIVE O'CLOCK, A PAGE OF LATEST FASHIONS.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S WESTERN TOUR.

SOCIETY AT VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION IN SESSION.

ANDREW CARNEGIE RECEIVING THE FREEDOM OF ST. ALBANS.

And a full-page reproduction of a charming painting, GRANDFATHER'S BIRTHDAY, by Louis Leloir.

BE SURE TO ORDER EARLY

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

SAILOR ON CORONET ACCUSES SANDFORD

Mate McKay Tells Federal Attorney That Leader Had Food While Men Were Starving.

FAITH OF HOLY GHOSTERS

L. W. Brougham of Brooklyn Says Sandford Is Superhuman—Children Ordered Ashore from Coronet.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 23.—The Federal authorities have taken a hand in the case of the Rev. Frank W. Sandford, leader of the Holy Ghost and Us Society, and a case is being prepared by Assistant District Attorney Arthur Chapman which may result in Sandford being brought before a Federal Court Judge in Portland. Mr. Chapman is finding it difficult to obtain evidence against Sandford, owing to the loyalty shown by men in the Holy Ghost and Us Society, despite the fact that they have suffered innumerable hardships on the long cruise of the yacht Coronet.

The Assistant District Attorney to-day heard important testimony from George McKay, who was mate of the barkentine Kingdom. McKay told of the hardships endured by those on board the Coronet after the Kingdom had been wrecked on the coast of Africa, and he said that the men in the forecastle of the yacht lived on two crackers a day, while Sandford had plenty of food in his own cabin.

The Coronet, with Sandford on board, was towed to South Freeport from Portland to-day by the steam yacht Alsacia, which was recently chartered by the Holy Ghost and Us Society.

Louis W. Brougham, who came ashore from the Coronet before the yacht left Portland, says that he is going to his brother's home, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Brougham says his brother is a lawyer and that he lives at 305 Rugby Road. Brougham is suffering from the scurvy contracted during the long cruise of the Coronet. He is still a believer in the doctrines of Sandford and to-night he said that Sandford is an honest and sincere man.

"He is superhuman," said Brougham, "and he is God's representative in this world. While it has been stated that Sandford left Portland two years ago with the intention of establishing colonies in different parts of the world, he never had the slightest intention of doing so. His idea was simply to do as God had bid him and to visit the shores of many countries and to offer up prayers for the natives."

"Sandford knelt in prayer in the main cabin of the yacht and prayed that the vessel would become a veritable slaughter house, and that the traitors on the deck would be killed," declared Sailing Master Harry Whittom of the Holy Ghost and Us yacht Coronet, in relating to a quarantine official to-day some of the occurrences of the eventful trip that has just ended.

These prayers, Whittom said, followed a complaint about conditions and a request that the yacht put in at some port for provisions. The members of the society who were gathered about Sandford in the cabin at the time became so frightened and affected, he said, that they did not dare to utter a sound.

"Sandford exerted some strong influence over us that I cannot describe. That is the only way that I can explain our failure to rise up and demand that he take us to land and obtain food," declared Whittom.

Following a visit to the yacht at South Freeport by Mary S. Burnham, an officer of the Children's Protective Board, Deputy Sheriff Fickett and other officials, the Rev. Frank W. Sandford, leader of the Shilohites, with his wife and family, and the majority of the followers left the boat and headed for Shiloh, the headquarters of the religious colony.

The hurried departure was due in a large measure to the fact that the authorities, after viewing the ship, ordered all the children removed to land at once. Even Sandford's children were included in this order.

The Coronet was in a condition almost impossible to describe, according to statements made by members of the boarding party to-night. Sheriff Fickett said that they found the forecastle not fit for a well person, and much less so for the sick men which inhabited it. They investigated the matter of clothing, food, education, and medical attendance of the children particularly.

No further deaths are expected among the Holy Ghost and Us Society, who were stricken with scurvy. The two men who were in the most serious condition Saturday, John Cummings and John Bolster, were resting comfortably at the Marine Hospital at Portland to-day, and the physicians said that a gradual recovery was probable.

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE IN STREET

Girl Gives a Policeman a Letter a Few Minutes Before She Falls.

A well-dressed young woman, attired in black, approached Policeman Amundsen at Park Avenue and 125th Street yesterday and handed him an envelope which bore no address. The policeman looked at the envelope and then turned to question the young woman, but found that she had disappeared in the crowd.

A few moments later Policeman McAuley of the same station had his attention attracted to a young woman lying on the sidewalk at the corner of 126th Street and Lexington Avenue. She told him she had attempted to kill herself by drinking creosote. She gave her name as Elizabeth Haegele, said she was 18 years old, and had no home. She was removed to the Harlem Hospital by Dr Donnelly, who said her condition was not serious.

In her pockets were found an empty one-eighth ounce vial which had contained creosote and a one-ounce vial partly filled with the same liquid.

As Policeman McAuley was in the station making his report of the case, Policeman Amundsen entered and handed the letter he had received from the young woman who went to him. The letter was well written. It read:

To they whom it may concern:

My name is Elizabeth Haegele, care of the State Industrial School, Lancaster, Mass. I am away from the home. I was put to work on Sept. 2, 1911, and have been in New York ever since. Life does not seem worth living to me, for every cent I made I had to give to a man who, in return, beat me. I have no mother or father but a step-sister who lives in the Langham Hotel, Boston, Mass. If my attempt to end my life proves successful, which I pray to God it will, kindly notify Miss Elinor Rambusch, who is at the above address. Send my body back to Boston and bury me with my father and mother.

ELIZABETH HAEGELE.

SHE KEPT THE POLICE BUSY.

Battle Begun in Boarding House Not Ended Until She Reached a Cell.

Joseph Rabasa, who keeps a boarding house at 218 West Twenty-fourth Street, called in the police last night when one of his boarders, Marie Suring, became unmanageable, and insisted upon yelling so loudly that the other boarders precipitately fled to the street. When Sergt. McAuley and Policeman Meinrenken tried to coax Miss Suring to be quiet, she picked Meinrenken up and threw him down one flight of stairs. McAuley, who had a reputation as a wrestler before he went on the force, followed the policeman to the landing below.

After that several policemen took turns in persuading Miss Suring to accompany them to the Tenderloin Station. As soon as she was arraigned before Lieut. Mulligan, charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct, Miss Suring seized Policeman Meinrenken's right hand in her teeth and bit him so severely that he yelled. Next the prisoner sank her teeth in the hand of Policeman John Carroll, and it looked as if no one would be able to take her to a cell.

Doorman William McKenna thought he could do it, but he quickly retired with a yell of pain and a badly bitten finger. The next policeman who interfered just dodged a chair as it sailed past his head. At this moment, for a change, the prisoner butted her head against a door and inflicted a severe wound. Dr. Leveringham of the New York Hospital had to fight hard to subdue her, but with the help of the reserves she was finally lodged in a cell. A guard of four men was placed about her, but for hours later her cries kept the other prisoners awake.

"DEAD" HUSBAND RETURNS.

Bogart's Wife Was Mourning for Him When He Walked In.

When George W. Bogart of 2,052 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, pale and haggard of face, entered his home yesterday he found himself being mourned as dead. There was a flower-covered coffin in the neighboring undertaking shop, and his body was supposed to be in it. Hence the fright of his wife and five children and the gathering of sympathetic friends when he walked in upon them.

This is how it all came about: Last Wednesday Bogart, an employe of a New York baking company, started for work. He did not get to his place of employment, nor did he return home. They had the police send out a general alarm for him.

On Saturday night Mrs. Bogart was notified by the police that the body of a bearded man of about 60 years, dressed just as her husband had been, had been found in the East River at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street. She and her brothers, Thomas and Edward F. Quinn, went to the Manhattan Morgue and identified the body as that of her husband.

The sorrowing woman had the body removed to the rooms of a burial company at 1,156 Broadway, Brooklyn, and it was decided to hold the burial to-day.

Yesterday something about the body caused Mrs. Bogart to have doubts that it was that of her husband. The thought persistently came to her, "George is not dead; it is not his body." She could not account for it. She spoke of it to her brothers and others, and they, too, became uncertain.

They were in the midst of uncertainty when in walked Bogart. It was as if he had returned from the dead. He explained that he was taken sick while on his way to work, got on the wrong train, and ended up in the Nassau Hospital, where he slowly recuperated. Yesterday he was able to return. The body was taken out of its coffin and sent back to the Manhattan Morgue.

FLIM-FLAM GAME IN CHURCH.

Yonkers Pastor Accuses Woman of a Swindle In Charity's Name.

In a statement made public yesterday the Rev. C. F. Mahew, pastor of the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church, Yonkers, declared that a woman had operated a little flim-flam game under the name of the King's Daughters Circle and had made a large sum of money for herself.

"The promoter of the scheme," said the pastor, "promised to get up an entertainment, the character of which was not defined, for the benefit of our circle. She was to give them $35 and 55 per cent. of the door receipts after 6 o'clock on the evening of the entertainment, which proved to be $1, with the privilege of holding all money above the figures named.

"When I saw the contract I was horrified that the society had ever been induced to sell the use of its good name for $35, that the woman and her associates might gather in the name of charity as much as our kindly disposed friends would give them. It will never be known how many times $35 they took from this tour under the plea that it was for our circle. Experience is a fine teacher, but her tuition came high in this instance."

HASTE TO SEE TWINS FATAL.

McGraw's Cousin, Hurrying Home, Boards a Moving Train and Is Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 23.—Anxiety to reach his home as quickly as possible, following a telegram from his home in Hammond, Ind., informing him of a double increase in his family, cost the life to-day of Fred McGraw, a cousin of the baseball manager.

McGraw, who was in the employ of the Indian Harbor Railroad, was in charge of a gang of men repairing a bridge near Argo when the telegram was handed to him, and he was in such a hurry to get home that he attempted to board a rapidly moving freight train. He lost his hold, fell under the wheels and died a few minutes after.

In Contempt for Tampering with Jury.

Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday adjudged Edward C. Shapiro of 1,137 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, in contempt of court on his plea of guilty to talking with jurors and attempting to get them to favor Max Aronson, a chauffeur who pleaded guilty to impairing the morals of a child last week, and was sentenced to six months in the Harts Island Reformatory. Abraham Levy appeared as counsel for Shapiro and said his client was insane. Judge Swann adjudged Shapiro in contempt, but said he would have the question of his sanity investigated.

GEORGIA BARBECUE FOR GLIDDEN PARTY

Tourists Will Check Out at Atlanta To-day for Run to Jacksonville.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23.—It begins to look like business again on the Glidden Tour, which checks out of here to-morrow morning early. Already glad rags are being packed and shipped on to Jacksonville. The ones who took the discomforts of the Virginia mountain roads with grimness are all the more eager to go on, but those who had it put all over them, so to speak, are hesitaating about checking out to-morrow, and the line parked along the street opposite the official hotel shows ten gaps where the entrants have pulled out and called off their Glidden Tour here.

The harrowing reports of the deep sands of the Florida roads have had their effect, too, and the general impression is that the perfect scores will go tumbling when Florida, the perfect State in everything except roads, is reached.

The chief features of the entertaining to-day consisted of a real Georgia barbecue, with Brunswick stew and all the other trimmings, and theatre parties at the local playhouse to-night.

The start will be at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, with the noon control at Macon, Ga., and Cordele, Ga., as the finish of the day's run.

Jacksonville is determined not to be behind in the manner of her reception and entertainment of the Glidden tourists. It was reported here to-day that at a meeting of the Board of Trade members and leading automobilists at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday morning, the programme for entertainment of the tour when it arrives there was elaborated on considerably. After the parade into the city, in which one or more brass bands will ride, the cars will be parked on three sides of Hemming Park. At 7 o'clock there will be a dinner at the Windsor Hotel. About 9 o'clock the same evening there will be a smoker at the Board of Trade rooms. The tourists will be taken for a trip to Atlantic Beach over the finest brick road in the South, under escort of a big delegation of local automobolists, Friday morning.

"No automobile tour in the world's history has equaled the 1911 Glidden." This assertion is made by Robert P. Hooper, President of the American Automobile Association.

"I have traveled all over the world in automobiles," said he, "and I have never seen anything yet in the way of tours that could hold a light to this one.

"Of course there have been some harder runs, where the main object was to give the manufacturers a test for their cars. But the object of the 1911 Glidden was to promote good roads, and if it hasn't lent a tremendous impetus to that great cause then I miss my guess.

"Look how Georgia has lent herself to the tour. The Governor and Senator-elect, the Mayor of the State's capital city, and other prominent citizens and dignitaries by the dozen have been keenly interested in the movement.

"And that dinner in Philadelphia of which I had the honor to be host. There were the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Governor of Georgia, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, and every one of them was talking good roads.

"Another thing that has impressed me on this tour is the friendliness of the people all along the route, and the assistance and courtesies they have shown us. It beats anything I ever saw.

"Those Virginia farmers gave a demonstration of real hospitality that has never been surpassed. They built bonfires at every crossroads and gave us directions how to miss the bad places in the roads. Think of it—staying up way into the night during such weather as that just to help out an automobilist! Did you ever hear of such a thing? Why, not so long ago an automobilist was regarded by a farmer as a murderer, or something worse.

"But things are changing. The times are progressive, and the country people are keeping abreast of the times. No longer is the automobile a thing to be looked upon with distrust, and often open hostility. These bonfires, just to be perfectly frank, were the only things that made it possible for us to be here to-day. If it hadn't been for them we might not have gotten out of there for weeks.

"And such hospitality as we have been accorded all down the line! At every town we were treated like conquering heroes. They dined us and wined us and bid us Godspeed on our way.

"And as for me, as I said at the Driving Club dinner, let the Glidden tour come this way again. Let it be made an annual event over the same road."

Mayor William S. Jordan, following a resolution passed by the City Council last Tuesday, issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Jacksonville to observe the afternoon of the arrival of the tourists as a holiday. Indications now are that nearly every business house will observe the wishes of the Mayor and City Council. All the whistles of the industries will be tied down as the parade rolls into Jacksonville, and many bells will be rung.

All Florida towns through which the tour is to pass have been busily preparing for its entertainment. At Live Oak, the last night control, elaborate preparations have been made. Mayor Joe Hinely issued a proclamation requesting the citizens to give the pretty little city a thorough cleaning up. Even vacant lots are to have the weeds cut and débris removed. Private homes in Live Oak will be thrown open for the entertainment of the visitors.

The Board of Trade committee is working with a commission from the women's clubs. Business houses and homes along the route to be traversed by the tourists in passing through will be dressed for the occasion in elaborate form. Stringers of electric lights will guide the tourists through the streets if they arrive after dark, and will furnish illumination all the evening.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

The Liberal A. C. of Staten Island has matched Benny Franklin and Young Nitchie for the star bout of to-morrow night's show. Leo Tracy and Battling Brown will hook up in the six-round semi-final.

Jimmy Jarvis, the newsboy lightweight, has been signed up for a ten-round bout with Young Hickey before the Greenburgh A. C. of Elmsford, N. Y., next month.

Pal Moore's work in his recent bout with Battling Nelson before the Armory A. A. of Boston has made him solid with the Hub boxing enthusiasts, and he is in demand for several more bouts. Young Saylor, the Indianapolis lightweight, will probably be Moore's opponent before the Armory A. A. in two weeks.

Joe Woodman, manager of Sam Langford, has issued a denial to the statement that he or Langford is trying to call off the proposed twenty-round bout with Joe Jeannette on the coast. Woodman states that the match is still on, and that both he and Langford will be much disappointed if it falls through.

SLOSSON DEFEATS HOPPE.

Champion, in Practice for Cutler Match, Loses to Veteran, 500-264.

Willie Hoppe, world's champion billiardist, figured in a practice match of 500 points with George F. Slosson at the latter's billiard academy last night, to prepare him for the coming match with Sutton, and the champion was defeated. The score was 500 to 264. The style of play was 18.2, and the game went to the twelfth inning for settlement. Slosson's average was 41 8-12, and his high runs were 173 and 140. Hoppe's average was 24, and his high runs were 101 and 89.

The champion was far off form, and he trailed far behind his opponent from the third inning to the finish. Slosson won the bank, but failed to score, and Hoppe made 18 before missing. In his next three innings Slosson collected 76 points, while Hoppe was making 1, and at the end of the fourth inning Slosson led, 76 to 19. In his fifth inning Slosson showed wonderful control of the ivories, and clicked off 173 before missing. This performance gave him a lead which Hoppe was never able to overcome.

In his sixth inning Hoppe made his best run, 101, but Slosson had just finished up a run of 69, and at the end of the inning the champion was almost 200 points in the rear. At the close of the tenth inning Slosson led, 331 to 175, and his eleventh inning netted him 140, leaving only 29 more to go. He reached the 500 mark in his next inning with an unfinished run of 29. The score by innings:

Slosson—0 16 60 173 69 1 0 4 8 140 29—500. Average, 41 8-12.

Hoppe—18 1 0 0 2 101 24 0 2 26 89—264. Average, 24.

AUTOMOBILE TRADE NOTES.

L. V. Lynch of San Francisco, coast distributor for Speedwell cars, recently made a run in a Speedwell touring car from Sacramento to San Francisco that came within 47 minutes of the time of a racing car stripped down for the express purpose of making a record; and—more remarkable—was only 15 minutes less than the time of the Overland Limited, one of the crack railroad trains of the West.

Extraordinary interest in the solution of the problem of electric starting and lighting by the Cadillac Company has by no means been confined to the laity. For the past thirty days the Cadillac plant has been a sort of Mecca for investigating pilgrims from all parts of the country—engineers, manufacturers, and experts of every class and description interested in studying the process by which a long-desired luxury has been added to the operation of motor cars.

When the Hupp Motor Car Company occupies its new plant in Detroit the first of next year it will have entered upon the third epoch of its history. This will be the second time the Hupp Company has found it necessary to take larger manufacturing quarters, and the new plant, for which ground was broken during the last week, will afford about three times the working space available in the present factory. It will also serve to concentrate the various manufacturing processes, as for some months the company has been compelled, by reason of the growth of its business, to carry several of these on in buildings separated from its principal factory.

In speaking of "testing the mixture," William H. Stewart, Jr., Vice President of the Stewart Atuomobile Academy of New York City, says "the best way to ascertain whether the mixture which is being furnished by the carburetor is too weak or too rich is to shut off the fuel supply at the tank and then open the throttle. If the mixture which is passing through the engine at this important point is too rich the engine will speed up as the level in the float chamber is lowered by the exhaustion of the fuel from it. The lowering of the fuel level awakens the mixture considerably. If a driver thinks that the mixture is too weak the float chamber may be partially flooded while the engine is running, and if this causes the engine to run rapidly it is a sure indication that the mixture as being supplied is entirely too weak. Then again at wide throttle openings a weak mixture can be easily detected by covering partially the air brake with the hands. By this means the increased suction will enrich the mixture and make the engine run faster if the mixture has been too weak. The above of course applies to both commercial and pleasure vehicles."

At the recent automobile show in St. Louis—the first open-air automobile exposition of any size ever held in this country, and almost as representative as the National indoor event—it is noteworthy that the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company led with 35¼ sets of its tires, which was a large margin in advance of its nearest competitor. At the recent Michigan State Fair thirty-six various types of automobiles were exhibited, and out of 103 cars the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company led with twenty-six sets of tires.

C. F. Pratt of The Ohio Motor Car Company, has received a telegram from Fred D. Clark, who drove the "Mudhen" from New York to San Francisco, that he made the trip, 3,900 miles without any engine trouble, not even changing adjustments, also no tire trouble. This is a remarkable achievement as Mr. Clark experienced some difficult roads and drove 185 miles the last day of the trip. He ascended Sherman's Pass in Wyoming—an altitude of over 8,000 feet, passing through a snow storm. Thomas W. Wilby, Technical Representative of the Touring Club of America and Good Roads Commissioner of the United States, accompanied the "Mudhen."

The greatest interest is being shown in the new six-cylinder self-starting Everitt car, now shown by the Shepherd Motor Car Company. As many of the most expensive machines are thus equipped the idea appeals strongly to the prospective buyers of medium-priced automobiles. In addition to the self-starter regular equipment on the Everitt includes practically all that is necessary for extensive touring.

With the practical attainment of finally accepted forms of construction, with but further refinement to be added to secure ultimate perfection, so far as the highest grade cars go, the buying of new models each year is a thing of the past. Men who can afford to change their cars each season are still seen driving their Simplex cars of 1908 and even earlier vintage. Worn parts may have been replaced, and newer bodies may have been substituted, but to all intents and purposes they are original cars. "Our many sales of Simplex cars," says John Dale, Secretary of the Simplex Automobile Company, "are almost entirely to new customers. Practically our only calls from customers are from those who may desire replacements, new bodies, or perhaps to add a new type to their stable. The building of cars that stand up for years, you see, has its business disadvantages, but a satisfied customer is the most valuable asset to a concern building motor cars."

"Draw on us for $100,000 for 100 additional $900, five-passenger, fore-door touring cars," wired Lindsey Hopkins of the Overland-Southern Motor Company of Atlanta, Ga., to President John N. Willys of the Willys-Overland Company in an effort to increase his 1912 allotment. "Impossible to grant your request. We are already oversold," went back the answer. "Will give you fifty dollar bonus on each additional car. My original contract of 500 cars is exhausted," was the hustling Southerner's reply. "Sorry, but our obligations to other dealers prohibit it and we have only one price," replied President Willys.

COSTER KNOCKED OUT IN FIFTH ROUND

Patsy Kline Lands Hard, Right Swing to Jaw in Fordon A. C. Fight.

With a terrific right swing to the jaw Patsy Kline of Newark knocked out Joe Coster of Brooklyn in the fifth round of the star bout at the Fordon Athletic Club on Grand Street last night. The blow that finished the Brooklyn featherweight came early in the fifth round, when Kline was back against the ropes protecting himself from Coster's tantalizing jabs. Kline, quick as a flash to find an opening, whipped his right to the point of Coster's chin. The smash swung Coster around on his feet, and he fell to the canvas on his face. Coster lay still and cold in his own corner for several minutes before he recovered consciousness.

From the tap of the bell Kline was looking for a chance to put over just such a punch. He played a defensive game most of the time, backing away from Coster's fast shower of jabs and hooks. It was Coster's fight as far as boxing goes up to the time of the sudden finish. Kline took a lot of punishment awaiting his chance. The Newark boy was shorter than Coster and his reach wasn't as long. But he hit quicker and harder than the Brooklynite.

The Fordon Athletic Club held the biggest crowd since its organization. Brooklyn fans were there in droves yelling their heads off for Coster. Almost as many were there from Newark with heavily charged Jersey encouragement for Kline. The Fordon Club can make more noise than any club in the world for its size. The east siders are naturally emotional, and they "root" to the limit when the "box fighting" gets fast and exciting.

Kline brought forth the first yell of approval when he appeared in emerald green satin trunks. Then came another mammoth scream when Coster was led forth by Jimmy Johnson. The boxers glared at each other, shook hands because they had to, and then slammed into each other. Sam Lewis was the referee, and a busy one. Kline fights peculiarly. He goes in head down, with said head protected with both hands. Coster jabbed him right and left, while the Newark boxer was content to get in an occasional blow to the head or a stiff punch to the body. Coster danced in and out of the fray, each time jabbing Kline. Then suddenly Coster found himself on the floor. Kline had come out from behind the protection of his hands and landed a left swing on Coster's jaw. Coster got up on one knee, slightly dazed, and took the count of nine before he got to his feet.

He was more careful after that and showed in the next few rounds that he was a clever boxer, and very shifty on his pins. In the second round his constant jabbing cut Kline's lip, and the blood flowed freely. Only occasionally did Kline try to land. When he did start it was a vicious swing calculated to end the fight.

Coster completely outboxed Kline in the fourth round, one of his blows to the Newark boy's jaws sending him to the floor. He half slipped down, but was up in an instant. Coster rushed him to the ropes, and peppered right and left jabs to his head and face.

Kline's face during all this wore an expression of determination. For one thing not a single punch that Coster landed hurt him. He took all the beating Coster wanted to give, and was still strong and waiting for his chance.

Coster was a very confident man when he came from his corner in the fifth round. The crowd of Brooklynites in the packed club house were yelling to him that he had a cinch. He rushed Kline back to the ropes and shot his right and left at his face. Kline covered up with both hands, just like Leach Cross does, and then Coster played for his stomach. Gradually the battle swung around toward Coster's corner. He rushed Kline again, this time getting his back into the ropes where he started a fusilade of short jabs that were calculated to make Kline look like thirty cents.

Coster's praises were being sung in the highest key when Kline straightened out his right arm and clipped Mr. Coster on the jaw. Then the Newark fight fans began to yell and were still yelling when they left Grand Street to tube homeward.

SAILOR BURKE WINS.

Jumbo Wells Knocked Out in Second Round at Brooklyn Beach A. C.

After a lot of unnecessary wrangling about a suitable referee, it required less than two rounds for Sailor Burke of Brooklyn to dispose of Jumbo Wells of Australia in the star bout at the Brooklyn Beach Athletic Club last night. The latter's seconds threw up the sponge in the second session after their charge had been floored four time in less than two minutes. The Australian was nothing like a match for the Sailor, who, after playing about in the opening round, set out in the second for a victory, and a volley of short rights and left hooks brought the Australian to earth. Wells was full of confidence as the pair entered the ring, and after shaking hands with Burke slapped him on the back, which was the first evidence of Burke's anger.

The second and final round was short-lived, as Wells, although game, gave a poor exhibition against the shifty Brooklynite. The Australian opened with a rush and caught Burke on the jaw with a hard right swing. Burke became angered and cut loose with both hands, and was soon pumping both to the stomach when the pair were locked together in a clinch. After the break Burke continued with a volley of rights and lefts, and on breaking away a short right hook dropped Jumbo for the first time. He took the count of six, and had no sooner gained his feet than he was floored twice again, taking the toll of eight and nine respectively.

Another right hook put the Australian down on his face, and from all appearances he was out for good, but at this stage his seconds threw up the sponge without taking the count.

The wrangling about a suitable third man for the ring was brought about by Burke and his handlers. They first objected to the regular referee of the club, John McAvoy, but finally accepted him. The deciding on the referee required more time than was necessary to decide the winner of the bout.

In the semi-final of six rounds Charlie Smith and Smoke Jones, colored welterweights, put up a clever exhibition, with Smith landing home in front with the honors.

FRENCH BOXERS COMING.

Promoter Bennett, on Visit Here, Speaks Highly of Their Prowess.

Richard Bennett, a promoter of pugilism and other sports, arrived here yesterday on the Vaderland with his wife after spending considerable time in London and Paris. Mr. Bennett will soon bring to this country a number of French boxers, who, he said yesterday, are the coming pugilists, and advancing rapidly in skill. He added that the day of the American negro fighter in France is past, and that on the last day of Jack Johnson's appearance in a boxing act in Paris, there were only thirty persons present. As a result Johnson canceled his contract. The French formerly took off their hats to negro fighters, Mr. Bennett said, and hailed them as princes of the blood royal, but now the negro pugilist is scorned in Paris, and has to look to London for any recognition abroad.

During a recent tour in Europe Mr. Bennett had in his charge a band of Hindoos, one of the band being Rama Murti, said to be the strongest man in the world. Allowing a full-grown elephant to stand on his chest and stopping a sixty horse-power automobile with his arms were among the remarkable feats credited to the Hindoo. Mr. Bennett hopes to bring Murti here soon.

Mistaken Fire Alarm for a School.

While attempting to test a new fire drill system installed in Public School 3 in Hancock Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, Assistant Principal Charles W. Moore turned in a fire alarm by mistake. Several fire companies came hurrying up. It being the noon hour the school was empty, but the neighbors got excited, and in a very short time the street in front of the school was jammed with people. When they did not see any signs of a fire they departed.

ROLLER LOSES MATCH.

Seattle Wrestler Fails in Attempt to Throw German Giant Within Hour.

Dr. E. F. Roller, a Seattle wrestler, failed to make good the terms of his catch-as-catch-can match last night with Paul Samson, a German Hercules, in which he essayed to throw the latter twice within an hour, at the Harlem River Casino.

Roller was not able to pin the German's shoulders even once, and found his opponent much too massive, the latter probably outweighing the Seattle man by fully fifty pounds. Six hundred persons witnessed the series of bouts held.

Roller was alone in his knowledge of tricks of the game, the German being without a gist of the ins and outs of the sport, knowing absolutely nothing about what to do when he had Roller on the defensive and in positions from which a fall seemed sure to come.

The Westerner had his man on the "ragged edge" forty times during the bout, but the latter's tremendous bulk and accompanying strength offset his knowledge, and he was unable to follow up many advantageous holds.

Time and time again Roller had the German pinned to one shoulder, getting him in jeopardy by the aid of every known hold, but, with a wonderful heave, Samson would wrench himself free. Once, after failing to put on a toe hold, which looked slowly but surely to be effecting its purpose, Roller found himself catapulted half way across the ring, propelled by a kick from the giant, who failed to fancy the dangerous hold, which was accomplishing its purpose.

For some reason best known to the timekeeper the men wrestled 4 minutes and 15 seconds beyond the schedule of one hour. At the call of time both men were hard at it, mugging each other in the centre of the ring.

Police interference was necessary in the first bout between John Parrelli, an Italian, and George Sondele, a Greek. This pair had wrestled—if it could be termed such—for fifteen minutes, each apparently trying to disable the other with every unfair tactic, foul work predominating, when the referee, unable to prevent Parrelli in his attempt to throw his opponent out of the ring, stopped the bout and disqualified both men, ordering them from the ring.

A policeman was required to have the men leave the p'atform, Parrelli announcing in the meanwhile that he would like to beat up the referee. Quiet was finally restored, after a cyclone of hooting from the spectators.

Ivan Romanoff defeated August Faust in straight falls, Graeco-Roman style, by the aid of a half-nelson in each instance, in 6:40 and 6:10, respectively.

Burns Outpoints Monte Attell.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Frank Burns of Jersey City was awarded a clean-cut decision over Monte Attell of San Francisco in a fast ten-round bout here to-night. The sporting writers were unanimous in their ballot.

A year ago we opened our first store for the sale of high grade silk neckwear; we offered 50c., 55c. and 65c. qualities at 35c. each, or 3 for $1.00.

To-day, seven stores conveniently placed offer the greatest assortment of scarves and ties ever gathered together.

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But no car, whether its price be $5,000, or what, equals this 1912 Palmer-Singer in strength, durability, *service*

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And all of the POWER of the famous Palmer-Singer 60 h. p. motor is there.

* * *

We have invested $700,000 in SIX CYLINDER experience and facilities—we were the first maker in America to produce a SATISFACTORY SIX, and this is our fifth season in the manufacture of SIXES.

It is because our experience and our facilities are bought and paid for that we can offer SUCH QUALITY at SUCH A PRICE.

In a year when the market is flooded with EXPERIMENTAL sixes, we are able to offer SIX CYLINDER CERTAINTY at less than FOUR CYLINDER PRICE.

* * *

We have spent $36,000, for example, in perfecting the Palmer-Singer multiple jet carburetor—and we own basic multiple jet carburetor patents without which no high power six cylinder engine can give its UTMOST EFFICIENCY.

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Six cylinders,
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Four Speeds forward,
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36 inch wheels,
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Imported ball bearings,
Enclosed shaft drive,
Five Passenger Touring,
Fore door or open bodies,
Guaranteed one year.

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It is simply the best car that experience and money can build. We challenge comparison with ANY car at ANY price

* * *

Aside from its power, speed and easy riding flexibility, this car is notable for its QUALITY.

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THE LAW, PUBLIC POLICY, AND THE TOBACCO PLAN.

Prior to the enactment of the anti-trust law of 1890, the formation of such a group of corporations as is contemplated in the plan submitted to the court by the American Tobacco Company would have been effected without hindrance, and, save for the magnitude of the transaction, almost without notice. Nobody would have discovered in it an actual or potential "restraint of trade" and none save a few statesmen of a Populistic turn of mind would have raised the cry of "monopoly." These corporations would have been permitted to carry on business without fear of molestation, and without the reproach of criminality. We think it will not be disputed that under the common law and under the then existing statute law the American Tobacco Company, as it will be shorn and parceled by the plan, the Liggett & Myers Company, the Lorillard Company, and the Reynolds Company would have been open to no successful attack by the public prosecutor. None of these companies is to hold the stock of any other; no individual or group of individuals will hold a controlling part of the stock of any one of them; there are to be no restricting covenants or contracts binding any persons or corporations not to trade, or to trade only with these concerns; no one of the corporations to be formed or to be continued under the plan will have a monopoly of the trade in which it is engaged, none of them controlling as much as 50 per cent. of its particular trade, and most of them falling far below that proportion. Twenty-two years ago the projects set forth in the petition to the court would have passed unchallenged to achievement. Will they now pass the challenges of the court, of the Attorney General, and of the parties intervening and permitted to appear?

The answer to that question, and the court will answer it, can be reached in no other way than by an examination of the present state of the law. If the acts now in contemplation would have been lawful prior to the enactment of the Sherman law, and if that law is merely declaratory of the common law and of laws existing in 1890, then, obviously, it might be assumed that those acts would be declared lawful now. This would be the case if it were ascertained that there is no new matter in the Sherman act. There is new matter in the Sherman act. There is a declaration of public policy, and on that, as we view the matter, all depends.

In the Standard Oil case the court diligently inquired into the earlier and the present accepted meaning of the phrase "contracts in restraint of trade," and of the word "monopoly," against which, respectively, the prohibitions of the first and second sections of the act are directed. Considering the language of these two sections of the act, the court said:

> Guided by the principle that where words are employed in a statute which had at the time a well-known meaning at common law, or in the law of this country, they are presumed to have been used in that sense unless the context compels to the contrary.

It being beyond dispute that the statute was "intended to formulate a rule for the regulation of inter-State and foreign commerce," the court then asks what is that rule. The opinion proceeds:

> In view of the common law and the law of this country as to restraint of trade, which we have reviewed, and the illuminating effect which that history must have under the rule to which we have referred, we think it results:
>
> (a) that the context manifests that the statute was drawn in the light of the existing practical conception of the law of restraint of trade, because it groups as within that class not only contracts which were in restraint of trade in the objective sense, but all contracts or acts which, theoretically, were attempts to monopolize, yet which, in practice, had come to be considered as restraints of trade in a broad sense.

It was evident, the court declared, that Section 2, prohibiting monopolies, was enacted out of abundant caution because of the "many new forms of contracts and combinations which were being evolved from existing economic conditions," it being the intent of Congress by an all-embracing prohibition to reach any form of restraint repugnant to the first section, no matter in what garb it might be clothed. But:

> The statute under this view evidenced the intent not to restrain the right to make and enforce contracts, whether resulting from combinations or otherwise, which did not unduly restrain inter-State or foreign commerce, but to protect that commerce from being restrained by methods, whether old or new, which would constitute an interference—that is, an undue restraint.

In the Tobacco case the court adheres strictly to this course of reasoning, holding that the words "restraint of trade" at common law and the law of this country at the time of the adoption of the Anti-Trust act "only embraced acts or contracts or agreements or combinations which operated to the prejudice of the public interest by unduly restricting competition or unduly obstructing the due course of trade," or which, because of their evident purpose, injuriously restrain trade.

We are, therefore, upon firm ground in assuming that the words "restraint of trade" used in the act mean what they meant, neither more nor less than they meant, "at common law and in the law of the country" in 1890. If that were all, we might safely assume, further, that since the plan for this reorganization of the tobacco companies would have been lawful and blameless prior to 1890, it would now, under the decisions of the court, have judicial approval.

That is not all. There is something more. In the opinion delivered in the Standard Oil case the court declared that from the history of the act and from an analysis of its text, it had reached the conclusion that

> in every case where it is claimed that an act, or acts, are in violation of the statute, the rule of reason in the light of the principles of law and the public policy which the acts embody, must be applied.

The Sherman act, therefore, embodies not merely principles of law but a public policy therein declared. Again in that case the court said that a consideration of the text of the second section served "to establish that it was intended to supplement the first, and to make sure that by no possible guise could the public policy embodied in the first section be frustrated or evaded." What this public policy was, and the nature and character of the acts which Congress felt that, as a measure of public policy, the law ought to prohibit, is clearly set forth by the court in the Standard Oil decision:

> The dread of enhancement of prices and of other wrongs, which it was thought would flow from the undue limitation on competitive conditions caused by contracts or other acts of individuals or corporations lead, as a matter of public policy, to the prohibition or treating as illegal all contracts or acts which are unreasonably restrictive of competitive conditions, either from the nature or character of the contract, or act, or where the surrounding circumstances were such as to justify the conclusion that they had not been entered into or performed with the legitimate purpose of reasonably forwarding personal interest and developing trade, but, on the contrary, were of such a character as to give rise to the inference or presumption that they had been entered into or done with the intent to do wrong to the general public and to limit the right of individuals, thus restraining the free flow of commerce and tending to bring about the evils, such as enhancement of prices, which are considered to be against public policy.

The court, it may therefore be assumed, will scrutinize the company's plan of reorganization with great vigilance in order to determine, not merely whether the new conditions created will conform to the law, but also whether they will accord with the public policy therein embodied. The aim of that policy is to prevent the accomplishment of acts that by any device, however skillfully concealed, would be violative of the law, that is, would be in "restraint of trade," or would tend to the creation of a monopoly. Throughout the history of the tobacco combination the court found such acts to have been committed repeatedly and persistently, acts unfairly restraining competition. In decreeing that the combination should be dissolved and that out of its elements a new condition should be recreated "honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law," the court in a most positive and sweeping manner enjoined a repetition of these offenses. The plan will be examined with a view to determine the intent of its authors. If it appears that they intend a return to the former illicit conditions, manifestly the plan will be condemned. The general conclusion formed after a consideration of the plan has been, we presume, that the counsel concerned in its preparation have in good faith endeavored to avoid, not merely the reality, but the appearance of attempting to do what the Supreme Court has forbidden. The acts and the practices condemned as a result of the dissolution suit are specifically avoided and disclaimed. The task of the court will be to discover whether notwithstanding this apparent innocence, any guilty intent is concealed. The allegations of the rival independent companies and the protests of the State prosecuting officers professedly representing only a single interest and not the general interest, may not have much weight. The main thing is to discover whether the plan, if carried out, will conform to the law, and, further, whether it will honestly comply with the declared public policy that such combinations as that which the decree dissolves, combinations unfairly and unduly restricting competition and trade, shall not be formed and business shall not be carried on under them in this country.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN CALIFORNIA.

The report that women will be drafted into the jury which is to try J. B. McNAMARA in Los Angeles need not be taken seriously. To be sure, Mr. DARROW of counsel for the prisoner declares, "that there is no legal or Constitutional reason" why women should not serve on that particular jury. But the vote through which the women of California received the right of suffrage with all the privileges and penalties thereunto pertaining has not yet been officially canvassed. There is no possible doubt of the outcome of that canvass, of course, but until it is completed the women of California will have no legal or Constitutional right to serve as jurors. Perhaps a few of them will claim the right. A comparatively small number of them, we understand, claim the right to vote at the November election, although they have not been registered. They cannot exercise that right until next year. These illogical, overzealous, and, it must be said, not overintelligent women are the only ones from whom trouble is expected in California under the new order. What trouble they cause must be endured philosophically. California men understand that.

The Chronicle of San Francisco views the advent of women as electors with cheerful optimism. It expects that women of sound character will hereafter "regard professional women politicians just as men whose opinion is worth having regard male professional politicians," and it infers that "public opinion will probably operate more powerfully among women than among men." Hereafter, in The Chronicle's view, sensible people will not distinguish in any way between men and women as electors. It is certain that most women will not try to vote until their right to do so is firmly established. How many women will vote then remains to be seen.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The curiously loose construction of the framework of Chinese administration is revealed by many incidents in the situation unfolding in the Empire. In theory the Government of China is an absolute autocracy. The Emperor is supreme; his will is law; the actions, the property, the lives of all his subjects are at his disposal. He may appoint, dismiss, punish, reward, or decapitate whom he will. But this authority, in actual exercise, is surrounded by serious checks. First there is the singular custom of naming each successive Emperor in infancy, so that for years the Government is in the hands of a regent. Then there is the accepted rule that the Emperor shall not leave the palace except on extraordinary ceremonial occasions, so that, even after he nominally assumes rule, he is dependent on others for what knowledge he may attain, and for the execution of his decrees. Even more than the autocracy of Russia, that of China is in reality the rule of such advisers, official or other, as may gain the ear and exercise the delegated power of the Sovereign. Back of these physical conditions and restrictions lies the deep-seated tradition that the Emperor holds his office as the Son of Heaven, and must exercise it for the good of his hundreds of millions of children. The unit, so to speak, of all Chinese thought is the family, and the authority and responsibility of the father constitute the one indisputable assumption by which all relations are regulated. And the responsibility is as clearly conceived as the authority. Even the Emperor cannot disavow it, or with entire safety disregard it. As a last resort revolution is regarded as justifiable in resistance to wrongs by the Sovereign. If successful the Chinese mind will accept it. Loyalty to the Son of Heaven will not survive the failure of Heaven to indorse the Son by protecting him.

Thus we have the chances of great uncertainty at the very fountain of authority. For at least two generations, during a period of grave and progressive changes in the Orient, there has practically been no ruler on the throne of the Empire, and imperial authority has been exercised by a changing, often a swiftly changing, series of rulers who from time to time have succeeded in securing power. These have sometimes been the direct officials of the court in Peking, sometimes the Viceroys and Governors of the Provinces. The theoretic autocracy has in practice been a Government by cabal. Some of those who have laid hands upon power have been able and honorable men, who have sincerely and strenuously sought the advancement of the interests of the people. Others have been selfish, treacherous, corrupt, and cruel. But the significant fact is that none of them has been really secure at the level he has attained. Remarkable confusion has resulted, of which the present rebellion is but an acute form, as yet restricted in area, but apparently likely greatly to extend.

The state of feeling in Peking reflects this confusion. The wildest rumors obtain. The child Emperor is reported dead. The Regent, Prince CHUN, failing to appear at the convocation of the new Assembly, is believed to have fled. The newly appointed Viceroy for Central China, YUAN SHIH-KAI, announces that the injury to his foot, which was the cause assigned for his dismissal in 1908, is not yet healed, and public opinion concludes that his recovery will depend on whether the Imperial army or the rebels first get possession of the mountain pass of Kwang Shui, which commands the approach to the Yang-tse Kiang Valley where the insurrection broke out. The situation is not without its humorous features. The naval commanders below Hankow report that "more than twenty loyalists were killed" in the fighting last week, and then explain that the loyalists were unable to hold their position because they "were so enfeebled by their losses." One of them adds: "The fleet is without coal and rice. Yui Cheng's (his own) gunboat is without rice and oil and men are now awaiting death." Meanwhile it is reported from the German reservation in Hankow that the "shells" thrown by the fleet were dummies of wood, the old tale of graft, reported from the war with Japan seventeen years since.

The latest dispatches, reporting the capture by the insurgents of the capitals of the Provinces of Hunan and Kiang-Si, make the situation of the Government very serious. This success would give to the rebels the control of the valley of the Yang-tse Kiang over the area of four of the eighteen Provinces, and the most densely settled in the Empire. So far, the rebels have maintained entire respect for the rights of foreigners and outside intervention is not in sight.

THE SEATTLE MYSTERY.

Seattle seems to have made up its mind that the dual personality of CHANDLER ROGERS, otherwise GEORGE KELLY, is an assured fact. He was ROGERS, and a messenger boy, aged 17, when he was assaulted in this city more than fourteen years ago. He has lately been KELLY, and married under that name, in Seattle. A surgical operation in a Seattle hospital has restored the first personality. ROGERS, recalled to life, has forgotten both KELLY and, what is more to the point, Mrs. KELLY. He remembers an unidentifiable grandmother and a half-sister, for whose loss he mourns. ROGERS-KELLY, in his hospital bed, tells his story well, and sticks to it. It is an old story, often well told, often believed by persons of acute perceptions and large scientific understanding, but never sufficiently verified to satisfy the common mind. Diligent inquiry in New York has failed to substantiate the story of ROGERS-KELLY. But it is a difficult story to verify, in any particular. The police would not be likely to have any records bearing upon the case.

It seems that there was a priest named DOHERTY engaged in mission work in this city fourteen years ago, and attached to the Paulist Fathers. He is now a Chaplain with the army in Porto Rico. If, when ROGERS-KELLY's story is told to him, he can recall the boy of fourteen years ago, there will be evidence that ROGERS-KELLY was here at that time and knew Father DOHERTY. The priest may have many confused memories of New York boys of that particular type. Many might remember him whom he has forgotten. Yet identification by this Father DOHERTY must be the first step taken to prove the truth of the Seattle tale. At present it is distinctly "not proven," and ROGERS appears to be merely one KELLY who denies his wife, and prefers not to be responsible for her support.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

People Are Like Their Roads.

Deserving of much serious thought all over the country is the assertion of the observer who is sending our dispatches about the daily experiences of the Glidden tourists, that wherever they found good roads, there, too, they found enterprising, progressive, and prosperous people, while the people living in regions where the roads are bad have opposite characteristics, and they, their farms, and their crops show a backwardness exactly proportionate to their contentment with the highways that unassisted nature provides.

In the Shenandoah Valley, for instance, where the roads are of excellent quality, the economic and social conditions are up to a high standard, and the apples, grapes, and other fruits are all of improved varieties. Further south and among the mountains, what seemed to the tourists to be the worst roads in the world were encountered, and there the population was shiftless and ignorant, their houses shabby, their farming unskillful, and their crops of low grade.

There is in this judgment, we more than suspect, entire accuracy as to fact, but some confusion between cause and effect. At least in part, the people living on the better lands have better roads because the lands are better, and it pays to spend large sums in facilitating a profitable traffic. On the other hand, the inhabitants of sterile tracts simply haven't and cannot get the money that good roads cost, and they would be a poor investment if built. The thing works both ways, however, and in a virtuous as well as in a vicious circle. The good roads increase prosperity, with all it means of advancement, while bad roads increase poverty and emphasize its crushing out of energy and ambition. Good roads are expensive, but bad roads are more costly in everything except original and direct investment.

One must not, however, generalize too hastily as to the relation between roads and civilization. Those tiresome folk, the ancient Romans, built fine roads, as roads went in their day, but their fine roads did not save them from final overthrow by peoples for whom a bridle path through the woods was good enough. By looking closely, roads at once expensive and poor can be found extending for many a mile all around New York—and in it, for that matter—and the United States as a whole is a land of miserable highways, with only a State here and there that has awakened to the fact that bad roads, for those who can afford better, are a shame and a disgrace.

Spokesmen of Labor Who Disagree.

A greater contrast could hardly be imagined than that between the position of JOHN MITCHELL in regard to the McNamara case and that of EUGENE V. DEBS. Mr. MITCHELL's statement is: "I can only say that I hope and believe that the McNAMARAS are innocent and that no adverse judgment will be passed against them by the public until they have been tried. They should have accorded to them the moral presumption of innocence until they are proven to be guilty."

Hope and belief go together in the minds of us all, when the hope is strong enough, so the fact that Mr. MITCHELL believes as well as hopes need not be made the subject of harsh criticism or fine analysis, even by those who cannot quite see in the prima facie case as it stands any good ground for anything as firm as belief. As for "presumption of innocence," the claim for that is legal rather than moral. In the common dealings of man with man the presumption is rather of guilt than of innocence, after formal and serious accusation by responsible persons. Oftener than not the accused is expected to prove his innocence if he can, and confidence, at least, is withdrawn from him if he fail to do so. In the courts it is a different matter, however, and Mr. MITCHELL is quite right in holding that there the McNAMARAS are as yet presumably innocent.

What they are elsewhere is a matter of private opinion, and Mr. MITCHELL or anybody else is privileged to think what he pleases and to call it a belief if he chooses. He does not, it will be noticed, explicitly or by intimation deny that the McNAMARAS are to have a fair trial, nor does he utter wild threats as to what will happen if they are convicted.

That is what Mr. DEBS does. To him, apparently, accusation is proof of innocence—when the accused is a representative of labor—and he menaces Judge, jury, and the public with a vague but terrible vengeance if the trial does not end as he desires. He forgets that we have already had a trial very much like this one that did end as he wanted it to, though then, also, men like himself talked of a capitalistic plot to condemn the innocent. In that case the innocent—if there were any—certainly escaped. So did the guilty—if there were any and if the men supposed to have been murdered did not commit suicide.

Looking Far for a Grievance.

One of our readers has noticed that three recent news articles in THE TIMES had over them headlines in which the names of prelates high in the Roman Catholic Church were used without the title denoting their rank. He has also noticed two other articles with headlines in which the word "Pastor" is used to designate a Baptist clergyman who has been accused of a hideous crime. These five headings he has pasted on one sheet of paper and he sends them in with these queer remarks:

> I inclose herewith clippings from THE TIMES which are self-explanatory. It seems strange that whenever you mention Archbishop FARLEY or Cardinal GIBBONS it is as "Farley" or "Gibbons." Yet you say there is no bigotry in New York. The clippings don't bear you out. Why not play fair?

Not being conducted by lunatics it can confidently be asserted that THE TIMES never denied the existence of bigots in this city. It would as little think of doing that as of denying that there are in it people who are always looking for grievances, people who, when real grievances lack, will get a lot of pleasure about an imaginary one.

In the making of headlines many and great difficulties are encountered, and the conquering of them—the finding of words that will just fit a certain space—often has to be done in a hurry. Courtesy as well as grammar sometimes suffers in these circumstances, but the assumption of intentional injury to either is gratuitous. Also, it is too absurd for serious consideration. Titles, especially when they do not, standing alone, identify their bearer, are apt to be dropped by the builder of headlines in his effort really to say something in a few words of counted letters.

REASONABLENESS OF TAXES.

Says Mayor Gaynor's Measurement of It by the Rate Is Faulty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Gaynor is entirely wrong if he thinks that the rate of taxation is a conclusive or even good evidence of the comparative reasonableness of the taxes of a given municipality. To-day in New York it certainly is not. The rate of taxation is based upon the opinion of an individual, which opinion may be entirely erroneous, or unwarranted in view of the general economic conditions. It is largely artificial. It is so in New York. The same rate of taxation may be maintained for years, irrespective of the amount of increase in the budget, by a process of overvaluation of real estate; or, the rate of taxation must necessarily be raised, with the increase of the amount of the budget, by confining the valuation of real estate within sensible and fairly scientific limits. The reason why the rate of taxation is not as high under the Gaynor administration as it was prior to the consolidation of the Brooklyn Borough with New York is that real estate in New York is overvalued.

Suppose in 1911 the amount of the budget of a given municipality is $5,000, and, if we were to appraise the real estate of that municipality at $500,000 the rate of taxation would be $1 per $100. If in 1912 the budget of the same municipality were $10,000, and if we wanted to maintain the rate of taxation at $1 per $100, we could do so by appraising the same amount of real estate in that particular municipality at $1,000,000. It may be that in 1912 values decreased or remained the same, but certainly they did not double. Certain recent public offerings for sale of parcels of land that commanded only bids about 30 per cent. less than their valuation by the city, is a partial explanation of the artificiality of valuation here in New York. That is, appraisal of realty here is doctored to fit in with the amount of the budget without substantially raising the rate of taxation.

Heretofore, the amount of assessment was considered by money lenders as a reasonably safe guide to follow in determining the value of a parcel of land; that is, generally the amount of the assessment of a piece of property was considered to be the fair value of that parcel, which amount could be had on mortgage. Now, it is not so. If the Mayor should take the pains of looking into the systems of government of European cities with a population of over 500,000, he would not have any trouble in finding that New York City to-day is the most extravagantly and corruptly governed city of them all, with the exception of Constantinople.

CARDASHIAN, MARTIN & CO.
New York, Oct, 21, 1911.

Col. Lampton's Defense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting upon a defamatory communication in Monday's TIMES from one "H. C. G." attempting to brand me as the hoodoo of existing baseball conditions, permit me to say that, although the buildings on the Polo Grounds did burn up immediately after my hot stuff appeared in THE TIMES last Spring, and that my dazzling efforts at the opening of the World Series so blinded the Giants that they couldn't see where Baker knocked the ball, and have won no games since the first day—I say, permit me to say that the Giants won the National pennant for 1911, and maybe they will—however, this is no time to anticipate. Wait till it stops raining. If I am a hoodoo there are others who do no better. What?

COL. LAMPTON.
New York, Oct. 23, 1911.

METERED WATER SUPPLIES.

Estimates the Economies That Can Be Permanently Effected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of the resolutions passed at the Taxpayers' Convention you say "Objection was made to metering water except for manufacturing purposes, and it was stated that the waste discovered by the recent costly investigation was less in an entire year than the city uses in a single day."

It is a pity that men who are working with the commendable object of keeping the budget within reasonable limits should make such a ridiculous statement, absolutely erroneous as to the facts. The recent drought affected only the Croton supply and Manhattan and the Bronx, which it serves. Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond were not affected.

The waste prevention work done by Commissioner Thompson was in old New York, (Manhattan and the Bronx,) cost about $50,000, less fines collected, (about $30,000 net,) and saved to the city some twenty days' supply at the time of a threatened water famine, worth at meter rates at least $500,000; that is, we got back about $16 for every dollar expended. If the present saving is maintained, it will amount annually to three months' supply for Manhattan and the Bronx, worth in cash about $2,000,000 and of incalculable value in case of a drought. Does the detection and prevention of water leakage and waste pay?

The figures given above are rough estimates from the reports published in the newspapers of the progress of the waste detection work from its commencement in May to the present, when it culminates in a daily saving of over 70,000,000 gallons in Manhattan and the Bronx alone, and this almost entirely from leaky fixtures in buildings.

If our entire water system were gone over—the aqueducts, reservoirs, street mains, service pipes from mains to houses, (possibly the worst leakage of all,) and the house fixtures, and all of these made tight in all boroughs, then doubtless the reports of Messrs. Cross, Crowell, Freeman, and other expert engineers, that half of our water supply has leaked and wasted away, would be fully proved. No money which the city can spend at the present time will effect such great economies as money spent in detecting leakage and waste of water, but the work must be permanent. The universal installation of meters is not necessary.

The wise expenditure of a few thousand dollars now will save the spending of many millions for vast extensions of our water supply, only to pour more water into a barrel which has a sieve for a bottom. The General Committee on Water Supply is delighted to learn from Commissioner Thompson that the present per capita daily consumption is about 94 gallons for the entire city, a great improvement over the old figure of 120, due entirely to the prevention of leakage and waste, but not the curtailment of legitimate use.

THOMAS A. FULTON,
Chairman, General Committee on Water Supply.
New Brighton, Oct. 21, 1911.

WOMEN TEACHERS' SALARIES.

"Equal Pay" Bill Gives Largest Increases to a Few.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of our evening papers printed an editorial Saturday evening, in which it urged Gov. Dix to sign the Teachers' Equal Pay bill. The article insisted that the people of New York are willing enough to see the teachers get more wages. To quote, it said, "Especially are the people willing for the rank and file of the teachers to get more wages—the teachers who do the heavy work and carry the school system on their shoulders." Who can disagree with such a proposition?

Let us here glance at a few figures that the bill presents. A woman principal's salary will rise from $2,500 to $3,500; a head of department will be increased from $1,600 to $2,400; the comparatively few, who are teaching in grades 7A to 8B, will jump from $1,320 to $1,820. (Some teachers in this class are now earning $1,380, some $1,440, and others $1,500.) What the actual rank and file—the vast majority of the teachers—will receive, can best be gleaned from the following table:

	Present Schedule.	New Schedule.
First year	$600	$720
Second year	640	720
Third year	680	720
Fourth year	720	780
Fifth year	760	840
Sixth year	800	900
Seventh year	840	960
Eighth year	880	1,020
Ninth year	920	1,080
Tenth year	960	1,140

A bonus of $60 is at present given to women teachers of boys' classes, but no bonus for teachers of boys' classes under the new schedule.

We will note then that a woman of three years' standing, who is teaching boys, will receive less, under the new schedule, than she is now earning. A teacher of a girls' class will receive an increase of $40, since she has not had the benefit of the bonus in the past.

The woman teachers of six years' standing will receive $40 and $100 more, respectively.

The woman teachers of ten years' standing are to receive $120 and $180 more, respectively.

Compare these figures with the increases of the principal, head of department, and upper grade teachers. It seems that the bill especially benefits the few. How about the rank and file who do the heavy work? The people favor the rank and file, the equal pay bill evidently does not.

J. HOLMAN.
New York, Oct. 23, 1911.

A Mother's Meagre Earnings.

Since her husband's death eight years ago, a widow known to the Charity Organization Society has steadfastly labored to maintain a home and provide for her three children. A physical disability prevents her doing heavy work, but she earns a small income by suitable work at home. Her eldest boy, now 14 years of age, is learning a trade. Eventually his earnings will restore the family to self-dependence. Meanwhile, the meagre earnings of the mother are insufficient to provide adequately for her family. The Charity Organization Society appeals for $280 to provide a pension of $5 a week during the coming year, to assure the health and comfort of this mother and her children.

Contributions may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES:

Cash, $1; Cash, $10; J. M. E., $1; Robert A. Leberman, $1; Mrs. Lewis S. Wolff, $2.50; through THE TIMES, $21; Anonymous, $25; D. D., $1; L. B. D., $1; E. A. C., $1, and James W. Green, $1.

A Municipality Museum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the letter of Dr. Henry Moskowitz in your issue of the 18th in relation to a municipal museum, I beg to say that the Municipal Art Society has been pushing this project for years and is now in communication with the authorities to see if an exhibition space, both for permanent and temporary purposes, can be provided in the new Municipal Building now in course of erection.

As the society's persistent work has assisted very materially in getting the question of excess condemnation before the people at the coming election, we believe that equal persistency may in the future secure a municipal museum.

CHARLES H. ISRAELS,
Secretary, Municipal Art Society.
New York, Oct. 21, 1911.

Conundrum Answered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "A New Conundrum" by "W. J. L.," I should say that fans are to baseball what lambs are to Wall Street. Hence it appears safe to assert that fans make baseball as the game is played, that is.

J. W. E.
New York, Oct. 22, 1911.

ORGANIZE TO BREAK TREATY WITH RUSSIA

Protest Against Rejection of Our Passports to be Made Nation-Wide.

BIG MASS MEETING HERE

Planned for Dec. 6—Movement Will Extend to All Parts of the Country.

Plans for a nation-wide agitation for the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 with Russia because of that country's refusal to honor without discrimination the passports issued by the United States were formulated yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Citizens' Committee, of which William G. McAdoo is Chairman. An appeal was drawn up and will be sent to leading citizens of the country of all political parties and religious denominations, calling upon them to demand of their representatives in Congress summary abrogation of the treaty.

The first of a series of mass meetings to be held in every large city of the land will be held at Carnegie Hall on Dec. 6, when Congressmen, Senators, and business men of the country will speak on the passport question. Among them will be several members of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, and the speeches at the mass meeting will be spread on the minutes of the hearings, which, according to the House Committee's Chairman, William Sulzer, it will be called upon to conduct in the passport matter on the very first day of the opening of Congress.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee at the Railroad Club in the Hudson Terminal Building yesterday afternoon there were present, besides Mr. McAdoo, Congressman William Sulzer, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, ex-Congressman William S. Bennet, Edward Lauterbach, Civil Service Commissioner James Creelman, Allan Robinson, Bernard Nolan, Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, Nathan Straus, and Henry Green, General Director of the National Committee.

Mr. Nolan, as Secretary, presented a draft of a circular booklet which is to be sent through the country with the proposed appeal, containing even now more than 150 letters of acceptance and indorsement from prominent citizens who have been invited to support the movement to compel recognition by Russia of the American passport. The booklet is prefaced with this declaration by William G. McAdoo:

> The great seal of the United States of America attached to a passport ought to be honored by every friendly civilized Government, regardless of the creed or racial antecedents of the holder. Discrimination against any class of our citizens is wrong in morals and principle.

Mr. Nolan announced that already the booklet contains letters from United States Senators and Congressmen, State Executives and officers, church dignitaries, and leading business men representing every church and legislative body in the Union, many of whom have expressed their support of the movement in the strongest terms. He has received also, he said, hundreds of letters from persons in all parts of the country, asking for tickets to the first mass meeting.

Messrs. Levy, Bennet, and McAdoo suggested that a monster petition be presented to Congress containing the names of leading men of all parties and churches, and demanding the abrogation of the treaty with Russia as a means of enforcing recognition of the American passport. It was decided, however, at the suggestion of Mr. Creelman, first to hold mass meetings like that at Carnegie Hall in all the cities of the country, and to have local committees formed in each place to bring this about. Such meetings, engineered by leading men in every part of the country, it was decided, would have great effect on the House Committee on Foreign Relations, which is to consider the question of abrogating the treaty with Russia.

"As soon as Congress gets together on Dec. 4," said Congressman Sulzer, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, "I am going to ask my committee to hold hearings on the question of abrogating the treaty of 1832 between this country and Russia, and I should like to have all the speeches at the Carnegie Hall meeting incorporated in the minutes of those hearings. I myself shall be glad to come here and speak at the meeting, and I think I can answer for a considerable number of prominent Congressmen and Senators on the Foreign Relations Committee and others, both Republicans and Democrats, who will also be glad to speak."

Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, and former Ambassador of the United States to Russia, will preside at the Carnegie Hall meeting. The list of speakers has not been settled upon definitely, but Mr. Lauterbach suggested the following from which the selection will be made; each speaker to address the meeting briefly: William G. McAdoo, Senator La Follette, ex-President Eliot of Harvard University, Congressman Sulzer, Congressman Goldfogle, Gov. Woodrow Wilson, Champ Clark, Judge Mayer Sulzberger of the American Jewish Committee, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Senator O'Gorman, Senator Isidor Rayner, Andrew Carnegie, and William Randolph Hearst.

PENROSE AGAINST RUSSIA.

Favors Denouncing Treaty Unless All Americans Benefit by It.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Describing discrimination by the Russian Government against American Hebrews as an assault on American principles and traditions, United States Senator Penrose today assured a delegation of prominent Jews of this city that he agreed with their contention that the violation of their treaty rights as American citizens was not a proper subject for an arbitration tribunal, but "should result in the passing of a resolution by Congress denouncing the present treaty."

Judge Sulzberger, who headed the delegation, cited the extracts from the treaties which have been violated, and said that "the Russian Government has ignored these rights for forty-five years."

In addressing the delegation Senator Penrose said that "either Russia should grant equal rights under the treaty to all our citizens or we should denounce the treaty."

Continuing, the Sepator said:

"As soon as Congress reconvenes I will take this question up with President Taft and Secretary Knox. I should think that final notice should be served on Russia that the United States will no longer tolerate the discrimination against any class of our citizens.

"Russia should be finally informed that unless the spirit of our institutions is recognized and unless she keeps to the terms of her treaty with us, we will denounce that treaty without further discussion or delay."

RAPS AMERICAN METHODISTS.

Sir Robert Perks Finds Too Little Gospel in Our Churches.

Sir Robert W. Perks, a prominent English Methodist, dropped in on 200 Methodist preachers at their weekly meeting yesterday and pitched into American Methodists, especially ministers, who admit to their churches attractions in the shape of music and concerts, and who preach short sermons to humor a busy public. Sometimes even the short sermons were made up of old theological stuff.

"Gentlemen," said Sir Robert, "you can't fill your churches by preaching mediaeval sermons. A preacher must be up to date.

"In England, I am glad to say, it is not necessary to advertise special music and a picked quartet in order to induce Methodists to come to church. A preacher there does not subordinate himself to counter attractions. I have seen more of such sacrifices in America and in Canada than I like to see. I think such sacrifices should cease. Methodism was born in a pulpit. When the pulpit declines the whole fabric declines. And the pulpit does decline when it is overshadowed, as it too often is.

"Why give up a time-tried weapon, the Gospel, in its purity delivered by a strong preacher that has fought the battles of Methodism for a hundred and fifty years, for new and unproved methods? The preacher who preaches the old Gospel, but in up to date ways that are understood by the people of our day, is the preacher who will succeed in America and in England, and deserves to do so."

'THE QUAKER GIRL' IS A DAINTY CONFECTION

English Musical Comedy, with Clifton Crawford and Ina Claire, a Hit at Renamed Park Theatre.

SOME VERY HAUNTING TUNES

And a Very Attractive Blend of Loveliness, Feminine, Sartorial, and Scenic.

THE QUAKER GIRL. A musical comedy in three acts. By James T. Tanner. Music by Lionel Monckton. Lyrics by Adrian Ross and Percy Greenbank. Park Theatre.

Jarge	Fred Tooze
Mrs. Lukyn	Nellie McHenry
William	Harold Thomas
Nathaniel Pym	Lawrence Eddinger
Rachael Pym	Eleanor Sheldon
Phoebe	May Vokes
Princess Mathilde	Daphne Glenne
Captain Charteris	Pope Stamper
Madame Blum	Maisie Gay
Tony Chute	Clifton Crawford
Jeremiah	Percival Knight
Prudence	Ina Claire
Toinette	Viola Clark
Monsieur Larose	Arthur Klein
Diane	Olga Petrova
Prince Carlo	Lawrence Rea
Monsieur Duhamel	Edward Martyn
Phyllis	Elaine Hall
Dorcas	Irma Bertrand
Marguerite	Marge Wallace
Germaine	Anna Nelson
Gaby	Stella Beardsley
Cleo	Blanche Malli
Liane	Gertrude Fayot
Louise	Alice Chase
Mimi	Nora McClory
Fifi	Gloria Starr
Suzette	Belle Delmar
Michelme	Myrtle McCloud
Commissionaire	W. Metcalfe

A very dainty and delicious confection is "The Quaker Girl," one of the big English musical successes, and seen here for the first time last night at the renamed Park Theatre, formerly the Majestic, which, by the way, has been very properly renovated for the occasion. One does not look for exactly the same sort of flash and dash in these imported musical entertainments that is characteristic of the native brand, but then, again, there is comfort and joy sometimes in finding a light entertainment which has apparently not been put together on the principle that most people are deaf and some of them nearsighted. "The Quaker Girl" is, in fact, just the kind of entertainment which a good many people will be having in their minds about the time the liqueur glasses are emptied and the ashtrays pushed aside—the kind in which the blend of loveliness, feminine, sartorial, and scenic, is an agreeable diversion in itself and an incentive to agreeable conversation during the entr'acte.

In this particular instance the producers have been fortunate in selecting a cast of people who preserve the original charm of the piece and add their own particular kinds of cleverness to the general effect. To begin with, there is Clifton Crawford, who, as almost all theatregoers know by now, is a charming dancer, a capital singer of songs more or less humorous, and an extra dry, quiet, and easy comedian. In this particular piece he has less to do, perhaps, than he could do with satisfaction to the audiences, the first act especially being in need of his assistance. But his charm of manner and light and easy touch are frequently in evidence, and he is especially happy in two songs of his own writing, one of them, "Get Away, I'm a Married Man," detailing among other things a hitherto unpublished account of Paul Revere's ride, with some very ingenious rhyming.

One verse ends with the hero's injunction to restraining females:

> All danger is comparative;
> Let go my horse's narrative.

Which, as Mr. Edwin Foy might say, "is a pretty thing."

Again, to add a very gladsome note to the piece, there is Miss Ina Claire cast for Gertie Millar's original part of the Quaker Girl, who is the sentimental heroine of the story. Miss Claire, who is as pretty as a ripe peach, first came into view last Spring in "Jumping Jupiter," which did not linger long. But Miss Claire, whose specialty at that time was an imitation of Harry Lauder, remained to become better known, and finally, after several other guesses, some one guessed that she might do to play this little Quaker maiden. It was a lucky guess for the piece, and it was a lucky one for her, for her success last night will establish her as one of the few really attractive and capable young women doing this style of thing in New York.

Miss Claire hasn't the best voice in the world, but her long, slender, graceful lines lend themselves admirably to dancing. She has both winsomeness and charm in abundance and sings prettily enough for the purpose.

There are other clever people, too, but it will perhaps be best to tell first something of the causes that bring them to the scene. To begin with, you must know there is a scene laid in an English country village, a delightfully sunshiny picture, with the inn, the tiled cottages, the old bridge, and the leafy landscape, making the right sort of background for rustic lasses and soberly clad Quakers, male and female, who, in the scheme of composition are made to contrast both pictorially and melodiously. Here, in this village, the choicest Quakeress of the lot is Prudence, who is presently to meet Tony Chute, an American visitor. He wins her attention in a capital little song, "The Bad Boy and the Good Girl," in which their respective qualities are amusingly set forth.

Also, in this country village is an exiled French Princess, who marries an English gentleman, having run away from the Prince who loved her, and who eventually attempts to flirt with the little Quaker maiden. Before this happens, however, Prudence has so far forgot customs and manners as to be caught drinking a glass of champagne at the wedding breakfast, whereupon she is cast off by her people, and can do nothing but accept the invitation of a good-hearted Madame Blum, a renowned Parisian dressmaker, who takes her to serve in the shop. Here, Tony's old flame, a wicked actress person, tries to humilate the Quaker girl, but comes out second best in the duel of wits, though eventually the poor little maiden is sore cast down, because she is obliged to accept the Prince's invitation to come to his ball, the result being that Tony is furious and runs away from her "forever"—that is to say, until the last act, when, after a gorgeously effective scene of the ball at the Pres Catalan, with a beautiful display of millinery and furbelows on the lawn, he discovers that Prudence had to be nice to the Prince or see her friend arrested by the French police.

So, all ending happily, the ladies may dry their eyes and go out to supper with no harrowing memories to disturb them.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the proceedings are more or less lightened by the presence of Jeremiah, who is a Quaker "only on his mother's side," but in whom "father will pop out." Mr. Percy Knight, very funny indeed, is this person, playing opposite to the always amusing Miss May Vokes, who can't stop father from following the girls, and so accompanies him. The exiled Princess is Daphne Glenn, a very handsome English girl, who plays and sings nicely, and she has an ardent and wholly attractive singing and dancing lover in Mr. Pope Stamper.

What promises to be the most popular song number of all, "Come to the Ball," is beautifully sung by Lawrence Rea. A very pretty little number falls to the very lovely Miss Viola Clark, who rises to the dignity of a principal with credit. Then, for old-times sake, there is Nelly McHenry, jovial and frolicksome, and Lawrence Eddinger, properly severe and commanding as a senior Quaker.

One of the best-acted rôles is that of the Parisian dressmaker which serves to introduce another newcomer, Maisie King, who brings plenty of vivacity to it.

The chorus is comely, very well gowned, and the general effect of the entertainment is highly pleasing. Of that there is no doubt.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Fritz Williamson, last seen here in "What the Doctor Ordered," returned to musical comedy last night in the cast of the new Fellner & Dreyfus piece, "The Three Romeos," at the Academy of Music, Baltimore.

"The Case of Becky," the new play in which Frances Starr will be starred by David Belasco, received a copyright performance in London last week. Miss Starr will begin her season in Washington next Tuesday.

Gustav Amberg has postponed the production of "The Merry Widow" by his Viennese opera company at the Irving Place Theatre until next week, on account of the success of "Wiener Blut," that is running there this week.

Forbes-Robertson opened his third American season in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" at the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, last night.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. George Platt Brett will give a coming-out reception for their daughter, Miss Clare Louise Brett, at their residence, 767 West End Avenue, on Saturday, Dec. 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who have returned from the Virginia Hot Springs to Garrison, N. Y., will open their town house immediately after Thanksiving Day.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer and their family have returned to 701 Madison Avenue for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy and the Misses Marian and Maud Kennedy, who spent several weeks in Scotland, will be at their Hempstead place until the late Autumn.

Mr and Mrs. William Laimbeer (Mrs. Natalie Schenck Collins) have taken a house at Hempstead, L. I., for the Winter.

Mrs. D. Jones Crain and the Misses Crain have closed their country home, Cullenwood, for the Winter and are now at the Curtis Hotel, Lenox, for a few weeks before returning to New York.

Mrs. E. W. Pierson and Miss Clarissa Pierson of 200 West Fifty-seventh Street were among those who sailed on the Cleveland on Saturday for a trip around the world.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong of Newport will be at the Belmont for the Winter.

Mrs. James Horace Harding, Mrs. Alfred Hennen Morris, and Miss Cora Hennen Morris will be at home on Saturday, Dec. 9, at 955 Fifth Avenue.

William C. Edgar is recovering from his severe illness of last Summer, but is not well enough to return to New York, and with Mrs. Edgar and Miss Edgar will be at Williamstown, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harper Poor are at the Plaza for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt have opened their house, 24 West Forty-eighth Street, but have not yet settled in town for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow of Tuxedo are at the Hotel Gotham until they open their new town house.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stevens Sands, who are being congratulated on the birth of a son last Thursday at their apartment, 40 East Fifty-second Street, will keep their country home at Lebanon, N. Y., open part of the Winter.

MISS IDA CONQUEST WEDS.

Actress Married to Riccardo Bertelli in Trinity Church, Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The wedding of Miss Ida Conquest and Riccardo Bertelli took place to-day at noon at Trinity Church. The Rev. Edmund S. Rousmanière, rector of St. Paul's Church, officiated. Only members of both families were present.

The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Conquest of Brookline, Mass., and is a well-known actress. She will retire permanently from the stage. The bridegroom is from Genoa, Italy, and is the eldest son of the late Admiral Luigi Bertelli. He is well known in artistic circles both here and abroad.

The bride wore a white satin gown, draped with old Venetian lace, and a tulle veil, caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of Bridal roses.

Mr. Bertelli was attended by Celestino Piva as best man and by Baron Gustave di Rose, Italian Consul to Boston.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents, 15 Centre Street, Brookline.

Mr. and Mrs. Bertelli will spend several months of each year in Italy. When in this country they will reside in Elmsford, Westchester County, N. Y.

WEDS IN PARIS TO-DAY.

Mrs. Danridge Spotswood to Marry Count Schonbrun of Hungary.

The wedding of Mrs. Danridge Spotswood to Count Schonbrun of Hungary is set for to-day in Paris. Mrs. Spotswood is a granddaughter of Baron von Wulf, and is the divorced wife of Danridge Spotswood of Virginia. She lives at 60 Avenue Victor Hugo in Paris, and has received many presents from the Count's family, including an heirloom of pearls, also a jeweled prayer book.

Count Carl Schonbrun, head of the family, and brother of the bridegroom, is to give the wedding breakfast.

Miss Blanchet a Bride To-morrow.

The wedding of Miss Anita Blanchet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Vincent Blanchet, to Paul T. Wood of New York will take place to-morrow in the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, South Orange, N. J. The bride-elect is of French origin, her great-grandmother being the Baroness de la Rousselière, a famous Court beauty in France of the eighteenth century. She was introduced to society in New York and Washington several seasons ago, and has since traveled much abroad.

Miss Helen Maitland, daughter of Mrs. Thomas A. Maitland, is to be the bride's attendant. Dr. Alfred Wood will act as his brother's best man. The Rev. Samuel S. Hall will officiate.

The couple will live, on their return from their honeymoon, on Staten Island.

Smith-Norris Wedding on Nov. 8.

Mr. and Mr. William Mitchell Norris have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Helen Norris, to Courtland Ninde Smith, which is to take place on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 6 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, N. J.

Miss Nathalie de Castro to Wed.

Miss Nora Godwin of 1 Lexington Avenue announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Nathalie de Castro, to R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, son of Henry E. Pierrepont of Brooklyn. Miss Castro is the only daughter of the late Mrs. Alfred de Castro and a granddaughter of the late Parke Godwin. Mr. Pierrepont is a graduate of Columbia, class of '05.

Washburn-Thompson Wedding To-day.

The marriage of Miss Rosalie Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Thompson of Louisville, Ky., to Harold C Washburn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Washburn of this city, will take place to-day at the home of the bride's parents. Arthur L. Washburn will be his brother's best man.

SEIDENFRIED—KIMMELSTIEL.

Miss Florence Kimmelstiel, daughter of Mrs. Jennie Kimmelstiel of 964 Tiffany Street, the Bronx, was married on Sunday at the Café Boulevard to Charles Siedenfried. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hirsh. The couple have left for an extended trip in the South. The bride is a niece of Abraham Kimmelstiel, Assistant Custodian of the United States Appraiser's Stores.

MUSIC NOTES.

Arrangements have been completed whereby Vladimir de Pachmann, the Polish pianist, will be the soloist at the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House on Nov. 26, when he will play Chopin's F minor concerto and several smaller numbers. Mr. de Pachmann's next appearance here will be at a recital in Carnegie Hall Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4.

Miss Maggie Teyte, the English soprano, who has been engaged by Mr. Dippel for the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, will arrive in New York to-morrow on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Others on board are Charles Dalmores, Amadeo Bassi, Mario Sammarco, Gustav Huberdeau, and Hector Dufranne.

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RUSSIAN ORCHESTRA AGAIN WINS PRAISE

Court Balalaika Musicians Return to Carnegie Hall with a New Feature.

QUARTET IN NATIVE DRESS

Singers from St. Petersburg in Folksongs—Orchestra Plays with Precision and Exquisite Shading.

W. W. Andreeff's Imperial Russian Court Balalaika Orchestra, whose unique entertainments are pleasurably remembered from last season, gave its first New York concert of the present season at Carnegie Hall last evening. An audience of good size was present and the applause was insistent enough to persuade Mr. Andreeff to give an additional number after almost every piece on the programme.

As of old, the most interesting music played by the Balalaika Orchestra was the arrangements of Russian folksongs. But besides a number of these, including the wonderful song of the Volga boatmen "Ei Ukhnem," the orchestral pieces included a waltz and a polonaise by Mr. Andreeff, a "Danse d'Auvergne," by N. F. Fomin, pieces by Drigo, Delibes, Tschaikowsky, and Rubinstein, and even transcriptions from the operas, such as Rodolfo's racconto from "La Bohème" and the berceuse from Jocelyn. Once more the playing of the orchestra aroused wonder because of its precision and exquisite shading.

A feature of the entertainment new this season is the participation of a quartet of Russian singers from the opera houses of St. Petersburg and Moscow, wearing the traditional native costume. They are Liubov Orlova, soprano; Olga Scriabina, contralto; Nikolai Vasiliev, tenor, and Joseph Tomashevitch, bass. These singers made a picturesque appearance, especially the women, with their spreading headdresses, and their singing evidently pleased the audience. They were heard in two folksongs with orchestral accompaniment, and to a piano accompaniment. Miss Orlova, Mr. Vasiliev, and Mr. Tomashevitch contributed to the programme a trio from Glinka's opera, "A Life for the Czar," the two ladies Tschaikowsky's duet "Dawn," the two gentlemen Dragomishky's duet "Johnny and Molly," and Miss Scriabina and the two gentlemen Dragomishky's trio "As the Golden Cloud Dreamt."

There were also Balalaika solos with piano accompaniment for Mr. Pogoreloff, a soloist of skill. The accompanists was A. von Tuerner.

WEDDED AFTER A ROMANCE.

Hanna R. Anders Met Miss Penkner While a Student in Vienna.

Hanna Radmus Anders, head chemist of the Roessler, Aschler Chemical Company of Perth Amboy, N. J., and Anna Caroline Josephine Penkner of Vienna, Austria, were married yesterday morning in the private office of Judge Humphreys at Long Island City, following a romantic engagement that had its beginning seven years ago in Vienna. Anders, who was born in Austria but had spent most of his life in this country, went to Vienna to take a special course in chemistry at the University. It was then that he met his future wife, and before he returned to this country a few months later they had become engaged. Anders has since made two or three trips to Vienna.

A few weeks ago Anders wrote to his fiancée, telling her that he wanted her to come to this country and marry him, and she made the long trip alone. She arrived in this city Sunday, and was met at the pier by Anders and Dr. and Mrs. Ulrich Schoedler of Long Island City, in the physician's automobile. Sunday night they spent at the home of Dr. Schoedler, and early yesterday morning the four were sitting outside the Court House at Long Island City for the Marriage License Bureau to open. As soon as the license had been obtained the little wedding party hurried to Judge Humphreys's office. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Anders will live at 174 High Street, Perth Amboy.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THE THEATRES.

Franz Molnar's comedy, "The Devil," was presented by the stock company at the Academy of Music yesterday.

"Madame X" returned to town last night for a week at the Manhattan Opera House. In the cast were many of the original New Amsterdam Theatre company.

The Aborn Opera Company began a week's engagement at the West End Theatre yesterday in a scenic production of "The Bohemian Girl." Among the principals in the company were Vera Allen, H. L. Waterous, Mme. Jane Herbert, Harold Blake, Joseph Florian, Helen Campbell, Maurice Lavigne and Katherine Le Brun.

"Mutt and Jeff," a dramatization of newspaper cartoon heroes, opened at the Grand Opera House last night for a week's engagement. The piece is a musical extravaganza, with scenes laid in the Panama Canal Zone.

Gus Edwards and his company in "The Fountain of Youth" headed the bill at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday, and others on the programme were Murphy and Nichols, Isabelle D'Armond, Claude and Fannie Usher, Johnny Johnson, the Olivotti Troubadours, Conroy and Le Mair, and the three Escardos.

At Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre the principal entertainers were Victor Moore and Emma Littlefield, and others who appeared were Ryan and Richfield, Charlotte Parry, Charlie Case, Hoey and Lee, William Dillon, William Rogers, Cartmell and Harris, Hibbert and Warren, the Scott brothers, Eldridge, and the Smith brothers.

Carrie De Mar was the head-line feature at the Colonial Theatre, and among the others on the list of entertainers were Mason and Keeler, Aida Overton Walker, Stuart Barnes, the Musical Avolos, Edwards, Van and Tierney, the Chadwick trio, the Ashia troupe, and Foster and his dog.

The Alhambra bill was headed by Ruth St. Denis in her dance, "Rhada." Others who appeared were Cliff Gordon, the Courtney sisters, Edgar Achison-Ely and company, Jack Lorimer, Paul Conchas, Herbert's dogs, and the Craigs.

Princess Rajah in her Egyptian dances was the star feature at the Bronx Theatre, and the rest of the programme included James J. Corbett and company, Waterbury brothers and Tenney, the Bison City Four, Collins and Hart, Bernard and Weston, Dolly Connelly, the Kemps, and Frank Hartley.

The Bon Ton Burlesquers began a week's engagement at the Columbia Theatre yesterday in a two-act burlesque called "Here, There, and Everywhere." Several vaudeville specialties were offered between the acts.

"Charley's Aunt" was offered by the Hall Stock Company at the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, yesterday, and will be continued for the week.

The attraction at the Crescent Theatre, Brooklyn, is "The Fourth Estate," played by the stock company there.

"The Spendthrift," Frederic Thompson's production of Porter Emerson Brown's play, began a week's engagement at the Broadway Theatre, Brooklyn, last night.

The week's attraction at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, is Robert Hilliard in "A Fool There Was," a play suggested by Kipling's poem, "The Vampire."

"Everywoman" began the second and last week of its engagement at the Shubert Theatre, Brooklyn, last night.

The bill at the Bushwick Theatre, Brooklyn, yesterday, included McIntyre and Heath, Maggie Cline, James and Bonnie Thornton, Mrs. Annie Yeamans, Ward and Curran, Gus Williams, Snyder and Buckley, Fox and Ward, and Caron and Herbert.

At the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, the programme included the Folies Bergere Revue, "Hello Paris"; the Four Mortons, Kaufman brothers, James J. Morton, Covington and Wilbur, Maxini and Bobby, Frosini, and Rawson and June.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

OTTO W. DOLL, died Oct. 11; left $7,000 realty and $1,200 personalty; $1,000 each to Charles A. Kohl, Pauline Jalp, Charles Doll, Sophia Bernley, Carrie Doll, L. P. Percival, Frieda Doll, Charles A. Doll, and Theodore Doll, the remainder, subject to a life interest of their mother, Pauline Jalp, to Dorothea, Frederick, Erwin, Lillian, and Charles Jalp.

ALFRED L. MANIERRE, died Oct. 1; left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; left a legacy of $50,000 and a devise of $60,000 to his wife, Cornelia L. Manierre and a life interest in the remainder in trust to his children, Ruth, Benjamin F., and Alfred L. Manierre, and a bequest of unknown value to Charles E. Manierre.

GEORGE BETHUNE ADAMS, died Oct. 9 at Hague, N. Y.; left less than $10,000 personalty to his wife, Jane Adams.

MAGDALENE BATTENHAUSER, died Oct. 14; left about $150 personalty to Paul C. C. Bechstein.

"MRS. AVERY" AT WEBER'S.

New Play of Everyday Life by Gretchen Dale and Howard Estabrook.

MRS. AVERY, a play in three acts, by Gretchen Dale and Howard Estabrook. Weber's Theatre.

Waldo Avery	Howard Estabrook
Maid	Anna McConville
Collins Blaine	Norman Tharp
Seamstress	Cornelia Birkett
Thyra Avery	Gretchen Dale
Another Maid	Rose Wincott
Mabel Cummings	Helena Byrne
Gertrude Ryder	Helena Head
Collector	William Martin
Clarence Crowle	Brandon Hurst
Ivan Barzias	Emmett Corrigan
Workman	Ralph Dean
Irene Loring	Eleanor Bourne
J. M. Calhoun	Henry S. Robinson

"Mrs. Avery," a play in three acts, written by Gretchen Dale and Howard Estabrook, and played in the principal rôles by Miss Dale and Mr. Estabrook, had its first New York hearing at Weber's Theatre last night. It has been described as a drama of every-day life.

The story concerns a young inventor, who lacks money to finance the completion of a storage battery. His wife, Mrs. Avery, receives an unsolicited loan of $10,000 from an Austrian financier, Barzias, who is in love with her. After considerable mental anguish she returns the loan, her husband's storage battery brings him a high-salaried position with the Edison Company, and the two of them start off to Atlantic City for a holiday. There is a secondary villain in the story and a number of other characters.

The Austrian financier was impersonated by Emmett Corrigan, who was last seen here in "The Deep Purple." Brandon Hurst had the rôle of sub-villain, Norman Tharp was a somewhat impecunious English visitor, Henry S. Robinson a careful-souled capitalist, William Martin a loan company collector, Ralph Dean a workingman, Anna McConville a maid, and Rose Wincott andother maid. Helena Head, Helena Byrne, and Eleanor Bourne appeared as simple callers at the Avery flat. The action of the play took place in one room and covered a period of two weeks.

Estabrook to Leave "Mrs. Avery."

Howard Estabrook announced late last night that he would retire shortly from the cast of "Mrs. Avery," at Weber's Theatre. He explained that he had assumed the rôle of the husband in the play only for a limited period.

"THE MILLION" POSTPONED.

Irene Fenwick Undergoes Dental Operation—Performance To-night.

The opening performance of "The Million," scheduled for the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night, was postponed until to-night because of a dental operation that Irene Fenwick, one of the leading actresses of the company, had to undergo.

Miss Fenwick caught cold last week and it settled in her jaw causing so much pain that her physician, Dr. F. E. Miller of 22 West Thirty-first Street, decided an operation was necessary. She has recovered from the effects, and will be able to appear to-night.

Dr. E. P. Magruder Weds In Scotland.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Oct. 23.—Dr. Ernest P. Magruder, Superintendent of the Emergency Hospital at Washington, D. C., and Miss Maryel MacGregor, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Sir Malcolm MacGregor, were married at St. Peter's Church to-day. Three bridesmaids and three pages attended the bride.

Francis Wilson Rehearses New Play.

Francis Wilson sent word to Charles Frohman yesterday that he has completed and placed in rehearsal his new comedy, "The Spiritualist," the scenario of which was accepted by Mr. Frohman last Spring. Mr. Wilson is now on tour in the third season of his own comedy, "The Bachelor's Baby." "The Spiritualist" will be performed out of town on Nov. 20, and will come to New York later in the year.

Miss Sylva to Return to "Gypsy Love."

A. H. Woods announced yesterday that Marguerita Sylva would reappear in the star role in "Gypsy Love" at the Globe Theatre to-morrow evening. Miss Sylva returned from Lakewood yesterday, entirely recovered from her attack of laryngitis. Mr. Woods says that she is in fine voice and health again, and hereafter she will be seen in every performance of the operetta.

Vice-President Sherman at Century.

Vice President Sherman and Mrs. Sherman gave a box party at the Century Theatre last night to see "The Garden of Allah." The Vice President was recognized by the audience and received many callers in his box between the acts.

Mgr. Thomas J. Capel.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 23.—Mgr. Thomas John Capel, once private Chamberlain to Pope Pius IX., and domestic prelate to his late Holiness Leo XIII., died to-day at the residence of Bishop Grace. He had been ill for some time, but he preached in the Catholic Cathedral yesterday. He was found unconscious in bed this morning and did not regain consciousness.

Mgr. Capel was born Oct. 28, 1836, at the historic town of Hastings, in England. He was ordained in 1860, and in later years was known as a co-founder and Vice Principal of St. Mary's College, Hammersmith. In 1868 he was private Chaplain to Pope Pius IX., and in 1873 domestic prelate. Mgr. Capel was rector of Roman Catholic University, Kensington, 1874-8. About that time the institution collapsed close upon an ecclesiastical controversy which resulted in the temporary retirement of Mgr. Capel. He was the author of a number of publications on the Catholic Church. He had been a resident of California for several years.

Rev. John Joseph Reed.

The Rev. John Joseph Reed of Leonia, N. J., formerly of New York, and well known for his work as clergyman, educator, and promoter of the Children's Hour idea in church activities, died suddenly Sunday evening at his home in his seventy-second year. Mr. Reed was born in New York City and was the son of John Joseph and Joanna Rebecca (Chase) Reed. He was graduated from Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1860 and Wesleyan University in 1864. In 1870 he married Sarah Elizabeth Roop. They had six children. Ordained a preacher by the Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1863 and Elder in 1870, Mr. Reed served churches in New Jersey, Cincinnati, Ohio; New York City, Yonkers, and Poughkeepsie. He was editor of The St. Paul Chronicle, The Bedford Street Record, and The Washington Square Herald. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and the Quill Club of this city.

Lyman Hotchkiss Bagg.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 23.—Lyman Hotchkiss Bagg, 64 years old, formerly prominent in literary circles in New York City, graduate manager of the Yale-Harvard boat races from 1878 to 1883, and one of the best-known genealogists in the country, died in West Springfield to-night from a paralytic shock. He was unmarried and for many years resided in University Place, New York City. Mr. Bagg was a graduate of Yale, 1869. He was librarian of the University Club of New York for several years beginning in 1899, and was an author. Among his works are "Four Years at Yale, by a Graduate of '69," "Ten Thousand Miles on a Bicycle," and "History of Yale Boating," in Kingsley's "History of Yale."

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LOUIS R. EHRICH DIES IN LONDON

Art Collector Stricken After Making a Tour in Search of Old Masterpieces.

ONCE COLORADO POLITICIAN

President of the Free Trade League and Author of Several Books on Economic Questions.

Louis R. Ehrich, art collector and dealer in antique paintings, and President of the Ehrich Galleries, at 463 Fifth Avenue, died suddenly in London yesterday morning. Mr. Ehrich, who had traveled all over the Continent ever since June on his annual tour in search of old masterpieces, was stricken with asthma on Saturday, and his condition oecame so serious that a cable was sent by Mrs. Ehrich, who was with him, for his son, Walter, who left here for London on that same day. Yesterday morning Mr. Ehrich suffered a heart attack and sank quickly. He and Mrs. Ehrich were to have sailed for New York on Saturday last. Their son, Harold L. Ehrich, who had accompanied them through the Summer, preceded them home two weeks ago.

Mr. Ehrich was born in Albany on Jan. 25, 1849, the son of Joseph and Rebecca Sporborg Ehrich. He was graduated at Yale and took his Master's degree there in 1869. Thereafter he studied for one year at the University of Berlin. In 1874 he married Henrietta Minzesheimer. From 1878 to 1885 he traveled in Europe, studying antique paintings, and during part of that time he was a member of the dry goods firm of Ehrich Brothers, from which he resigned in 1886.

For many years Mr. Ehrich lived in Colorado Springs, Col., where he became prominent in politics. He was the only delegate from the Rocky Mountain region to attend the Gold Democratic Convention in 1896. He was a member of the National Committee for Colorado of the Gold Democratic Party, a member of the Executive Committee of the Sound Money League, and temporary Chairman of the Third Party Convention at Indianapolis in 1900. He wrote several books and papers dealing with political and economic questions, among others "The Question of Silver," "A Religion for All Time," "A Cure for Labor Troubles," and made many addresses in defense of the gold standard, of free trade, and of anti-Imperialism. These were published widely by the Reform Club, the Anti-Imperialistic League, and the Free Trade League, of which he was President.

With his sons, Harold L. and Walter L. Ehrich, he conducted the Ehrich Galleries in Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, to which he brought from Europe many old masterpieces, the gleanings of his annual tours abroad. His collections included famous masterpieces of all schools—Early English, French, Spanish, Italian, and Flemish—and he was considered as probably the largest importer of early Spanish masterpieces in the country. Only last year he sold to Henry E. Huntington a Velasquez, "Portrait of an Ecclesiastic," which brought $100,000. Among the museums and private collections to which he furnished paintings are the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Worcester Museum, the Boston Museum, the Chicago Art Institute, and the collections of John G. Johnson of Philadelphia and Archer M. Huntington, the latter of whom has placed many of his paintings from the Ehrich Galleries in the museum of the Hispanic Society.

Mr. Ehrich was a member of the Yale Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and of many historical associations. Besides his two sons, who will continue to conduct the Ehrich Galleries, he leaves his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Leah Ehrich Wyckoff and Mrs. M. Sanford Well. The Ehrich home is at 50 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Obituary Notes.

Col. CHARLES HENRY LEONARD, 78 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, H. Edgar Nicolay, 36 Clark Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

JOHN ROBINSON ANNATOYN, a civil war veteran, died on Sunday at his home, 62 Park Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year.

ERNEST BEATUS, 71 Years old, who was Warden at Blackwell's Island, several years ago, died in Nutley, N. J., Sunday night. General breakdown is given as the cause. Mr. Beatus moved to Nutley from New York eighteen months ago. During his early life he was active in New York politics, and was a member of the Excise Board for several years. Mr. Beatus was born in Germany, and is survived by two daughters and a son.

ARTHUR BENSON of Arthur Benson & Co., tea brokers, of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his residence, 343 Fulton Street, in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Benson was born July 20, 1836, in Brooklyn. He had been in the tea brokerage business for more than forty years in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. JAMES BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, pastor of the Second Reformed Church of Port Jervis, N. J., died there Sunday evening, aged 63 years. Dr. Campbell was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He was forty-one years in active ministry. He is survived by a wife and son, the Rev. Donald G. Campbell of Bloomingburg, N. Y.

WALTER MORTON HOWLAND, a retired lawyer, died on Sunday at his home in Amherst, Mass. He was seventy years old and was a descendant of John Howland, the Mayflower Pilgrim. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1863 and practiced law in Chicago for many years. He had served Amherst College both as Trustee and Treasurer.

Ex-Assemblyman MARTIN DAVIS, a lawyer, died on Sunday near Rochester, N. Y. He served in the Legislature in 1901 and 1903.

Mrs. FRANK L. O'CONNELL of 53 West 141st Street died on Sunday from peritonitis in the French Hospital as the result of an operation. She was Miss Olive Gardiner Cooke, the daughter of Mr. Baldwin G. Cooke. She was only recently married, and had just returned from her honeymoon in the Adirondacks when she became ill.

WILLIAM W. KING, a bedding manufacturer at 121 West Twenty-fourth Street, died on Saturday at his home, 29 Chestnut Lane, New Rochelle, in his fifty-fourth year. He was born in this city and had lived in New Rochelle for ten years. He was Sunday School Superintendent of St. John's Methodist Church there, and leaves a widow, a daughter, and two sons.

PHILIP H. MINIS, a broker on the New York Stock Exchange, died on Sunday from pneumonia at his home, 117 East Seventy-eighth Street, at the age of sixty-eight. He was born in Savannah, but came to this city forty years ago. As a member of the firm of Minis & Davis, he transacted much brokerage business for the late W. K. Vanderbilt. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Roberta Dudley of Hagerstown, Md., and one son, Robert D. Minis of this city.

Mrs. CORNELIA E. SHOVE, widow of the Rev. Benjamin Shove of Syracuse, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. J. Palmer, 103 West Eighty-sixth Street, at the age of eighty-two. She was born in Chenango, N. Y. She leaves, besides her daughter, two sons, Benjamin J. Shove, Justice of the Court of Special Sessions in Syracuse, and Eugene B. Shove of Colorado Springs.

WILLIAM W. BROWN, a timber land owner and wood pulp manufacturer, died in Portland, Me., on Sunday, at the age of ninety. He was President of the Berlin Mills Company and the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE E. THETFORD, widow of William Thetford, an artist, is dead of general debility at her home, 892 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of ninety. She had lived in Brooklyn for eighty-seven years.

JAMES McCALDIN, a member of the firm of McCaldin Brothers, died of heart disease at his home, 104 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, on Friday, at the age of sixty-three. He was well known in transportation circles.

Dr. JOHN A. WARNER, graduate of the Albany Medical College of the class of 1847, died in Saratoga yesterday. He was eighty-eight years old. Dr. Warner practiced medicine in New York for fifty years and retired several years ago.

GEORGE A. DEAL, manager in Providence for Henry Clews & Co., New York bankers, died in Providence yesterday. He was formerly manager of the Postal Telegraph Company in Bridgeport, Conn., and Springfield, Mass.

Major GEORGE E. RANDOLPH, seventy-one years old, who for a time commanded the Third Artillery Corps during the civil war, is dead in Denver, Col., from heart disease, with which he had been afflicted several years. Major Randolph was prominently identified with the development of street railway service in Denver.

JOHN NELSON PURVIANCE of 5,115 Pulaski Avenue, Philadelphia, chief clerk to W. A. Patton, assistant to the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died yesterday at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia. Mr. Purviance was born in Pittsburgh on July 23, 1873. He was a member of the Union League Club, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Germantown Cricket Club.

G. A. V. HANKINSON, editor of The Westfield Leader, died last night at his home in Westfield, N. J.

EARL OF ONSLOW DEAD.

Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords Since 1905.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Earl of Onslow died to-day.

William Hillier Onslow, fourth Earl of Onslow, had been Chairman of committees and Deputy Speaker in the House of Lords since 1905. He was a Conservative. An ancestor, Sir Richard Onslow, was a Parliamentarian; he urged Cromwell to assume the Kingship, but afterward assisted the restoration.

The fourth Earl of Onslow was born in 1853. He was twice a Lord in waiting. He was Under Secretary for the Colonies in 1887-8; Parliamentary Sec

WORLD'S BASEBALL GAME ON TO-DAY

Giants and Athletics Will Resume Play in Philadelphia Under a Clear Sky.

SHIBE PARK IN FAIR SHAPE

Both Teams Practice, Show Keen Batting Eyes and Pitchers Limber Up —Matty to Oppose Bender.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—After having been postponed for the fifth time, there is every indication to-night that the fourth game of the world's championship baseball series between the New York Giants and the Athletics will be played tomorrow afternoon at Shibe Park.

The sun, which made its first appearance in this city since Monday, Oct. 16, shone brightly all day, and aided by a northwest breeze put the playing field in fairly good condition. The diamond is in far better shape than the outfield, but a liberal use of huge sponges by a score of men under the supervision of Groundkeeper Schroeder cleared the outfield of the numerous ponds. By 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, if the sun shines brightly up to that time, it is thought that the outfield will be practically normal.

Both teams took advantage of the pleasant weather to prepare for what is thought will be one of the most bitterly fought games of the present series.

Manager Mack had his men on the diamond at Shibe Park for full two hours. The greater part of the time was devoted to batting practice. With Danforth, Martin, and Coombs serving up their benders the players took their regular turns at batting and sent the ball to all corners of the field. Baker, the sensation of the two victories thus far scored by the Athletics, was the star in to-day's batting matinée. In five successive turns at the bat he thrice drove the ball into the inclosure between the temporary low wooden fence and the right-field wall, and later sent the ball over the right-field fence. Oldring, who had been absent attending his sister's funeral, took part in the practice and will be in to-morrow's game.

While the other members of the world's champions were polishing up their batting eyes, Bender and Plank were warming up with Thomas and Lapp on the receiving end. Both the Indian and the big left-hander had plenty of speed, and judging from to-day's programme the selection of the man to face the Giants to-morrow will be one of these men. The astute manager of the Athletics, however, will not admit that either Bender or Plank will go in. When the batting practice had nearly concluded Mack sent Coombs in to pitch to Lapp, his battery mate. Coombs's speed was terrific, and as it is known that he is anxious to again face the New Yorkers, it would not be surprising if Mack sent him in in an endeavor to have him repeat his brilliant performance at the Polo Grounds on last Tuesday.

While the Athletics were going through their limbering-up process, Manager McGraw had his Giants out for a lengthy practice at the National League grounds. He followed practically the same line of play adopted by the Athletic manager. With Ames, Crandall, and Wiltse serving up an assortment of deceptive curves, the New York players got in some good batting practice. If they hit the ball to-morrow as they did this afternoon, it will give the Athletic rooters many a heartache. While the visitors were driving the ball to all corners of the big lot, Mathewson and Marquard were warming up with Chief Meyers. Both of the National League stars seemed to be in splendid shape. Mathewson, as is his usual custom, did not attempt to use all his speed, but occasionally would shoot a fast one over, just to show Manager McGraw that his arm is in perfect condition. Marquard had a world of speed, and when he cut loose the big left-hander made Manager McGraw smile.

While neither manager would state positively to-night who would be his pitching selection for the fourth game, it is reasonably sure that Bender and Mathewson will again face each other.

The local weather indications are for a clear, crisp day.

JOHNSON ON TICKET SCANDAL.

Distribution of Cards in New York Worse Than in Chicago in 1908.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Ban B. Johnson, President of the American League and member of the National Baseball Commission, who returned from New York yesterday, is not pleased over the manner in which the tickets to the world's series were handled in New York.

"It has been an unfortunate series, for besides the nasty weather, there's been a lot of scandal connected with the games," said Johnson. "There's no chance, though, for such a thing to put an end to the world's series, for there's too much interest in it, and the players are getting so much money.

"However, the way the speculators got control of the tickets in New York was scandalous. It was even worse than it was here in 1908. Had we gone through with our investigation at that time and put one or two men out of baseball, the present ticket scandal would never have taken place. The speculators in New York had all the tickets they wanted. You could buy any number of seats in one bunch. How they got them I cannot explain. There may be something important develop from the present scandal, but we have no time to take that up now."

CALLAHAN AS MANAGER.

Old White Sox Player to Displace Hugh Duffy in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—James J. Callahan will manage the Chicago Americans in 1912, according to a story printed here to-day. The truthfulness of the story was admitted by President Comisky today.

Hugh Duffy, whose contract expired with the conclusion of the city series, will manage the Des Moines Western League team for Comiskey and use it as a club to train young ball players for the White Sox.

President Comiskey, it has been known, was interested in the purchase of the Des Moines team in the Western League. Hugh Duffy is a good trainer of young ball players, and Comiskey figures he will be of great value to him in the Iowa city. Callahan managed the White Sox in 1903 and 1904.

BARNARD GIRLS IN HOCKEY.

Class Teams Have Been Organized and Are Now Engaged in Practice.

Many objects and events grace Milbank Field, the Barnard College campus, during the year, but by far the most graceful is the hockey team. Much to the joy of the Barnard students, and incidentally much to the amusement of friends and admirers in the surrounding buildings, hockey practice has at last begun.

Mr. Williams, the new coach, was much perplexed at the game he saw played before him when the teams started work. His first prescription was for every one who wished to play hockey to get a rule book. The second bit of advice was to learn the rules, and the third to practice them.

During the last week the former wild scrimmage and confusion has turned to good hockey playing, and there are even signs of team work. Miss Biegel, the new head of the Barnard physical education department, has been watching the practice and been giving individual coaching. This attention is in a large measure responsible for the suppression of certain faults and the production of better play on the prospective teams.

The manager of the hockey teams, Miss Mabel Barrett, is arranging the schedule of interclass games. The first will be played next Friday between the junior and sophomore classes. The Captains of the teams are as follows: Senior class, Miss Chrystene Straiton; junior class, Miss Margurite Van Duyne; sophomore class, Miss Louise Ross; freshman class, Miss Helen Gilladeau.

MOTOR BOAT SHOW.

Annual Event to Open at New Grand Central Palace Feb. 10.

The annual Motor Boat Show will be held this season at the New Grand Central Palace, beginning on Feb. 10, 1912. It will be under the auspices of the International Exposition Company and the personal supervision of Capt. Dressel, who directed and managed the shows heretofore held at Madison Square Garden. The demolition of the old Garden, which will soon be begun, made it necessary for the motor boat people to find a new location for displaying the new models and types of water craft and engines, and the New Grand Central Palace will afford adequate space for the purpose.

Capt. Dressel said yesterday, in making the announcement: "The show of 1911-12 will be bigger, better, and more progressive in its character than any show of motor boats ever held, and as I was the first to bring such an exhibition before the public, and have promoted several of the most successful of them, I know what I am talking about. For the first time an effort will be made to have a real international show by bringing French, British, and German inventors and designers into competition with their American contemporaries. This will be an incentive to the latter to show their genius for furnishing better boats and small-type engines than can be built anywhere else in the world. All the prominent motor boat construction and equipment concerns have made application for floor space, and with their support and with better facilities for exhibition, a greater success than ever is assured."

FALL RACING AT JAMESTOWN.

Best Horses in Training to Run Next Month at Virginia Course.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 23.—The Fall races of the Jamestown Jockey Club will begin here Nov. 2, and continue until Dec. 1, without the threatened interference of the State authorities. The meeting will bring together some of the best horses that have been running at Pimlico, Laurel, and elsewhere, and the stakes will be competed for by lively fields. Almost all the stalls at the track are already assigned.

The five stake events, the dates of which will be announced this week, are the Monticello Handicap at one mile for all ages, the Exchange Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, for three-year-olds and over; the Lynn Haven Handicap, a three-quarters of a mile dash for two-year-olds; a Thanksgiving selling race of one mile and a furlong for three-year-olds and over, and the Merchants' selling race, a six and a half furlong affair for all ages.

The bogy of anti-racing law has disappeared for the present. When the proceedings brought by the Attorney General of Virginia for revocation of the club's charter were reached in to-day's call of the docket in the Norfolk City Circuit Court, counsel for the State made no appearance. Judge McLemore said the case might be set later in the term, but the court could not proceed without consent of both sides. This meant that the races will proceed as scheduled.

BELMONT NOT TO QUIT TURF.

Chairman of Jockey Club Will Not Ship Horses to England or France.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 23.—August Belmont, Chairman of the New York Jockey Club to-day denied reports originating in New York and London that he intended to quit racing in America and ship his horses to England or France and start a breeding establishment.

Mr. Belmont is at his nursery stock farm near Lexington, and said he intended to continue the breeding of thoroughbreds here.

Vanderbilt's Didius Wins Race.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—William K. Vanderbilt's Didius won the Prix de Pontenay le Fleury run at Saint Cloud to-day.

Columbia Seniors Win Run.

The seniors won the interclass cross-country championship held at Columbia University yesterday afternoon by a score of 23 points. H. W. Evans, '12, led the pack around the five and a half-mile course, and, completing the run by a mile around the track on South Field, finished twenty-seven seconds ahead of R. Muller, '15, who took second place. While being an interclass run without handicap to decide the championship, yesterday's contest was at the same time made a blind handicap in the regular series being held at the Morningside Heights institution. In this side of the event the run was won by T. Tichener, '15, with a handicap of four minutes. Evans was scratch and in the handicap run finished fifth. The first thirteen to finish follow:

Name.	Corrected.	H'dcap.
W. W. Evans, '12	36:03 2-5	Scratch
R. Muller, '15	35:30 1-5	1:00
P. Hendricks, '12	35:16 3-5	3:00
L. Janey, '14	36:48	0:40
G. Browning, '12	34:51	3:00
H. H. Anderson, '12	37:22	0:30
T. Tichener, '15	34:15 4-5	4:00
T. Brown, '12	38:06 3-5	1:30
D. Slade, '14	38:00 2-5	2:00
L. Weed, '14	38:43 3-5	3:00
J. Lorenis, '15	37:14	4:30
J. Buchenkirck, '15	37:12	5:00
B. Sutliff, '14	39:17 2-5	5:00

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HARVARD AIMS TO CHECK BROWN TEAM

Crimson Working Out a Defense for Providence Team's Open Style of Football.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—For two weeks Harvard's line men have been preparing for their game on Nov. 4 against Princeton, but this afternoon they lost sight of the Tigers and began working out a defense against the open football that Brown University will bring to the Stadium next Saturday, and which worked out for a 6-to-0 score against Pennsylvania last Saturday.

Although the Crimson regulars did not do much work in the Amherst match, there was no scrimmage to-day. There was a long signal drill, but most of the time in the closed practice session was spent in a dummy practice against the scrub team, which had been given a part of the Brown offense.

Brown's football has been followed closely by the Harvard coaching staff this Fall, and the game is being taken more seriously than ever before. It is realized that Coach Robinson of Brown has made the game with Harvard his goal this Fall, and although the Cambridge team has played four games, it has yet to play any opponent that has an attack worth mentioning. In all the games except for a few scattering plays the Harvard linemen have smothered all plays sent against them, and the team as a whole has had little experience against any well-mapped-out open football, and this is the best thing that Brown has.

A shift was made in the Crimson back field to-day, Fred Huntington, who has been at centre, being moved to full back in place of Blackall. Huntington always has been a splendid defensive player, and will be used on the team somewhere this Fall. In Harvard's open-centre defense he has been particularly strong, and is very fast for a 175-pound man. Capt. Fisher returned to the play to-day, and he will be in the hard scrimmages of the week, in which Harvard will spend much time on defense, and also to make its own rushing game smooth and more powerful.

Smith was at left end all afternoon on the defensive, and this change appears to be permanent. Capt. Fisher has entirely recovered from lameness, and there seems no more need for him to save himself. Wigglesworth, the Varsity quarter back, who broke his leg in the Holy Cross game, came out to the field on crutches this afternoon, and, as he will be unable to walk until after Harvard plays the Indians, on Nov. 4, he will be unable to play again this Fall. He will be of service, though, for Percy Haughton has decided to place him in charge of the quarter backs. He will be on the field every day, and will devote himself particularly to developing Gardner, Callendar, and Freedley for substitutes for Potter.

Campbell was also out in playing clothes, while T. D. Frothingham, one of last year's 'Varsity backs, and who very likely will be Harvard's best drop kicker from behind a scrimmage, ran through signals for the first time. He was in the substitute back field combination, with Freedley at quarter and with Graustein and Pierce as the other backs.

TIGERS OFF IN PUNTING.

Coach Roper Has Five Men Out Testing Their Skill—De Witt the Best.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Princeton's punters received most of the football coach's attention in to-day's practice, five men being tried out at getting punts off. The 'Varsity line opposed the scrubs, on which the kickers were placed and endeavored to break through and block the punts, but with no success. De Witt, McCormick, Penfield, Lee, and Andrews each had many chances to show their skill, and some very fair kicks were gotten off, though the average punts were about thirty yards. De Witt was easily the most consistent punter, and got the ball away much faster than at any time this season. McCormick kicked out of bounds continually, and Penfield was a bit slow in getting started. Lee pulled off some long kicks which would easily earn him a position on the team if he had anything else to offer. He was tried both this season and last on the Tiger wing, and in the backfield with unsatisfactory results.

George Phillips, who has been at tackle throughout the season, was shifted to end to-day in signal drill, and the experiment was successful. He is a good tackler, and may find more use for his talents on the Tiger wing than he did at tackle. He has played a consistent game this year, and should be a matter of some concern to the remainder of the teams Princeton faces regardless of what position he fills.

Duff played at right guard on the 'Varsity this afternoon, while the first eleven attempted to break up the scrub line. He showed lots of life, but was displaced in the signal drill later in the afternoon by "Dutch" Brown, who was battered up in the Navy game Saturday. Goldie Wight, considered by some to be the best end on the field at present, rested to-day, and Pete Vaughn took his place.

Coach Roper still seems dissatisfied with the wings of Princeton's line, though Wight's place is apparently secure. If Vaughn and Phillips should be the choice for the ends in the remaining games, both Sam White and Dunlap, last year's regulars, would have to watch the game from the side lines.

W. C. Booth, 1900, "Snake" Ames, '90, and D. M. MacFayden, '10, were the additions to the coaching staff this afternoon. The coaches expect several new assistants before the end of the week, and some of them will come particularly for the kickers, who will demand much of the coach's attention this week.

Middies in Signal Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 23.—Only a short signal practice and run were held by the Naval Academy football squad this afternoon, as a military drill lasted until late in the evening. The team was in good shape physically, notwithstanding the hard Princeton game on Saturday, and the men are in excellent spirits after its good showing. The Army's victory over Yale prevented any feeling of overconfidence, however, and every effort will be made by the coaches to prevent any slowing down against the comparatively weak teams that the Navy will play on the next three Saturdays. Coach Ingham, who saw the Yale-Army game, had much to tell the squad this afternoon about the work of the Army, while Field Coach Frank Wheaton had obeyed a call to New Haven to help out with the Yale squad for the next three days.

Wrestling Bouts To-night.

Alexander Haggis, the Greek wrestler, will make his professional debut on the mat at the Harlem Music Hall, 125th Street, near Seventh Avenue, to-night. His opponent will be Nicolo Montagano, better known as Young Monday. In another bout Lex Berain will oppose Jim Galvin, the Irish wrestler.

LIGHT PRACTICE FOR YALE.

Linemen Only Engage in Any Work That Seems Strenuous.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—Back to the fundamentals was the order for the Yale football squad to-day. Every set of players had a special practice of its own. George Adee, '95, took charge of the quarter backs, drilling eight of them throughout the practice period. He worked carefully with Foss, Smith, and Strout, the last named being the passer who starred in two or three games this Fall, but who has not before reported this season, owing to parental objections. Henry Wheaton, the navy coach, has been summoned, and will arrive to-morrow to drill the backs, especially in all departments of the kicking game. Jack Field and Paul Veeder coached the half backs, largely on falling on the ball, passing, and quick starting. The first string, Reilly, Philbin, and Spalding, did nothing except punt and drop kick during the afternoon.

To the rush line fell the only strenuous work of the day. Foster Sanford, Yale's greatest drill master, took charge of the execution of plays for the line. "Buck" Morris and Dr. Brides got back into their old positions at guard and centre in the rush line, and their breaking through, quick starts, and heavy charges made those opposed to them tired and ready to quit.

None of the regulars who played Saturday was in the drill, but all were present. Sanford was pleased with the improvement of Russell Cooney at centre. Bob Loree, guard, and Bob St. Germaine, the former Carlisle school player, also showed improved form.

There was no scrimmaging except a few plays which were run off incidentally to illustrate some fine point of play. Variations in the shift plays were rehearsed. Capt. Arthur Howe was present in uniform and helped in the coaching. He feels that too much has been made of his recent cold and states that he could have played Saturday at West Point.

Every member on the injured list was in uniform to-day, although the coaches hold out little hope that Norman Read, centre, and Gallauer, end, will be used again this Fall. Read's shoulder is still suffering from the injury he received at the beginning of the season, and Gallauer re-opened his old wound Saturday. Bomeisler seems in tip-top condition, and will be sent into the scrimmaging this week.

The ends are still an uncertain quantity. Francis is slow and Avery may go back to the left wing, Bomeisler taking right end. Some changes in these two positions may be made this week. All the work was open to-day, and the gates may not be closed this week. For the present many of the backs will be given morning practice and the regulars evening signal drill.

Outlook Bright at N. Y. U.

Coaches Olcott and Reilley of the New York University football team are very optimistic over the showing of the men in the Rhode Island game on Saturday, and feel confident now that a strong showing will be made against Williams and Yale in the next two games.

The success of the open style of play was especially pleasing, for with this play it is hoped that a score will be made against Yale.

In the third quarter of Saturday's game five forward passes were attempted, and four were successful, a remarkable performance, considering the condition of the field and the wet ball. The Rhode Island team, which stopped the open playing of the fast Brown eleven the previous week, could do nothing with the New York plays, and were baffled by the fast forward passes.

Yesterday the men were given no rest, despite the game last Saturday, and the 'Varsity scrimmaged with the team of De Witt Clinton High School. Elliffe and Mackay were not out because of slight bruises received in the game, and Comfort was used at right half in the place of the former. Comfort, by the way, is developing into a splendid punter under the special instruction of the coaches, and yesterday in practice averaged 45 yards on his kicks, remarkable work for a first-year man.

The high school boys were helpless before the fast play of the first-team men on both the offensive and defensive, and the Violet backs had no trouble at all in tearing through for long gains on every play.

Manager Henderson has arranged for the High School of Commerce to scrimmage with the 'Varsity on Ohio Field to-day, and for Wednesday and Thursday negotiations are being carried on for a team of sailors from either the North Dakota or the Utah to play the New York eleven.

Cornell Wants Team Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Cornell began another week of football constructive work this afternoon by a long, hard practice in tackling, running with the ball, dodging, and other fundamentals. The coaches plan to supplement this later in the week by practice to develop team play and more power in the backfield to remedy the weaknesses shown in the last two games. Coach Reed insisted again to-day that the players must satisfy him first in the rudiments of the game. He declared that conditions were still chaotic, but that the present stage of the development of the eleven was satisfactory, and that he felt confident that the team would get together later in the season. Cornell is working for the big games, he declares, and she will have to take reverses if they come before the schedule of training is changed.

Three new men have come out for the team who look fairly promising. They are Greening, a 155-pound wrestler; Hemins, a tackle of some experience, and Robinson, a fairly heavy lineman, who looks fast. Greening is a powerful fellow, while Hemis showed speed and some knowledge of the game. Coaches Reed and O'Rourke paid a lot of attention to his work to-day. The men were set to work at conditioning themselves as quickly as possible.

This was the usual off day in attendance, most of the 'Varsity men not getting to the field until late because of university work.

Rest for Indian Regulars.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 23.—The lightest kind of practice was taken by the Carlisle Indian football players here this afternoon in part compensation for the well-earned victory over the University of Pittsburgh on Saturday. Coach Warner gave his braves a cheery talk in the cage, and then sent the second, third, and fourth elevens to the field, where, with the 'Varsity men who were suffering with bruises received Saturday, as spectators, he ran them through elementary drills and signals, closing the day's work with a line up between the second and third teams that developed in intensity throughout forty-five minutes of play.

Welch is getting in good shape, and limbered up a bit to-day, as did most of the 'Varsity players. Carlisle will have the benefit toward the week's end of the coaching of her ends by "Bunny" Larkin of Cornell, who has frequently been of great service to Carlisle.

Maurice, Columbia Runner, Ill.

Stewart Maurice, '12, Columbia's best two-miler and the second best man on the cross country squad on Morningside Heights, has been stricken with appendicitis, and it will be impossible for him to represent the light blue and white this Fall, if not throughout the entire year. Maurice will be missed at Columbia this year in track athletics as he had been doing consistently good work in the past two years and was improving rapidly this year, with the promise of being an exceptionally good long distance man. E. Evans, who won yesterday's cross country run, is the only man that is rated above Maurice, and it was on those two that Bernie Wefers was pinning most of his hopes for the coming intercollegiate meet.

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GETTING READY FOR TIGERS.

Holy Cross in Scrimmage and Open Play Shows Big Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23.—Coach Timothy Larkin had the Holy Cross football squad out for their first work-out on Fitton Field to-day for the big Princeton game Saturday, and used most of the time in sending the 'Varsity eleven against the seconds in hard scrimmages, during which the offensive and defensive work of the team was thoroughly tried out and showed great improvement. Besides the scrimmages to-day, considerable time was also spent by Coach Larkin in putting the team through wide open plays, and the art of delivering and receiving forward passes, both of which will be used to some extent in the attempt to defeat the Tigers at Princeton on Saturday.

Tobin, who was recently appointed Captain to fill the vacancy made by Captain Joy, who for some reason did not return to the college after the Dartmouth battle, was out on the field to-day in the position of right tackle, and showed high-class work, as did both McCabe, the left end, and Gibson, the giant full back. Whalen, who played quarter during the first three games of the season, is now on the hospital list, and will probably be out of the game Saturday, but in his place Coach Larkin has placed Carey, of the second team, who has proved a find, and in all probability will be used in the coming gridiron struggle.

On the programme for to-morow's workout Coach Larkin has arranged a hard and thorough testing out of each section of the 'Varsity eleven besides two or three good scrimmages with the seconds. This year Holy Cross eleven is the fastest, strongest, and heaviest that has ever been turned out at Mount St. James, and when they play Princeton on the latter's field they will give them a harder battle than Harvard or Dartmouth had in order to win.

NEWS FOR THE GOLFERS.

Before sailing for home George Duncan, the famous Scotch golf professional, will have a chance to show his skill against several of the leading exponents of the game in this part of the country. His next match of importance will be with Alec Campbell over the links of the Country Club of Brookline, near Boston, on Thursday. Campbell returns and will play Isaac Mackie over the links of the Richmond County Country Club on Saturday. The following day Duncan will tackle Alec Smith at Wykagyl. This will bring Duncan's American tour to a close, for he intends to sail on Nov. 1.

Word has been received to the effect that the Lakewood Country Club will hold its annual Fall open tournament on Nov. 9, 10, and 11. This is considerably earlier than usual, as it has been customary to select Thanksgiving week. The poor luck in the matter of weather which the Lakewood officials have experienced in recent years has been responsible for the change to an earlier date.

With the championships a matter of history, A. W. Tillinghast, one of the Philadelphia critics, has picked an All-American golf team. He selects ten amateurs in the following order:

Walter J. Travis, Oswald Kirkby, Charles Evans, Jr., W. C. Fownes, Jr., Jerome D. Travers, Fred Herreshoff, Albert Seckel, Paul Hunter, J. G. Anderson, and Robert A. Gardner. He names as alternates Eben M. Byers, Mason Phelps, and Gardiner W. White. It will be seen by this list that in the first ten there are four from the metropolitan district, as many more from the West, one from Pittsburgh, and one from Boston.

Alec Cunningham, the professional formerly with the Glenridge Golf Club, but last season connected with the two Pennsylvania organizations, the Warren Golf Club and the Titusville Golf Club, has returned to his home in Scotland for a brief visit. He will be back about the first of the year and go to Augusta, Ga., where he will assist Dave Ogilvie during the Winter.

In the belief of George Strath, the professional of the Crescent Athletic Club, the new Glenwood Country Club, which is laying out an eighteen hole course on Long Island, will soon be able to boast of one of the most attractive golfing retreats in this region. Judging from the progress recently made it is likely that there will be fourteen holes in condition for play by Spring.

A competitive schedule has been arranged for the Forest Hill Field Club golfers from now until the end of November. Medal play handicaps and ball sweepstakes will be the order.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Following is the forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday for the cotton and grain States as issued by the United States Weather Bureau;

North and South Carolina and Georgia—Fair, continued cool Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate northerly winds on the coast.

Florida—Fair Tuesday; cooler in southeast portion. Wednesday fair, moderate northerly winds.

Alabama—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; slightly warmer; light north to northeast winds.

Mississippi—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; slightly warmer Tuesday; light northeast to east winds.

Louisiana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to moderate northeast to east winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair, slightly warmer Tuesday. Wednesday fair; light to moderate east to southeast winds.

Western Texas, Utah, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ohio—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate westerly winds, becoming variable Wednesday.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to moderate westerly winds, becoming variable.

Lower Michigan—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate westerly winds, becoming variable Wednesday.

Upper Michigan—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate westerly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; moderate westerly winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday increasing cloudiness; light moderate west to northwest winds.

Iowa—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday increasing cloudiness.

Missouri and Kansas—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

North Dakota—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday; rain or snow at night or Wednesday.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Cloudy Tuesday; local rains at night or Wednesday.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Lower Duty on Paste Settings and Tissue Paper—Other Decisions.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has sustained a protest filed by A. Trenkmann regarding the classification of black cut paste settings for millinery ornaments. Duty was assessed at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the act of 1909 for cut or ground glass. The importer maintained before the board that the merchandise is neither cut nor ground, but is plain glass or paste. The contention is that the tax should be 45 per cent. as "manufactures of glass." This claim is sustained and the Collector reversed.

The Columbia Ribbon and Carbon Manufacture Company was successful in securing a reduction in the duty exacted on tissue paper weighing under 6 pounds to the ream of 480 sheets, 20 by 30 inches. The Collector taxed the merchandise at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as "cigarette paper." It was claimed by the importer that the paper should be assessed as "tissue paper," with duty at the rate of 6 cents a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem under the present tariff. The Appraiser reports to the board that he erred in his return. Under these circumstances, the board sustains the claim for the lower duty.

The board has denied claims filed by Henry Bischoff & Co. for free entry or duties lower than those assessed on sewed fur clippings. The merchandise consists of natural fur clippings sewed together thereby preparing them for use as material. Duty was assessed at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the present tariff for "manufactures of fur." The Collector's assessment is affirmed.

The board took favorable action on protests filed by Thomas W. Meadows & Co. and Fuchs & Co. regarding the classification of dressed and dyed fox skins. They are allowed to enter at 20 per cent. ad valorem as claimed by the protestants. The Collector's classification at 35 per cent. is reversed. Protests by the same importers dealing with the classification of undressed furs were also sustained. Claims made by Yamanaker & Co. and Kornbluth & Harris relating to fur wearing apparel and furs were overruled.

The customs authorities were reversed in cases affecting the classification under the act of 1909 of baskets composed of willow, colored wood, or shida. The firms concerned are the American Shipping Company, Butler Brothers, Wakem & McLaughlin, and Sears-Roebuck & Co. The board sustained protests filed by M. J. Brandstein & Co., S. Y. Tank & Co., American Express Company, the Jordan Marsh Company, and the American Import Company regarding the classification of willow baskets made of willow or bamboo. They were assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem, and are granted entry at 35 per cent.

The Collector was upheld in his assessment of 40 per cent. on painted or stained baskets. They were returned at 40 per cent., and claimed dutiable at 35 per cent. The protestants included A. A. Vantine & Co., A. L. Tuska & Co., Morimura Brothers, and Scheuer & Co.

LOOK UP APPRAISERS' OFFICE.

Treasury Commission Is to Find Out If Scientific Methods Are in Use.

A special Treasury commission began yesterday an investigation into the business methods of the offices of the Board of United States General Appraisers. The commission consists of Joseph D. Springstead, "efficiency expert" attached to the staff of F. W. Bird, Appraiser of the Port, and Lewis M. Bartlett of the Auditor's office of the Post Office Department, Washington.

Judge Somerville, President of the board, has made repeated appeals to Secretary MacVeagh to supply additional clerks and stenographers in order to keep pace with the extraordinary increase in importers' protests arising under the Tariff act of 1909. From time to time the Secretary has given the board half a dozen clerks under "temporary" appointment. No sooner had these clerks begun to have a knowledge of their duties than they were obliged to quit under the terms of the civil service regulations. Several sets of these temporary employes have been sent to the board from time to time, but during the intervals the work of the board has steadily piled up, until now more than 170,000 protests are on the files.

Mr. MacVeagh and his assistant, it is said, have the idea that the present clerical force connected with the General Appraisers is sufficient to handle the business of the office if the work is done "scientifically." It is with this purpose in mind that the commission has begun its work.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Capt. G. B. Pritchard, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, relieved duty Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., and join his regiment.

Transfers—First Lieut. G. N. Kimball, from Twelfth to Fourteenth Cavalry; First Lieut. C. L. Scott, from Fourteenth to Twelfth Cavalry.

First Lieut. G. E. Pariseau, Medical Corps, detailed as member of board of officers appointed Oct. 3, vice Lieut. Col. C. F. Mason, Medical Corps, relieved.

Capt. A. E. Williams, Quartermaster, report to commanding officer Battalion of Engineers, Washington Barracks, D. C., with two motor trucks for test on practice march.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Davis, Deputy Commissary General, will make one visit to Greenville, Ill., to inspect subsistence supplies.

Major P. M. Kessler, Coast Artillery, will make one visit to East Providence to inspect submarine mine material.

The Navy.

Commander D. W. Blamer to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., for treatment.

Ensign J. M. Irish to the Trippe.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Sterling, at Key West; Biddle, Dahlgren,, Shubrick, Stockton, Worden, Tallahassee, Montgomery, Rocket, and Potomac, at Norfolk; West Virginia, Colorado, and Glacier, at San Diego; New Orleans, at Siakwan; Chester, at Trieste; Bagley, at Hampton Roads, and Vulcan, at Lambert Point.

Sailed—Eagle, from Key West for Guantanamo; Connecticut, Michigan, North Dakota, Louisiana, South Carolina, Vermont, Minnesota, Mississippi, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, and Virginia from Hampton Roads for New York; Barney, Craven, De Long, MacDonough, Tingey, and Wilkes, from Charleston for Hampton Roads; Hercules, from Norfolk for Washington, and Patuxent, from Norfolk for New York.

Battleship 36 has been assigned the name of Nevada; No. 37, Oklahoma; Torpedo Boat Destroyer 43, the Cassin; Torpedo Boat Destroyer 44, the Cummings; Torpedo Boat Destroyer 45, the Downes; Torpedo Boat Destroyer 46, the Duncan; Torpedo Boat Destroyer 47, the Aylwin; Torpedo Boat Destroyer 48, the Parker; Torpedo Boat Destroyer 49, the Benham, and Torpedo Boat Destroyer 50, the Balch.

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MADE IN NEW YORK CITY
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Talk No. 6

THE carbureter is of the same design which has been used on Simplex Cars since 1906, with the addition of a small jet, which permits of the slow engine speed of 160 revolutions a minute.

The large jet comes into play before the small jet closes, thereby avoiding a dead point between them.

This is another exclusive Simplex feature and is entirely of our own design. Lost motion in the control is avoided by a rod through the steering column which does away with bevel gears and trunions.

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1862 BROADWAY PHONE 5188 COLUMBUS
After November 1st at 59th St. East of Broadway-Ehret Bldg

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STODDARD DAYTON FACTORY REBUILT AUTOMOBILES,
FULLY GUARANTEED, ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS. DELIVERIES AT YOUR OPTION UNTIL MARCH 1, 1912. YOU CAN SAVE FROM 20 TO 30% BY BUYING NOW. The Spring demand will be enormous, and all prices will advance rapidly. We will take your order at present low prices, giving you the advantage of our

EASY PAYMENT PLAN,

and deliver the car at your order with NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.
Used cars taken in exchange.
You cannot afford to miss this rare opportunity. 1909-10-11 Roadsters, Touring Cars, Limousines, and Landaulets.
USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
225 West 57th St., N. Y., second floor.

AUTOMOBILES AND BODIES.
Green's Purchasing Agency, old Brewster Building, 1,587-1,589 Broadway, corner 48th St.; used automobiles of the highest grades can be purchased from us at sacrifice prices; we have the largest showrooms in the city and the greatest variety of cars to select from; all makes, from $125 to $3,000; demonstrations cheerfully given; satisfactory time payments arranged; if you want to sell your car quickly, bring it here; no charges except 5% commission. Dead storage, $6 up.

AUTOMOBILE OUTLET CO.
High-grade used cars at light expense prices. We save you fully one-third on every car purchased here; we do not have to tax you to pay a Broadway rent; runabouts, $150 to $800; touring cars, $250 to $1,500; nearly every make represented in the great stock here; come, investigate and save money. 334-340 West 44th St., between 8th and 9th Avs. Phone 5738—Bryant. Easy payments arranged for responsible parties.

TIRES—GREATEST SALE EVER.
500 36x4½ New Shoes.....$12 each
1,000 36x5—37x5—38x5½.....$18 each
250 Small Sizes.....$6, $7, $8, $9, $10
1,000 slightly soiled, some used.....$5 up
250 Non-Skids.....$8, $10, $12, $15
Broadway Auto Exchange, 1,761 Broadway. (58th-57th)

Lady going away will sacrifice beautiful seven-passenger Packard "30," like new; equipped; slip covers, extras, $950; demonstration; no dealers. Miss Fulton, 27 West 80th St. Tel. 2707—Col.

Manhattan Motor Car Repair Co.—Overhauling, adjustments, and machine work; estimates given; very reasonable. 144 West 49th St. Telephone 2241 Bryant

ALL MAKES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DELIVERY WAGONS—ALL CAPACITIES.
20TH CENTURY AUTOM

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Pressure conditions over the Northern Hemisphere have become more active, and the high area over the maritime provinces has finally moved to the eastward. As a result rains of the last six days over New England and the Middle Atlantic States have been succeeded by clear and cooler weather.

The Ontario disturbance of Sunday night has moved out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, while the Minnesota one has moved to West Ontario.

These disturbances were attended by rains and high westerly winds.

In the South and West the weather was generally fair.

Temperatures Monday night did not differ from the seasonal averages, but on Monday morning they were quite low in the central valleys and the South, with general frosts that extended almost to the Gulf of Mexico, warnings for which were issued Sunday morning. There are some indications of a tropical disturbance west of Porto Rico, but definite information is not available.

Unsettled weather, with rain or snow, is indicated for Tuesday for the Northwest, and will probably reach the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys Tuesday night.

Over the remainder of the country the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, and temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest to north.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have moderate west winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate west winds.

New England—Fair Tuesday; cooler south portion. Wednesday fair; moderate west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to moderate west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	56	65	4 P. M.	69	64
6 A. M.	56	62	6 P. M.	67	59
9 A. M.	63	54	9 P. M.	66	55
12 M.	69	58	12 P. M.	65	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 54; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 65 degrees, at 3 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees, at 3:30 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M., 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. Butler, leather goods; 40 West Twenty-second Street.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss L. N. Lissner, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss F. Price, millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; J. W. Shaw, domestics; Hotel St. Denis.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. J. Spendlove; ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; R. C. Clark, millinery; 214 Church Street.

Duffy, Powers Company, Rochester, N. Y.; B. D. Powers, silks; 45 East Seventeenth Street.

Wasserman, Gattman Company, Sacramento, Cal.; J. S. Gattman, ladies' muslin and knit underwear, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 221 Fourth Avenue.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spalding, cloaks and suits; 55 White Street.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Clark, linens, laces, ribbons, knit underwear, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Bissemon, hosiery; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss S. Eber, millinery; Holland House.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; O. A. Baker, cloaks, suits, and waists; 214 Church Street; The Breslin.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Shanks, notions and leather goods; J. D. Healy, dress goods and cloaks; J. B. Lowrey, dry goods; 41 Union Square; Hotel Broztell.

Miller, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Ludwig, china and glass; R. M. A. Williams, furnishing goods and hosiery; 684 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.

Jacobs, E. D., Company, Saratoga, N. Y.; E. D. Starbuck, dresses; Hotel Broztell.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; M. F. Sheehan, domestics; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. C. Scott, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Bullock's, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss Ogden, muslin underwear; 41 Union Square; Hotel Wellington.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. E. Stole, sporting goods and cutlery; 438 Broadway; The Broztell.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. McGrath, cloaks, suits and waists; 2 Walker Street; Hoffman House.

Menter, Rosenbloom & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. J. Menter, clothing; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. J. Kearney, cotton dress goods; 214 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss D. Romsbocher, cloaks and suits; 33 Union Square; Hotel Grand.

Emporium, St. Paul, Minn.; E. C. Ferguson, linens and gloves; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street; Hotel Grand.

Troelicht, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Duncker, carpets; Hotel Grand.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; J. Kemper, ladies' neckwear and dress trimmings; Hotel Grand.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss A. Thompson, infants' wear and corsets; 2 Walker Street.

Scheuer Brothers Company, Sandusky, Ohio; A. J. Scheuer, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wilkinson, Williams & Reed, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Wilkinson, furnishing goods and notions; Hotel Grand.

Golden Eagle Dry Goods Company, Denver, Colo.; T. Morris, clothing and furnishing goods; 215 Fourth Avenue; Hotel Grand.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. S. Vandervoort, notions and leather goods; 31 Union Square.

Schultz, A., Evansville, Ind.; dry goods; 16 East Eighteenth Street.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Burnside, dress goods, silks, notions, and ladies' D. C. Roberts, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bowman & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; J. M. Lloyd, ladies' underwear, corsets, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; A. Sandbach, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; Mrs. A. Ford, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss McNamara, ladies' and infants' wear; 320 Church Street.

Jordan, Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; H. A. Cook, muslin underwear; R. W. Day, waists; Miss Devoe, waists; 31 Union Square.

Rosenthal, Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Wiener, silks, laces, and ornaments; 621 Broadway.

Rosenthal Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. Rosenthal, cloaks and suits; 114 Fifth Avenue; Herald Square Hotel.

Grief, M., Memphis, Tenn.; M. Grief, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Luzerne Skirt Company, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Caspar, skirts; Hotel Great Northern.

McAusland & Wakelin Company, Holyoke, Mass.; Miss K. Dwyer, notions and furs; Hotel Navarre.

Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Berg, cloaks and suits; Miss Parnes, ready to wear; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; G. T. Woods, handkerchiefs, laces, embroideries, ribbons, and neckwear; L. Clarke, housefurnishing goods and crockery; 22 East Seventeenth Street.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Meyer, notions, fancy goods, jewelry, perfumery, silver novelties, and leather goods; P. J. Sefranka, books and stationery; 4 Washington Place.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; R. Lockhart, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; J. Oberdorfer, laces, handkerchiefs, and embroideries; Mrs. M. H. Block, muslin underwear; E. A. Marks, notions, toilet, and leather goods; 4 Washington Place.

Lahr-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; L. Lesser, furs; 142 Fifth Avenue.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; W. A. Hooper, toilet goods; 31 Union Square.

Muse-Faris-Walker Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; S. S. Caskey, millinery, muslin underwear, and children's coats; R. M. Walker, general merchandise; 31 Union Square.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mr. Young, cloaks and suits; 41 Union Square.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; C. W. Waldo, notions and fancy goods; E. Frankenstein, jewelry; 31 Union Square.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; T. S. Sheehan, linens and white goods; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Bullock's, Los Angeles, Cal.; F. P. Bacon, dress goods, silks, and linings; 41 Union Square.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; T. S. Milburn, domestics, linens, and white goods; J. A. Havenbosch, carpets, rugs, and upholstery goods; 41 Union Square.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Summers, cloaks, furs, and wrappers; I. Wolf, clothing; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Holmes Dry Goods Company, New Orleans, La.; F. W. Evans, merchandise manager; 20 East Twentieth Street.

Hunter-Tuppen Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. Murray, upholstery goods; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; M. Fuhrman, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Ortlepp, cloaks and suits; Miss B. Sternberg, fancy goods; Miss Carney, misses' and children's wear; E. Mandel, laces and embroideries; 15 East Twenty-second Street.

Taylor, J., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. Smith, waists and muslin underwear; 200 Fifth Avenue.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Nicol, fancy goods; Miss Klemist, dress trimmings; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. E. Gordon, domestics and blankets; J. A. Hudson, cloaks and suits, (basement;) Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; J. Scammell, books; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Thirty-second Street and Broadway.

Filene's, W., Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; C. O. Cooper, women's and misses' coats, suits, and dresses; A. W. Wright, merchandise manager; Miss Horan, petticoats; Mr. Lyford, furs; 4 West Twenty-second Street.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. J. Lubridy, dress goods and silks; 75 Spring Street.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; R. B. Clark, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear, and clothing; 75 Spring Street.

Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; A. A. Breton, housefurnishing goods; 75 Spring Street.

Brown, Thomson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, white goods; 2 Walker Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, and boys' clothing; 55 White Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Crumley, white goods and handkerchiefs; 454 Broome Street.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. M. Walker, dress goods, linings, silks, and velvets; 214 Church Street.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; O. Phillips, china; 214 Church Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Burns, hats; 214 Church Street.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. S. McCoy, jewelry; C. J. Weitz, jewelry; F. O. Stevens, rugs; 104 Worth Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Busch, dress goods and wash goods, (retail;) C. Davies, dress goods, (wholesale;) 115 Worth Street.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss A. Kay, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; 51 Leonard Street.

Marks-Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; B. M. Isaacs, millinery; A. J. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; 40 West Twenty-second Street.

Gross, H., & Co., Newcastle, Penn.; G. Gross, general buyer; 259 Fourth Avenue.

Hilman, F., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Van Tassell, silks and dress goods; 684 Broadway.

Robinson, J. M., Norton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; C. Weinstock, cloaks, suits, waists, upholstery goods, infants' wear, muslin underwear, and manufacturing department skirts; E. A. Cunningham, furnishing goods and manufacturing department, shirts and neckwear; 72 Leonard Street.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. Roney, manufacturing department; 320 Broadway.

Milner, W. L., Company, Toledo, Ohio; H. S. Fisher, merchandise manager; 684 Broadway.

Frankland, S., Nashville, Tenn.; W. Frankland, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. W. Campbell, notions, gloves, and laces; 214 Church Street.

Newcomb, Endicott Company, Detroit, Mich.; Miss H. Silberman, underwear; Miss M. McCarthy, waists; 200 Fifth Avenue.

Goodkind, M., Troy, N. Y.; general merchandise; Hotel Wellington.

Goldsmith, S. A., Company, New London, Conn.; M. Dreyfuss, upholstery goods; 70 Franklin Street.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. W. Hayes, clothing; Elks' Club.

Rosenbaum Brothers Uniontown, Penn.; S. J. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Elks' Club.

Meis Brothers, Danville, Ill.; M. Meis, general merchandise; 315 Fourth Avenue.

Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; 72 Leonard Street.

Klein, E., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Sautter, cloaks and suits; G. C. Klein, dress goods and silks; 14 East Seventeenth Street.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Mashens, millinery; S. Runnion, dry goods; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Holmes, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. H. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; 621 Broadway.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. N. Oldrieve, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; S. Samuel, laces, ribbons, and handkerchiefs; 4 Washington Place.

Parisian Cloak House, Schenectady, N. Y.; N. Smith, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Friedmann, A., Bellaire, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Webb, dress goods, silks, linings, and flannels; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Dalkowitz Brothers, San Antonio, Texas; S. Dalkowitz, cloaks, suits, and dresses; 16 East Eighteenth Street.

Salinsky, I., Deadwood, S. D.; cloaks, suits, and dresses; 16 East Eighteenth Street.

Jones & Co., Providence, R. I.; Luke G. Lynch, furs, coats, suits, and dresses; Hotel Victoria.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.
Wednesday, October 25th, 1911
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$1,000 Southern Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bd., 1920.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.

$2,000 Kings County Gas & Ill. Co. 1st 5s, 1940.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

10 shs. Union Trust Co. of New Jersey.
20 shs. Union Trust Co. of New Jersey.
20 shs. Union Trust Co. of New Jersey.
10 shs. Mayfair Realty Co.
110 shs. Mayfair Realty Co.
8 shs. North River Insurance Co.
$2,000 Central Colorado Power Co. 1st 5s, 1946, with 10 shs. common and 10 shs. pfd. as bonus.
136 shs. New Jersey & Hudson River Ry. & Ferry Co. pfd.
7 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
250 shs. Standard Motor Construction Co.
12 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Jefferson Bank.
$9,088.36 Carnegie Trust Co. Deposit 25% paid.
20 shs. U. S. Steel Corp. common.
30 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. common.
25 shs. Naushon Company common.
12 shs. Rutherford Realty Co.
50 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
$70,000 Uncas Paper Co. 5% Mtge. Gold Ext'd Bds., 1913.
115 shs. U. S. Title Guar. & Indemnity Co. (Old Stock).
10 shs. Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, Ltd.
10 shs. Broadway Trust Co.
4 shs. Vanderveer & Canarsie Impt. Syndicate.
61 shs. Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn.
25 shs. Jefferson Bank.

BANKRUPT STOCK UP-TO-DATE
MEN'S AND YOUTHS'
CLOTHING,
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ELABORATE FIXTURES.
Michael M. Weisz, Auctioneer,
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on premises 127 Canal St., near Bowery,
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SALESMAN.—A popular-price waist and dress house wants experienced salesman for the following territory: East, South, Middle West, city, and vicinity. Address G 256 Times Downtown.

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SALESMAN wants lines cloaks, suits, dresses shirtwaists, skirts, Denver to Coast. F 89 Times.

Guide for Buyers.

1 line, 1 year, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

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MAHLER'S Neckwear, Novelties & Trimmings. Hellwig & Davis Mfg., 59 East 8th St.

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Boys thoroughly prepared for all colleges. Business courses; primary classes. Laboratories, Gymnasium, Athletic Field. Special Courses for boys who have failed in College Entrance Examinations.

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DANCING AND DEPORTMENT
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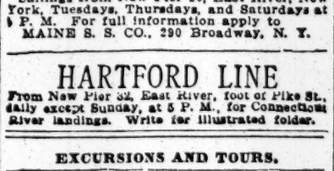
TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.



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Celtic, Oct. 26, 12:00 Noon | Vaderland, Oct. 28, 10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 9:30 A.M. | Majestic, Oct. 28, 12:00 Noon

American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Philadelphia....Oct. 28 | New York.....Nov. 11
St. Louis.....Nov. 4 | St. Paul.....Nov. 18

Atlantic Transport
NEW YORK—LONDON Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minneapolis, Oct. 28, 10:30 A M | Minnehaha, Nov. 11
Minnetonka, Nov. 4, 8 AM | Minnewaska, Nov. 18

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
LONDON, PARIS VIA DOVER—ANTWERP.
Vaderland.....Oct. 28 | Kroonland.....Nov. 11
Zeeland.....Nov. 4 | Lapland (new)..Nov. 18

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Majestic..Oct. 28, noon | *New York....Nov. 11
Oceanic...Nov. 4, noon | Majestic.....Nov. 18
*American Line Steamer.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Celtic....Oct. 26, noon | Cedric.....Nov. 9
Adriatic..Nov. 2, noon | Baltic.....Nov. 15
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Cretic.....Oct. 31, noon | Canopic.....Nov. 11

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
115 Broadway, New York.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and for Most Part Little Changed—Reaction in Cotton.

TAKE PRUSSIAN LOAN HERE

Our Bankers' Participation in Foreign Financing Another Indication of Great Money Ease.

Participation by this market in a six months' Prussian Treasury loan is one of the many incidents which emphasize the absence of sufficiently profitable employment at home for the large amount of funds which have been accumulating in this market. This Prussian loan is being placed in part with our bankers at a rate substantially higher than the rates which in the past have frequently attracted European, and particularly French, money to this market for investment in New York City revenue bonds. The immediate inference from such an incident as this is of unfavorable import, inasmuch as it implies an absence of activity in our own marts to such an extent that, though we are yet a long way from the position of a creditor nation except in a purely temporary way, we are looking to Europe for favorable opportunity for short-time investments. Looking further than this, however, the continued remittance of American funds to Europe represents a very safe and at current rates a profitable employment for funds which will be available for our own use so soon as home conditions again encourage undertakings which will need all of the capital which is now accumulating.

This Prussian borrowing in New York suggests the continuance in the German money markets of a condition which may well prompt a renewal of the large amount of American loans recently made to Berlin for thirty days which mature in the course of another week. The continued demand for funds at Paris is another factor which makes this renewal of our loans to Germany all the more probable. The French market obtained $2,000,000 of the $3,000,000 new gold laid down in London yesterday, which may possibly foreshadow the strengthening of the Bank of France in its coming statement, although this particular consignment of gold is not large compared with the demands which the Paris market has encountered and which has found reflection in the recent loan increase of the Bank of France.

Here at home yesterday stock market affairs were quiet, and with few exceptions the net changes in prices were kept within small fractions. Movements in the commodity markets, notably in cotton, have exerted less than their usual influence upon stock market prices, largely because of the prevalence of other influences which in general estimation have overshadowed as market factors the immediate course of commodities prices. Yesterday there was a sharp reaction from the up-turn in the cotton market with which last week closed. This was due to the fact that the predicted frost in the cotton belt was much less extensive than had been looked for, with the result that very little damage to the crop was reported. It is accepted as assured, however, that the season's cotton crop will be large, and for this reason the appearance of frost in the cotton belt is more or less ignored as an influence in the stock market. One of the technical market factors which is current subject for discussion is the extent to which the short interest was reduced during the up-turn which followed last week's news regarding the plans of the United States Steel Corporation. A good deal of short covering appears to have occurred on this movement, but according to some estimates this was in part offset by fresh short selling on the advance.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Morris & Essex Extension Railroad for dividend.
Passaic & Delaware Extension Railroad for dividend.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
Western Pacific Railway.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2⅝ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅝ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for ninety days, and 3¾@4 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½ per cent. for November and December maturities, and 4@4¾ per cent. for four to six months' maturities.

Private discount at foreign centres: London, 3 11-16 per cent., unchanged; Paris, 3 per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 4½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $211,874,801; balances, $10,584,250; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $400,525.

The local banks have lost $1,464,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8730; demand, $4.8685.
Paris—Cable, 5.16¼ less 1-32; check, 5.16⅞.
Berlin—Cable, 95 1-16; check, 94 15-16 plus 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.19⅝ plus 1-16; check, 5.19⅝.
Holland—Cable, 40.22; check, 40.18.
Belgium—Cable, 5.19⅜; check, 5.20 plus 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.83½; ninety days, $4.8205.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.83¼; ninety days, $4.81¾.
Paris—Bankers', sixty days, 5.21¼ less 1-16; ninety days, 5.22½ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, 5.20⅝ plus 1-32; ninety days, 5.22½ plus 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 94⅝; ninety days, 94½.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94½; ninety days, 93¾.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, 10c discount; Chicago, 5@10c discount; St. Louis, par; St. Paul, 5c premium; San Francisco, 25c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount @ par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver 1-16d lower in London, at 24⅞d per ounce, and in New York ½c lower, at 54c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 40c.

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston compares as follows:

	Oct. 21, '11.	In. for Wk.	Oct. 22, '10.
Loans	$220,630,000	*$803,000	$207,413,000
Circulation	7,361,000	323,000	8,001,000
Deposits	193,760,000	5,198,000	174,778,000
Due banks	58,187,000	787,000	77,760,000
U. S. deposits	3,140,000	17,000	3,044,000
Res. agents	43,286,000	2,085,000	32,530,000
Ex. Clearings	17,003,000	351,000	14,834,000
Due fm. bks.	28,190,000	1,433,000	24,654,000
5 p. c. funds	330,000	3,000	3,001,000
Legal tenders	4,177,000	415,000	5,416,000
Specie	27,806,000	2,751,000	22,937,000
Surplus	4,542,000	2,863,714	3,801,286
Surp. N. Y.	15,796,000	1,782,714	6,673,280

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday.

Total sales Oct. 23, 1911..... 329,195
From Jan. 1, 1911..... 99,005,761
Same period last year..... 139,988,150

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
2⅞	3	500	Allis-Chalmers	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
53¼	53⅝	10,400	Amalgamated Copper	53	53⅞	52⅝	53¼	− ⅛
58⅞	58⅞	5,700	Am. Beet Sugar	58¾	59¼	58½	58⅝	− ⅛
10⅝	10¾	600	Am. Can	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	− ⅛
85¾	86⅜	500	Am. Can pf	85¾	86	85½	86	+ ⅛
93	103	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	...
205	212	75	Am. Express	210	210	206	206	...
20½	23	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	− ¾
18	19	100	Am. Ice Securities	18½	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
34¼	34½	100	Am. Locomotive	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	...
100	102	300	Am. Locomotive pf	103⅜	103⅞	103¼	103⅜	+ ⅛
41⅞	42	220	Am. Malt pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	−1
65¼	65¾	3,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	65⅛	66⅝	64⅞	65⅞	+ ½
101⅜	101¾	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	101½	101½	101¼	101½	− ⅛
116⅞	117½	100	Am. Sugar Refining	117	117	117	117	+ ⅛
135	135⅞	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	135	135⅞	135	135¼	+ ¼
95½	95⅝	325	Am. Tobacco pf	95½	95⅝	95½	95¾	− ⅛
94½	95½	300	Am. Tobacco pf. t. r	95	95	95	95	− ½
85¾	87	200	Am. Woolen pf	87½	87½	87	87	−1½
26	27½	100	Am. Writing Paper pf	27	27	27	27	− ½
34⅜	35¼	200	Anaconda Copper Co	34½	34¾	34½	34⅝	− ¾
106¾	107	2,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	106⅝	107	106⅞	106⅞	− ⅛
103¼	103½	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103¼	103⅜	103¼	103⅜	− ⅛
96⅜	96⅞	1,350	Baltimore & Ohio	96⅞	97	96⅜	96⅝	− ⅛
87½	89	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	88½	88¼	88¼	88½	+ ½
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	198	198	198	198	...
55	56	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	56	56	56	56	+ ½
75¾	75	300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	74⅝	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞	...
133½	135	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	− ⅛
230¼	230½	1,600	Canadian Pacific	229¾	230⅝	229⅝	230½	+ ½
21⅝	21⅞	100	Central Leather Co	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	...
71½	72	5,950	Chesapeake & Ohio	71½	72⅜	71¾	71⅞	+ ½
18	18¾	100	Chicago Gt. Western	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
108¼	108⅞	5,160	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	108	108¾	107¾	108¾	...
147	155	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	148	148	148	148	+1
20⅝	21	2,100	Chino Copper	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
...	110	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	106	106	106	106	−4
138¼	138⅝	600	Consolidated Gas	138¼	138⅝	138¼	138½	− ⅛
...	57½	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	57½	57½	57½	57½	− ⅜
162¾	163¾	200	Delaware & Hudson	163	163	162⅞	162⅞	− ⅛
29⅜	30⅝	1,500	Erie	30⅜	30½	30¼	30⅜	...
50	50⅝	400	Erie 1st pf	49½	50⅛	49¾	50⅛	+ ⅛
41	41½	100	Erie 2d pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
16⅜	18	100	Federal M. & S	17	17	17	17	− ¼
140½	150½	200	General Electric	150	150	150	150	− ⅛
75½	80	100	General Motors pf	77	77	77	77	+1
4½	4⅝	2,500	Goldfield Consol	4½	4⅝	4¼	4½	− ⅛
123½	124	300	Great Northern pf	123½	123¾	123½	123⅝	...
41¼	41¼	4,950	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	41½	42⅛	41⅜	41¼	− ¼
14⅜	14⅞	300	Inter-Met. v. tr. cfs	14¾	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
44	44½	400	Inter-Met. pf	44	44½	43¾	44½	...
...	...	100	Int. Met. pf. v. tr. cfs	43	43	43	43	...
108⅜	108½	3,800	Int. Harvester	104	108¾	104	108½	+4⅛
45½	45⅞	500	Int. Paper pf	46½	46½	45¾	45¾	−1⅛
27	27⅜	700	Int. Steam Pump	27¼	27¼	27	27	− ¼
80	81½	10	Int. Steam Pump pf	82	82	82	82	...
28¾	29	100	Kansas City South	29	29	29	29	−1
104¼	104⅝	100	Laclede Gas	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
104½	104⅞	8,100	Lehigh Valley	104⅝	105⅜	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅛
72½	73½	50	Mackay Cos. pf	73	73	73	73	...
134	137	300	Manhattan Elevated	135	135	135	135	+ ½
19⅝	19¾	350	Miami Copper	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
133⅜	134½	170	Minn., St. P. & S. S.M.	133⅞	133⅞	133⅝	133⅞	...
87½	92	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.l.l.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	+ ⅝
31	31½	400	Mo., Kansas & Texas	31	31¼	31	31⅛	− ⅛
39⅜	40	700	Missouri Pacific	39¼	39⅞	39¼	39⅝	+ ½
47⅞	48½	100	Nat. Lead Co	47½	47½	47½	47½	...
33½	33⅝	100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	16½	700	Nev. Consol. Copper	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16¼	− ¼
45	50¼	500	New York Air Brake	52	52	50	50	−3½
105½	106	880	New York Central	105¼	105⅞	105½	105½	...
133	133¼	200	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	...
38⅜	39	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	− ¼
46⅛	49½	100	Norfolk & Southern	48	48	48	48	−2¾
106⅜	106⅝	3,700	Norfolk & Western	105⅜	106⅜	105¾	106⅜	+⅛
116½	116⅞	900	Northern Pacific	116⅜	116⅝	116⅛	116⅜	− ⅜
300	301½	100	Pacific Mail	300	302	300	301½	+ ½
122¾	122⅞	500	Pennsylvania R. R	122¼	122⅝	122¼	122⅝	+ ⅜
94½	96	500	P., C., C. & St. Louis	96	96	96	96	+1½
18¼	18⅝	100	Pittsburgh Coal	18½	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
93	96	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾	+ ¼
158½	159½	343	Pullman Company	159½	159½	159	159	− ¾
14¼	14⅝	1,300	Ray Consol. Copper	14	14¼	14	14⅛	...
...	...	100	Railroad Securities	88	88	88	88	...
140¼	140¼	73,800	Reading	139¾	140¾	139	140⅛	+ ⅝
22¼	22⅝	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
84½	84½	22	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	85	85	85	85	...
24⅝	25	200	Rock Island Co	24⅝	24¾	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
46½	47	200	Rock Island Co. pf	47	47	47	47	− ⅞
67¾	68	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf	68	68	68	68	...
100	109¾	3,100	Southern Pacific	108¾	109⅜	108½	109	− ⅛
28¾	29	1,300	Southern R'way ext	29¼	29¼	29	29	+ ⅛
69¼	69¾	120	Southern R'way pf. ext	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	− ⅛
24⅜	24⅞	100	Texas & Pacific	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	− ⅛
18¼	19¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	...
42¾	43¾	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	− ⅛
106¼	106¼	100	Twin City R. Transit	106½	106½	106¼	106½	− ¼
100	101	1,315	Underw'd Typewriter	97¾	101	97¾	101	+3½
5¼	6	100	Union Bag & Paper	6	6	6	6	...
162⅜	162½	41,300	Union Pacific	162	163¼	161¾	162½	...
91⅜	92	200	Union Pacific pf	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	− ⅛
98¼	99	100	United Dry Goods	98¾	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	34	300	United Rys. Inv.	32¾	34	32¾	34	+ ⅜
58	58½	366	United Rys. Inv. pf	58	58½	57½	58¼	+1⅛
12	16	20	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	13⅜	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
87	91	50	U. S. Express	90	90	90	90	...
90	93	50	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	93	93	93	93	...
42¼	42⅝	800	U. S. Rubber	42¼	42⅜	42½	42½	...
59⅜	60	118,800	U. S. Steel	59⅜	60½	59	60	+ ¼
109¾	109¾	500	U. S. Steel pf	109½	109⅝	109⅝	109½	− ⅛
44½	44⅝	3,200	Utah Copper	44¼	44⅜	44¼	44½	...
47⅜	47⅝	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	47½	47½	47½	47½	− ½
78	79½	100	Va. Ry. & Power pf	79	79	79	79	+ ⅝
55¼	56¼	100	Western Maryland	55½	55½	55½	55½	− ½
78¼	78⅝	525	Western Union Tel	78½	79	78½	79	+ ⅝
51	53¼	100	Wisconsin Central	53	53	53	53	− ¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100½	100⅝
2s, c., 1930	100½	...
3s, r., 1918	101⅜	102½
3s, c., 1918	101⅝	...
4s, r., 1925	113¾	114½
4s, c., 1925	113¾	114½
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100¼	100⅜
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100¼	100⅜
Panama 3s, 1961	102¼	102½
D. C. 3-65s, reg.	105	106
Adams Exp.	203	215
Alb. & Sus.	270	...
Allis-Ch. pf.	10½	11½
Am. Ag. C.	40	50
Am. Ag. C. pf.	94	..
Am. B. Sug. pf.	98	99
A. B. S. & Fdy.	82	88
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf.	122½	128½
A. C. & F. pf.	113⅞	115
Am. Coal	75	100
Am. Cot. O.	46	47
A. H. & L.	3¼	4
Am. L. Co.	8⅝	9
Am. L. Co. pf.	27¼	28¾
Am. L. Co. pf.	27¼	28¾
Am. Malt	3	4
Am. S. pf., B.	85	86
Am. Snuff.	200	...
Am. Sn. pf.	96½	104
Am. St. Fd.	30	30½
Am. S. Ref. pf.	115½	115⅞
A. T. & C.	75	88
Am. W. Co.	30	31
Ann Arbor	20	50
Ann Arbor pf.	60	90
Asso. Oil	...	49
Atl. C. L.	125½	126
Batopilas M.	1⅝	2
Beth. Steel.	28	28½
Bruns. Ter.	7½	10
B., R. & P.	100	105
B., R. & P. pf.	129	150
But'k Co.	28½	30
Canada So.	..	72¼
Cent. Leath. pf.	94	95
C. R. R. of N. J.	270	290
C. & S. A.	115	117½
Chi. & Alt.	18	25
Chi. & Alt. pf.	35	45
C. & E. Ill. pf.	102	130
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	37	38
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C. & N. W.	144¼	145¼
C. & N. W. pf.	180	200
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	134	140
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	142	155
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta.	1½	2
Chi. Un. T. pf. cts. st.	4½	5
C., C., C. & St. L.	60	63
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88¾	100
Cleve. & P.	163	...
Col. F. & I.	27	30
Col. & So.	43	49
Col. & So. 1st pf.	73	75
Col. & So. 2d pf.	63	70
Col. & H. C. & I., full paid	...	17
Corn P. R.	10⅝	10¾
Corn P. R. pf.	72	75
Crex Carpet.	70	100
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	94½	96
D., L. & W.	505	560
D. & R. G.	23	24
D. & R. G. pf.	46	48
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	..
Det. & M.	110	...
Det. & M. pf.	100	95
Det. U. R.	75	79
Dist. Secur.	81	82
D., S. S. & A.	9	11
D., S. S. & A. pf.	19½	21
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	80	95
F. M. & S. pf.	49½	53
Gen. Motors	37	41
Gen. C. Co.	120	130
Gen. Co. Co. pf.	104½	107½
Granby Con.	..	60
Hav. E. R.	95	..
Hav. E. R. pf.	98	...
Hock. Val.	113	123
Homestake	83	85
Ill. Cent.	128⅝	130½
Ill. Cent. L.	90	..
Inger.-Rand.	110	..
Inger.-Rand. pf.	100	..
Int. H. pf.	118⅞	125
Int. Paper.	10⅜	10⅝
Iowa Cent.	18	19
Iowa C. pf.	36	37
Kan. C. Pf.	..	..
Kan. So. pf.	72	80
Kan. C. So. pf.	64	67
K. & D. M.	5	8
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Kings Co. El. L. & Power	122⅞	..
Lack. Steel.	31	40
L. E. & W.	12⅜	15
L. E. & W. pf.	32	33½
Lake Shore.	325	450
Long Island	45	50
Louis. & N.	147	148
Mackay Cos.	80¾	88¾
Mah. C. R.	600	..
Mer. Marine	3¾	4
Mer. Marine pf.	14¾	15
May Dept. Stores	75¾	77½
May Dept. Stores pf.	108¾	111
Mich. Cent.	..	180
M. & St. L.	32	34
M. & St. L. pf.	58	60
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	148	151
Mo., K. & T. pf.	67	68¾
N., C. & St. L.	150	160
Nat. Bis. pf.	126½	128¾
Nat. Br. pf.	120¼	128
Nat. Enam.	16	19
Nat. Enam. pf.	91	95
Nat. L. pf.	105	106
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	65	38
N. Cent. C.	30	55
N. Y., C. & St. L.	48	51
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	98½	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	83
N. Y. D. Co.	..	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	..	64½
Norf. & W. pf.	88½	89⅞
North Am.	68	69
Nor. Cent.	245	..
Ont. Mining	1	2
Pac. Coast.	85	95
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	85	90
Pac. Tel. & Tel.	42½	43½
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	96½	..
Peo. G. C.	107¼	108
Peo. & E.	13	20
Pere Marq.	..	30
Pere M. 2d pf.	..	32
Phelps-D'ge.	175	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	115½
Pitts. Coal pf.	79	82
P., Ft. W. & C.	163	..
Pitts. St. pf.	100	..
Pr. St. Car.	28½	29
Pub. S. C.	110	114
Quicksilver	2½	2¾
Quicksil'r pf.	5½	6
Ry. St. Sp.	26½	28
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	95	100
Rdg. 1st pf.	88	92
Rdg. 2d pf.	91	95
Rens. & S.	180	..
R., W. & O.	116	..
St. L. & S. F.	25	26
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	65
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	62	65
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	51	55
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	104	125
St. L. S. W.	30	35
St. L. S. W. pf.	65	75
Sears-Roeb.	138	139
Sears-Roeb. pf.	116½	121¾
S.-S. S. & I.	39	41
S. S. S. & I. pf.	110¼	...
So. P. R. S.	80	90
So. P. R. S. pf.	105	110
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	77	83
Tenn. Cop.	35½	36
Stand. Mill.	14	17
Stand. Mill. pf.	50	51½
Texas Co.	90½	91½
T. P. L. Tr.	87	..
Third Av.	8½	9
T., P. & W.	16	..
T. C. R. T. pf.	132½	145
Und. Typew. pf.	108¾	111
U. B. & P. pf.	50	55
Un. Cig. M. pf.	100½	105
Un. Dry G. pf.	102½	104
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	22	29
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	42	45
U. S. R. & Impt.	66½	70
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	1	3
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	5	10
U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107¼	107¾
U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	72	74
Va. R. & P.	33½	40¼
Vand. R. R.	..	86
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	117	117½
Va. I., C. & Coke	55	85
Wabash	12½	13½
Wabash pf.	25¼	25½
W. F. Exp.	148	150
West. Md. pf.	78	85
Westingh'se assenting.	64¼	64¾
Westingh'se 1st pf.	111	120
W. & L. E.	3¼	4
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	6½	10
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	4	5

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
2d week Oct.	$70,845	$55,303	$15,542
July 1-Oct. 14	917,014	775,281	141,733

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & CHICAGO—

2d week Oct.	39,132	34,257	4,875
July 1-Oct. 14	533,180	479,516	53,664

SEABOARD AIR LINE—

2d week Oct.	435,443	418,735	20,710
July 1-Oct. 15	5,961,140	5,528,533	432,607

TWIN CITY LINES—

2d week Oct.	148,528	143,369	5,159
Jan. 1-Oct. 14	6,076,527	5,848,659	227,868

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for September—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	167,422	161,598	149,141
Expenses	84,406	83,177	74,467
Net	83,016	78,421	74,673
Charges & taxes	36,371	33,054	29,413
Surplus	46,645	45,368	45,260
3 mos. gross	542,975	522,715	480,453
Expenses	268,693	258,266	228,810
3 mos. net	274,282	264,449	251,643
Charges & taxes	109,289	98,661	87,663
3 mos. surplus	164,993	165,788	163,979

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT COMPANY for September—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Gross	134,059	121,971	10,088
Net	81,421	74,570	6,851
Sur. after chgs.	41,273	37,706	3,567
12 mos. gross	1,320,198	1,161,708	164,490
12 mos. net	736,908	605,922	130,986
Sur. after chgs.	287,736	168,806	118,930

Miscellaneous Earnings.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO. report, as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for July—

To. rec. fr. op.	1,604,943	1,612,337	*7,393
Exp. priv.,

REDUCED ORE RATES READY.

Railroads Confirm Steel Corporation's Recent Announcement.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 23.—Ore rates on the two Iron Range roads of the United States Steel Corporation will be cut to 60 cents a gross ton within the next thirty or forty days. The announcement of the proposed reduction came to-day from President William A. McGonagle of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern, and was later confirmed by President Frank E. House of the Duluth & Iron Range Railway.

The present rate on iron ore is 80 cents per gross ton from all Mesaba Range points to Duluth. The rate covers all shipping points on the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Road and all the Mesaba Range points on the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad. From Tower the rate is 90 cents to the docks at Two Harbors, and from Ely it is $1.

When the proposed change takes effect there will be a flat rate of 60 cents a ton from all points on the two ranges. The cut from Ely will therefore amount to 40 per cent.; from Tower, 33 1-3 per cent., and from all Mesaba Range points 25 per cent.

"The tariffs are now being prepared for filing in Washington and St. Paul," said Mr. McGonagle. 'This change has been carefully considered by our Directors for some time, and they have decided that it is the right thing to do to reduce the rates at this time."

The announcement of the cuts in ore rates made in Duluth yesterday is the official confirmation of the statement made here last week of the Steel Corporation's intention to reduce rates coincident with the news of its purpose to cancel the lease of the Great Northern Railway's ore lands.

We Will Buy or Sell

American Real Estate Co. 6s
Broadway Realty Co. 1st 5s
Estates of Long Beach 6s
Improved Property Holding Co. of N. Y. 6s, series "A"
Improved Property Holding Co. of N. Y. 6s, series "B"
Murray Hill Park 1st Mtge. Guaranteed 6s
New York Real Estate Security Co. Gold Mtge. 6s
U. S. Realty & Improvement Conv. Deb. 5s
Alliance Realty Co. Stock
City Investing Co. Common Stock
City Investing Co. Preferred Stock
City and Suburban Homes Co. Stock
Lawyers Mtge. Co. Stock
Realty Associates
Title Guarantee and Trust Co. Stock

PEABODY & COMPANY
42 BROADWAY
Specialists in Real Estate Securities

A Sterling Investment

We are offering an issue of First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds secured by first lien on one of the finest, safest and best located stands of commercial timber (including land) on the American Continent.

The bonds carry with them a participation feature which should give the investor a net return considerably in excess of the 6% interest on the bonds.

Circular with full details on request

American Finance & Securities Co
5 Nassau Street New York

6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION
Secured by improved real estate seven times par value of bond issue.
We have been operating with great success for 20 years without the loss of a dollar by any of our investors.
DEAN ALVORD COMPANY,
111 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED.
American Light & Traction
American Power & Light Warrants
Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
Denver Gas & Elec. 5s, 1949
Grand Rapids Gas Light 5s, 1915
Lincoln Gas Company
Standard Gas & Electric

Williams, McConnell & Coleman
Bonds Stocks
60 WALL ST. 'Phone 495 John. NEW YORK.

Realty Associates Stock
American Axe & Tool Co. Stock
American Book Co. Stock
Corn Exchange Bank Stock
National Electric Lamp Co. 5s
Southern Indiana R'way Co. 4s

R. F. Westerfield
Tel. 2398-2399 John 44 Wall St., N. Y.

WE OFFER

50 Dial Cash Register	$5.50
50 Funding Co. of Amer.	7.00
5 Inter. L. & D.	240.00
100 Pinelawn Cemetery	5.50

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32 Broadway, New York. 'Phones 4270-1 Broad.

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$200,000
City of Bayonne, N. J., 4½s
Price and particulars on application.
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 Nassau St. Bankers. New York.

Fla. Cent. & Peninsula 5s, 1943.
Jamaica Water Supply Co. 5s, 1954.
New Orleans, Mobile & Chi. 5s, 1960.
International Navigation 5s, 1929.
E. BUNGE & CO.
20 Broad Street. 'Phone 4735-4736 Rector.

Chic., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn., 1st 5s, 1921
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul, Chic. & Pac. West., 1st 5s, 1921
Buffalo & Susquehanna Securities
New Orleans, Great Northern, 1st 5s, 1955
WOLFF & STANLEY,
27 William St., N. Y. 6557-8-9 Broad.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
160 Broadway, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Hand-to-Mouth Coal Business.

In the coal trade, as elsewhere, consumers seem to be buying only as they go. Instead of being stocked up in advance of the Winter, coal is being bought for the most part only for present consumption, according to The Black Diamond. This seems to be true not only of coal for domestic use, but also of the steam coal trade, which is said to be feeling the result of the hand-to-mouth buying policy which has been making itself felt in so many directions in recent months. The condition has not prevented the coal mines, however, from working at a fair percentage of capacity. The Black Diamond says that it finds that the average mine is producing up to two-thirds of its capacity, which is not far from the 75 per cent. level which is generally regarded as indicating a fairly prosperous condition in the coal trade. This organ adds that it seems that, "the operators have not a great deal of which to complain."

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Chicago as a Bank Centre.

James J. Hill, who at a recent meeting of Illinois bankers, criticized the Aldrich Currency Reform plan on the ground that it seemed to open the way to political interference with banking affairs which ought, he thought, to be kept in the direct control of the banking community itself, said in St. Paul on Saturday, at a banquet tendered to the members of the Monetary Commission, that he regarded Chicago as the logical location for the head office of the proposed Reserve Association. Mr. Hill argues that Chicago is within a single business day's reach of a much larger section of the country than is New York and that this is, in itself, a strong point in favor of Chicago. Despite the rapid strides which Chicago has been making in banking facilities, New York bankers have not been expressing much fear that some other city will replace this as the country's banking centre.

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Sharp Rise in Harvester.

An upturn in International Harvester from 104 to 108⅞, with a net gain for the day of 4¼ points, was credited to buying prompted by the report that the Russian business of the Harvester Company would profit by the plan on the part of the Russian Government to exclude foreign made harvesting machinery. This, it was argued, would benefit the Harvester Company to the disadvantage of the other harvester machine makers, who have no factory in Russia. Opinion was divided as to the extent to which the covering by an outstanding short interest, which had been built up during the late discussion of the International Harvester Company's position under the Sherman Anti-Trust act, was responsible for yesterday's sharp advance in its stock. The International Harvester Company has been expecting a Russian tariff on machinery for several years, and is now operating at Lubertzy, near Moscow, a factory which besides mowers and reapers, the principal agricultural machinery taken by Russian farmers, turns out gas engines and "lobogreikas," a native vehicle. The plant has sixty-four acres and employes 1,500 men. The company has long been following the policy of making itself independent of foreign tariffs, and has factories in Germany, Sweden, and France.

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Rock Island's Economy.

It remained for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway to find a compensating feature in the Inter-State Commerce Commission's rigid accounting rules, which have greatly irked many Controllers. In the annual report President Mudge points out that "owing to the supervision of this company's accounts by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and to the fact that they are handled strictly in accordance with methods prescribed by that body, it is considered unnecessary to have these accounts certified by an independent auditor." If this practice spreads it will be hard on the certified public accountants.

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Steel's Activity.

Steel common yesterday continued to fill the preponderating place in the market which it has held since the announcement last Wednesday of the corporation's intention of giving up the Hill ore lands and reducing freight rates on its ore handling roads in the North. Transactions of 118,800 shares in steel were substantially more than one-third of the entire market, and in this respect steel common holds about the same place as it did in the market last week, when out of the total transactions of 2,817,075 shares steel common furnished 997,700. The corporation's intention of abrogating the ore lease, it is said, has been taking form as far back as two years ago, when the Department of Commerce and Labor was looking into the corporation's affairs. The department investigators, it is said, then received intimations that the lease would be cancelled.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

African Gold Offered in London—Paris Bourse Firm, Berlin Dull.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Money was easy and discount rates were steady to-day.

About $3,000,000 South African gold was offered in the open market, and most of it was taken by Paris.

The stock market was quiet and irregular. Consols, diamond shares, and Rio Tintos improved, but Kaffirs and Chinese bonds sagged, while the movements in home rails were uncertain.

American securities were quiet and featureless during the forenoon. Then Continental selling caused a decline, but this was followed by a recovery due to Wall Street support. In the late trading prices sagged again, and the market closed easy.

Money, 1¼@1¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Premium at Madrid, 9.05; at Lisbon, 9.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes 94f 65c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Trading was dull and prices were very weak on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks.

Money, (for over the settlement,) 5⅝@5¾ per cent.

Private discount rate, 4⅝ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money..	78⅛	..	..	+3-16
Consols, account.	78⅛	..	..	+⅛
Anaconda	7½	34⅝	..	..
Atchison	109⅝	106⅝	107	— ⅝
Canadian Pac.	236	229½	230	— ½
St. Paul	111¼	108¼	108¼	..
Erie	31	30¼	30¾	— ¼
Erie 1st pf.	51	49⅝	50	— ⅝
Illinois Central	142½	138⅝	..	..
Louis. & Nash.	151	147	147	..
N. Y. Central	108½	105½	105½	..
Pennsylvania	62⅝	122½	122¼	— ⅛
Reading	71½	139⅛	139¾	— ⅜
South. Pacific	111⅜	108¾	109⅛	— ⅝
Union Pacific	166⅝	162¼	162¾	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	61⅝	59⅝	59⅝	..
U. S. Steel pf.	112½	109½	109⅝	— ⅛

Credit Men Look for More Trade.

The New York Credit Men's Association is taking cognizance of the prospects of increased trade relations with South America, following the opening of the Panama Canal, and of the necessity of the extension of credit investigations in connection with that trade. The members of the association are to hold a meeting on Oct. 26, at which trade opportunities in Central America will be discussed. The part which acceptances play in the central banking system will also be discussed. This meeting will follow the annual dinner of the association at the Hotel Astor.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Price Movements Are Irregular in Most of the Trading at Other Centres.

PHILADELPHIA ISSUES UP

Nearly All the Local Stocks Make Gains—Trading Narrow in Boston and Mixed in Chicago.

There was considerable irregularity in the price movements yesterday in the principal out-of-town markets.

The market was dull in Baltimore and prices practically unchanged.

Copper shares were neglected during dull and narrow trading in Boston, in which the most active issues were the arbitrage stocks. Among the purely local issues Western Telephone preferred, American Pneumatic preferred, Massachusetts Electric, and Swift were most prominent, though the movement was not unusually broad. On the whole the market reflected a sold out condition and a lack of buying power. Price changes were trifling in most instances.

Moderate advances and small declines were both incident to trading in Chicago. Advances of from 1 to 2 points were made in Quaker Oats, Chicago Title and Trust, National Carbon common, and Chicago Railways, Series 1 and 2 certificates, while there were fractional gains in People's Gas, Commonwealth Edison, Booth Fisheries common, and Elevated Railways preferred. A decline of 2 points was noted in National Biscuit preferred, and Pneumatic Tool lost a point.

There is gossip of a melon cutting at the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the American Radiator Company early next month, but there is not the urgent demand now for the common stock that prevailed a few weeks ago. A sale of the shares to-day at 300 represents a drop of 5 points since the last quotation.

The resumption of business in Philadelphia found a generally better feeling apparent, and after a brief period of reaction in United States Steel had been followed by an advance to new levels for the present swing, nearly all the purely local issues followed suit. General Asphalt once again established a new high record, crossing 39, and the preferred also improved. Philadelphia Company rose a point or more, and the Tonopahs were in demand, particularly Belmont.

Yesterday's transactions of the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70..	American Bonding	76	76	76
10..	Cons. Coal	102	102	102
100..	Houston Oil ctfs.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
15..	Northern Central	124	124	124
100..	Fa. Water & Power	49½	49½	49½
40..	Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	86	85¾	86

BONDS.

$12,000..	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	95	95	95
10,000..	Cotton Duck 5s	77¼	77¼	77¼
6,000..	Cons. Power 4½s	87	87	87
1,000..	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	41	41	41
1,000..	Seaboard 4s, stmpd.	87¼	87¼	87¼
2,000..	Seaboard adjmt. 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾
5,000..	Sparrows Point 4½s	96½	96½	96½
7,000..	United Rys. 4s, notes	99	99	99
1,000..	United Rys. fdg. 5s	86½	86½	86½
5,000..	United Rys. 4s	86	86	86
5,000..	United Rys. inc.	63⅝	63½	63½
2,000..	Western Maryland 4s	88	88	88

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50..	Atchison	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
83..	Boston & Albany	221½	221	221
14..	Boston & Maine	98	98	98
2..	Conn. River	271	271	271
12..	Fitchburg pf.	125¼	125	125¼
50..	Louisville & Nashville	146¾	146¾	146¾
1,074..	Mass. Electric	22½	22½	22½
864..	Mass. Electric pf.	93½	93½	94⅛
134..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	133½	133⅜	133⅝
50..	Southern Pacific	108¾	108¾	108¾
25..	Union Pacific	162½	162	162½
13..	West End pf.	101	101	101

TELEPHONES.

705..	American	135¾	135	135⅜
10..	American Sub. Rcts.	32⅜	32¾	32¼
25..	Cumberland	150½	150½	150½
58..	New England	145½	145	145
354..	Western	29¾	28¾	28¾
286..	Western pf.	105½	105	105¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

5..	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾
50..	Am. Car & Fdy.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1,520..	Am. Pneu. Svc.	5	4¾	5
620..	Am. Pneu. Svc. 2d pf.	17	16⅜	16⅞
72..	Am. Sugar Rfg.	117⅝	117	117½
34..	Am. Sugar pf.	115⅝	115	115⅝
391..	Am. Woolen pf.	88	87	87
25..	A., G. & W. I. S.S. pf.	15½	15¼	15¼
147..	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	160¾	160	160
20..	Int. Button Hole	5½	5½	5½
161..	Mass. Gas	91½	91½	91⅝
20..	Mass. Gas pf.	97½	97	97
43..	N. E. Cotton Yarn	104	104	104
19..	Pullman	150¼	150¼	150¼
67..	Swift	99½	99	99¼
112..	Torrington	20½	20½	20½
10..	Torrington pf.	29	29	29
55..	United Fruit	183	181	183
112..	United Shoe Machy.	43	42¾	43
2,791..	U. S. Steel	60⅜	59¾	60
180..	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅞	109⅜	109⅞
25..	Western Union	79½	79⅛	79¼

MINING.

5..	Algomah	2¾	2¾	2¾
15..	Allouez	28¼	28¼	28¼
1,083..	Amalgamated	53⅜	52¾	53¼
315..	Am. Zinc	21⅞	21½	21½
185..	Arizona Commercial	50c	40c	40c
200..	Bonanza	40c	35c	40c
145..	Butte Coalition	16	15½	15⅞
68..	Calumet & Ariz.	49¼	49	49
15..	Chino	20¼	20½	20½
215..	Copper Range	52⅜	51⅞	52
10..	East Butte	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
10..	Franklin	6½	6½	6½
250..	Giroux	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
650..	Greene-Cananea	6 9-16	6¼	6 9-16
40..	Hancock	18½	18½	18½
250..	Indiana	5⅝	5½	5⅝
330..	Inspiration	7½	7½	7½
285..	Island Creek	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
280..	Kerr Lake	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
70..	Lake	25	24½	25
125..	Lasalle	4¾	4¾	4¾
70..	Live Oak	21	20¾	21
100..	Mason Valley	7 15-16	7 15-16	7 15-16
100..	Mass.	5½	5½	5½
30..	Mayflower	1¼	1¼	1¼
10..	Nevada Cons.	16⅜	16½	16½
20..	New Arcadian	2½	2½	2¾
105..	Nipissing	7⅝	7 9-16	7⅝
110..	North Butte	24½	24⅜	24½
160..	North Lake	4⅛	4	4
5..	Quincy	58	58	58
40..	Ray Cons.	14¼	14¼	14¼
65..	Shannon	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
50..	Shattuck & Ariz.	17	16½	16½
100..	Superior	23¼	23	23
151..	Superior & Boston	2¼	2	2
10..	Tamarack	24	24	24
20..	Trinity	3	3	3
210..	U. S. Smelting	32½	31½	31¾
119..	U. S. Smelting pf.	46¼	46	46¼
70..	Utah Cons.	15	14½	14¾
200..	Utah Copper	44⅞	44½	44⅞
50..	Winona	4	4	4
3..	Wolverine	88	88	88

BONDS.

$5,000..	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
10,000..	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	90⅜	90¼	90¼
4,000..	Am. Tob. Jr. 4s	96¾	96¼	96¼
1,000..	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,500..	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100	99⅞	100

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50..	Am. Can pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾
10..	Am. Radiator	300	300	300
25..	Am. Tel. & Tel.	135	135	135
25..	Booth Fisheries	50	50	50
20..	Chi. Pneu. Tool	45	45	45
81..	Chi. Rys., Series 1	95⅞	94½	95⅞
150..	Chi. Rys., Series 2	31¼	30½	31¼
25..	Chi. Rys., Series 3	10¾	10¾	10¾
275..	Chi. Subway	1¼	1	1¼
50..	Chi. Title & Tr.	173½	173½	173½
32..	Chi. Elev. Rys.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
35..	Chi. Elev. Rys. pf.	93	92	93
165..	Com. Edison	128¼	128	128¼
3,578..	Com. Edison rts.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
40..	Diamond Match	101½	101½	101½
25..	Illinois Brick	54	53⅜	53⅜
100..	K. C. Ry. & Lt.	16	16	16
50..	Int. Harvester	104	104	104
10..	Nat. Biscuit pf.	125¼	125½	125½
20..	Nat. Carbon	104	104	104
10..	People's Gas	107¼	107¼	107¼
100..	Quaker Oats	192½	191	192½
10..	Quaker Oats rcts.	192	192	192
10..	Quaker Oats pf.	105	105	105
45..	Sears-Roebuck pf.	138	138	138
80..	Swift & Co.	99½	99½	99½
80..	United Boxboard	2	2	2
302..	U. S. Steel	60	59¼	60

BONDS.

$4,000..	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99¼
19,000..	Chi. Rys. 4s, B	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
18,000..	Chi. Rys. 4s, B	88	88	88
8,000..	Chi. Rys. rcts. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
8,000..	Chi. City Ry. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000..	Chi. Pneu. Tool 5s	89¼	89¼	89¼
3,000..	Chi. Pneu. Tool 5s	89	89	89
3,000..	Com. Edison 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
5,000..	Lake St. Elev. 5s	88	88	88
1,000..	Ogden Gas 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000..	Ogden Gas 5s	94	94	94

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100..	Alliance Insurance	12¾	12¾	12¾
100..	Amalgamated Copper	53	53	53
10..	Cambria Steel	44½	44⅜	44½
50..	Con. Tr. of N. J.	75	75	75
35..	Elec. Co. of America	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
406..	Elec. Storage Battery	53½	53	53
1,290..	General Asphalt	39¼	38⅜	39
375..	General Asphalt pf.	77	76½	76⅝
10..	Great Northern Ore	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
21..	H. & B. T. pf.	14	14	14
25..	Ins. Co. of N. A.	20½	20½	20½
680..	Lake Superior Corp.	27	26⅝	26⅞
27..	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	88¼	88⅛	88⅛
233..	Lehigh Valley	82⅝	82¼	82½
530..	Lehigh Valley Tr. t. c.	9⅜	9	9⅜
2,093..	Lehigh Val. Tr. t. c. pf.	25⅝	24⅜	24⅜
225..	Phila. R. T.	23⅝	23	23⅜
910..	Phila. R. T. t. c.	23¼	22¼	23⅛
257..	Penn. R. R.	61 5-16	61¼	61 5-16
340..	Phila. Co.	51¼	50⅜	51¼
10..	Phila. Co. pf.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
1,636..	Phila. Electric	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
2,565..	Reading	70¼	69⅝	70
1,718..	Tonopah Belmont	8½	8 5-16	8⅜
2,287..	Tonopah Mining	7 3-16	6¾	7 3-16
83..	United Gas Imp.	85¼	85¼	85¼
4,075..	U. S. Steel	60⅜	59	59⅞
10..	U. S. Steel pf.	109½	109½	109½
15..	Union Railways	34½	34¼	34¼
622..	Union Traction	51¼	50⅜	51¼
25..	York Railways	7	7	7
765..	York Railways pf.	25⅞	25	25⅞

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50..	Con. Ice	9	9	9
90..	Crucible Steel	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
40..	Crucible Steel pf.	76½	76¼	76½
20..	Fireproofing pf.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
45..	Harbison-Walker Mfg.	98	98	98
100..	Independent Brewing	4	4	4
80..	Independent Brew. pf.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
871..	Mfrs. L. & H.	23⅜	23¼	23⅜
15..	Ohio Fuel Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
250..	Ohio Fuel Supply	41	41	41
50..	Oklahoma Gas	66¼	66¼	66¼
235..	Pittsburgh Brewing	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛
160..	Pittsburgh Brew. pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼
50..	Pittsburgh Plate G.	106	106	106
1,372..	Pure Oil	9½	9½	9½
1,100..	San Toy	45c	45c	45c
250..	Union Switch	84	84	84
62..	Westinghouse Air B.	145	143	145
10..	Westinghouse Electric	32¾	32¾	32¾
25..	Westinghouse E. pf.	58	58	58

BANKS.

10..	Arsenal Bank	135	135	135
14..	Bank of Pitts., N. A.	114½	114½	114½

BONDS.

$2,000..	Pittsburgh Brew. 6s	99	99	99
5,000..	Pitts. Coal deb. 5s	88½	88½	88½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Julia	.27
Alpha Con.	.05	Justice	.03
Andes	.07	Kentucky Con.	.06
Belcher	.35	Mexican	3.67½
Best & Belcher	.15	Occidental Con.	.50
Bullion	.10	Ophir	1.80
Caledonia	.98	Overman	.85
Challenge Con.	.15	Potosi	.20
Chollar	.10	Savage	.16
Confidence	.58	Sag Belcher	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	Sierra Nevada	.34
Con. Imperial	.04	Union Con.	1.42½
Crown Point	.50	Utah Con.	.08
Gould & Curry	.11	Yellow Jacket	.46
Hale & Norcross	.17		

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Con. M.	4.55
Belmont	8.50	Goldfield Merger.	.23
Jim Butler	.25	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.29	Jumbo Extension.	.20
Midway	.27	Lone Star	.07
Montana	.81	Red Hills	.02
North Star	.23	Sandstorm Kend.	.04
Tonopah Exten.	1.07½	St. Ives	.35
West End	.79	Silver Pick	.07
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	2.62½
Adams	.01	BULLFROG.	
Atlanta	.17	Bullfrog Mining.	.01
Blue Bell	.01	Bullfrog Nat. B.	.01
Comb. Fraction.	.08	Homestake King.	.01
Booth	.07	Montgomery Mtn.	.01
C. O. D.	.08	Tramps Cons.	.03
Florence	.80		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	5	6	McKinney	41	47
Elkton	62¾	63¾	Old Gold	3¾	5
El Paso	53	53⅝	Portland	89½	90½
Findlay	5	7	Vindicator	66	70
Gold Dollar	14	14½	Jen. Samp.	5	6½
Jackpot	5	5⅝			

OFFER PRUSSIAN NOTE ISSUE.

Hallgarten & Co. Get $10,000,000 at 4¼ from German Banks.

Easier money conditions prevailing in this country have resulted in the placing of a large part of an issue of 80,000,000 marks, or approximately $20,000,000 of Prussian Treasury bills in New York. The notes are to run six months, maturing April 15, 1912, and are being offered here on a 4¼ per cent. basis, with the exchange guaranteed, so that purchasers will not assume risk of fluctuations in the exchange market.

The issue was brought out in New York through Hallgarten & Co., acting for several German banking institutions. The notes correspond closely to the New York City revenue warrants, which are sold by the Controller in anticipation of taxes. New York, however, gets a better rate. Within the past few weeks the Controller has sold warrants running two months on a 3¼ per cent. basis, to run four months on a 3 7-16 per cent. basis, to run six months on a 3½ per cent. basis, and for seven months on a 3⅝ per cent. basis. It is understood that about half, or $10,000,000 of the Prussian notes, will be placed here.

Although these Treasury bills are a common form of financing in Prussia, this is the first time they have been offered in this country. The high interest rates which have prevailed abroad for several months, partly as a result of the Moroccan dispute, have made it possible for German and French bankers to raise money here on better terms than they could get at home. Between $30,000,000 and $80,000,000 is estimated to have gone to Berlin and Paris in recent months, attracted by the high rate of interest offered. This is the first important instance of financing done in New York for a European Government in eleven years. In 1900 the difference in money conditions was so great that New York supplied large sums to other nations.

News of this financing helped explain the recent rise in foreign exchange. Other factors, such as the private borrowings of German and French bankers, have contributed largely to this movement, but the impending Prussian loan was probably the immediate cause of the advance in the price of marks here.

A syndicate of four New York banks recently placed $7,500,000 of Hukuang railway bonds in this country, and stands ready to supply a quarter, or $12,500,000, of the Chinese currency reform loan when it is brought out. Speyer & Co., recently sold $10,000,000 short term notes for Mexico. Among other issues which have been brought out in New York and listed on the Stock Exchange are the Argentine Republic's 5 per cent. bonds, Bolivia Railway 5s, Republic of Cuba 5s, Japanese, Mexican, English, German, and Russian bonds. Most of the securities placed here by foreign Governments in the past have not been actively traded in on the Stock Exchange, and eventually have returned to the issuing countries.

COMMODITIES MARKET.

WHEAT.—Wheat showed reactionary tendency all day, closing at about the low point. The news was rather against values. The cables were lower at most points, although Paris was slightly higher. World's exports were 10,160,000 bushels, against 8,488,000 bushels the previous week and 13,856,000 bushels last year. The Atlantic week was badly mixed, 30@35c; fair to prime, 9@10c; common, 5@8c; hard skims, 2@3c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 30@31c; extra firsts, 26@28c; firsts, 23@25c; seconds, 20@22c; thirds, 17@19c; held fresh, poor to fair, 15@19c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 15@18c; No. 2, 15½@16½c; poor to good, 13@15c; checks, prime, 16c; poor to good, 10@15c; refrigerator firsts, season's storage charges paid, 20@21c; seconds, charges paid, 19@19½c; thirds, 16@18c; poor, 13@15c; dirties, 13@17c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 47@50c; fair to good, 38@45c; badly mixed, 30@35c; nearby browns, 41@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@30c; Western, gathered whites, 28@35c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	—Maturity.—		Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper	5	Apr. 1,'13	100¼	100⅜	4.72
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June 1,'13	100¼	100⅜	4.25
Beth. Steel Co.	6	Nov. 1,'14	100¼	100⅜	5.86
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June 1,'14	99½	99⅝	4.75
C., H. & D., pur. money	4	July 1,'13	98⅜	99¼	4.55
Chi. & Alton	5	Mar. 15,'13	99	99⅛	5.37
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July 1,'14	97½	98	5.76
Erie	6	Apr. 8,'14	100⅜	100⅝	5.67
Erie	5	Oct. 1,'14	98⅜	99	5.37
Gen. Motors	6	Oct. 1,'15	97½	97¾	6.65
Gen. Rubber	4½	July 1,'15	97	97⅛	5.32
Hudson Co.	6	Feb. 1,'13	98¼	98⅜	6.93

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Postal Life Insurance Company Sells Loft in Silk Centre to Investor—Builders Buy Washington Heights Plot for Immediate Improvement—Bronx and Long Island Sales.

A large purchase for a new apartment house in the Washington Heights district and the sale of a loft structure in the downtown business section were the leading features in the realty market yesterday. The seven-story loft at 80 and 82 Wooster Street, between Broome and Spring Streets, was sold by the Postal Life Insurance Company to Josephine M. Brown. The Postal Company was represented in the deal by Charles C. Lockwood. The building occupies a plot 50 by 100 feet and was one of the properties acquired by the Postal Life Insurance Company from the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society last January when the former took over the insurance business of the latter.

The west side deal, which will result in the erection of another big apartment house, involved a plot 125 by 100 feet on the north side of 157th Street, 200 feet east of Broadway. It was purchased by the Irving Judis Building and Construction Company, Irving Judis President, from the Assembled Realty Owners' Company. Mr. Judis proposes to improve the property, which is now vacant, with a high-class eight-story apartment house.

$100,000 Bronx Apartment Deal.

Contracts were signed yesterday involving about $100,000 in the Boston Road section of the Bronx. The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company closed a deal by which a plot 75 by 100 feet on the west side of Minford Place, about 173 feet south of the junction of Boston Road and 173d Street, about one block from the 174th Street Subway station, will be immediately improved by the Burnett-Weil Construction Company with two five-story apartment houses. Each will provide accommodations for nineteen families. Plans are being prepared by the Kreymborg Architectural Company.

The houses will be ready for occupancy next Spring. Title will meanwhile remain in the present holders, the Stability Realty Company. The Burnett-Weil Construction Company recently completed three similar apartment houses in that section of the Bronx. The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company will manage the new houses when completed.

Investors Buying Tenements.

The five-story flat at 221 East Seventy-first Street, between Second and Third Avenues, has been sold by Charles T. Cohn for William Ebeling of Monticello, N. Y., to James Gallagher. The lot is 21.7 by 102.2 and the consideration was $19,000.

John Lucker has sold the four-story double flat 437 East Eighty-fifth Street on a lot 25 by 100 for Frank Riva to E. Dury.

Louis Berney has sold for Max Bernow to Benjamin Beller, the six-story tenement with stores at 403 East 100th Street on lot 50 by 70. In part payment Mr. Bernow takes a four-story building at 348 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, on plot 25 by 100.

A five-story tenement at 215 Avenue C, near Thirteenth Street, was also sold by Louis Berney for Sarah M. Bernsteln to an investor. The plot is 25 by 100.

Bronx.

The Phelan Brothers Construction Company sold to John Brakard, 2,248 and 2,252 Bassford Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 70 by 72 by irregular, between 182d and 183d Streets.

Brooklyn.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold 141 Berkeley Place, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, for Louis E. Hackwell, Jr., of South Orange, N. J., to William H Hallahan.

Long Island Sales.

Martin Mager has sold to Theresa Mager a parcel having a frontage of 179 feet on the east side of Jefferson Avenue and 231 feet on the south side of Calamus Road, Newtown.

May I. Thompson has sold to William Volk of Manhattan a parcel having a frontage of 100 feet on the south side of Pacific Street and 175 feet on the west side of New York Avenue, Jamaica.

Carl Rauchfus has sold to Jacob Schmidt of Evergreen a parcel having a frontage of 100 feet on the west side of Dock Road, running to Thurston's Creek, Springfield.

Max F. Simers has sold to Herman Voight of Manhattan eight lots at Bay Edge, Jamaica.

Leases.

Weber & Heilbroner have taken a long lease of the building 241 Broadway. The property, which is owned by Gherardi Davis, consists of a five-story building, on lot 25 by 100.1, about 50 feet north of Park Place.

The lessees will occupy the premises, after making extensive alterations.

Clarence Whitman & Co. have leased the store and basement in the Sohmer Building, Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-second Street, for a term of years. The space was held to rent at $15,000 per annum, and will be used by the lessees as offices and showrooms.

Sage Foundation Dwellings.

The Sage Foundation Company has taken out permits for the erection on Puritan Avenue, at Forest Hills, L. I., of eight three-story brick and terra-cotta dwellings, at a cost of $36,800.

State Realty Convention.

The eighth annual convention of the Real Estate Association of New York State will be held at Syracuse Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The programme provides for the discussion of subjects of interest and value. Special attention is to be given to city planning.

Shults Estate Auction To-day.

Joseph P. Day will offer to-day in the Vesey Street Salesroom twenty-six lots and a three-story dwelling located in Bronxville Manor; also part of the large estate of John H. Shults, consisting of 245 acres, located partly in Port Chester, N. Y., and partly in Greenwich, Conn., including manor house, mansion, cottage, garage, carriage house stable, and many outbuildings.

Mr. Day will also sell for the estate of George Reiss twenty-six Bronx lots and a three-story stone house in Bronxdale Manor.

Notes.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for an apartment house to be erected on a site known as north side of Ninth Street, 247.10½ feet west of Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, for the Seymour Rosenberg Construction Company of Manhattan as owners. Work will be started immediately upon the approval of the plans in the Building Department. The plot is 60 by 100.

Davis & Robinson have rented for Francis Burton Harrison his house at 876 Fifth Avenue, next to the residence of Ogden Mills, at the corner of Sixty-ninth Street, furnished, for the Winter, to Frank Gray Griswold. The asking price for the Winter was $18,000.

Frederick Zittel & Sons announce that William F. McClelland, formerly of the firm of F. R. Wood & Co., has become a member of their firm. The business of Frederick Zittel & Sons was established in 1868 by Frederick Zittel, the senior member of the present firm.

Sidney W. Hughes, formerly of Hughes, Wetmore & Van Winkle, and Paul L. Hammond of Hammond & Co. have formed a partnership to transact a general real estate business, giving special attention to mortgage loans, with offices at 34 Pine Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 2,504 and 2,506, n w corner of 145th St, two six-story flats with stores, each 40x100; executor's sale, adjourned to Oct. 30.

122d St, 306 East, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 18.4x100.11, four-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plantiff, John McKee, $8,949.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

5th Av, s w corner of 139th St, 99.11x100 vacant; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Oct. 30.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

30th St, 529 and 531 West, for a three-story brick stable and loft building, 48x31; James A. Delaney, 615 West 34th St, owner; George M. McCabe, architect; cost.....$18,000

116th St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a one-story brick greenhouse, 26x90; Columbia University, owner; Frederick A. Goetze, architect; cost.....$10,000

155th St, s s, 125 ft e of Courtlandt Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 25x88; K. & C. Construction Co., G. J. Cohen, Secretary, 1,282 Southern Boulevard, owner; Robert E. La Valle, arichitect; cost.....$28,000

Canal Place, e s, 103 ft s of 144th St, for a five-story brick loft, 50x125; George Haiss Manufacturing Co., 363 Rider Av., owner; George Haiss, architect; cost.....$30,000

Belmont Av, e s, 120 ft n of 187th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 25x88 each; Maria Buonamassa, 2,159 Belmont Av, owner; M. V. Del Gaudio, architect; cost.....$70,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, OCT. 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

BECK ST, s s, 110 ft e of Avenue St. John, 102.6 x125; S. Rosenberg et al. to Joseph Rosenthal Realty Co., 7 West 120th St, ½ part; Louis Lockwood, 225 Fulton Av, ¼ part, and Samuel Rosenberg, 4 West 120th St, ¼ part, (mtg $26,000,) B. & S., all liens, Oct. 21; Joseph Rosenthal, 7 West 120th St.....$100

BECK ST, s s, 272.6 ft e of Avenue St. John, 162.6x125; Samuel Rosenberg and others to Morris Osmansky, 112 West 113th St, Oct. 21, (mtg $26,000;) address, 112 West 113th St, $100

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 194.8 ft n of Stanton St, 20x100; Ida Reinhardt et al. to Apostleship of Prayer, 801 West 181st St, quitclaim, Oct. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

GREENE AV, n s, Lot 16, map of Green, Owens & Gelston, at Throg's Neck, 50x150; Mary Williams to Franklin C. Albee, 115 Broadway, Oct. 18.....$1

GRENADA PLACE, s s, 26.7 ft e of St. George's Crescent, 25x100; Sally J. Swan to Angela M. Monaco, 3,165 Villa Av, (mtg $1,000,) Oct. 18; attorney, James Monaco, 3,165 Villa Av.....$100

GOERCK ST, 102, e s, 25x98.9; Renilo Mortgage Co. to Hannah M. Misnewitz, 82 Monroe St, (mtg $22,000,) June 12; attorney, L. Rosenberg, 220 Broadway.....$1

JACOB ST, s s, Lot 302, map of S. Cambreling and others at Fordham, 25x100; Giovanna Maresca to Antonio Mastellone, 176 Pine St, Jersey City, all liens, Oct. 23; attorney, Ronald K. Brown, 320 Broadway...$1

LOT —, at s part of City Island, adjoining 20-foot road that runs from Main St to east shore of City Island, adjoining land of S. D. Horton, —x—; Georgia A. Lawrence to Frederick E. Lawrence and others, at Fordham Av and William St, City Island, Oct. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MACLAY AV, n w s, 25 ft n e of Montgomery Place, 25x100; Wilgus Realty Co. to Emma Diemb, 1,640 St. Peter's Av, (mtg $4,000,) Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK PLACE, 23, n s, 28.8x150; Michael W. Nolan and another, executors, to David Banks, 829 Park Av, (mtg $100,000,) Aug. 31; attorney, Frank B. Makepeace, Jr., 80 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; David Banks to Lucretia B. Makepeace, at Lawrence, L. I., Oct. 20, (mtg $100,000;) attorney, same.....$100

PRESCOTT AV, s s, 614.2 ft e of Bolton Road, runs e 207.10x s 141.4x w 151.9x s 160.7 to n s of Seaman Av x w 50x n 158.11x n 158.5 to beginning; Leonard Adair, 336 West 145th St, to George Nash, 155 Riverside Drive, (mtg $12,000,) Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 137th St, 102.5x122.10x99.11x100; Milton Berlinger to Simon F. Hamelburger, 593 West 137th St, (mtg $180,000,) ¼ part and all liens, Oct. 23; attorney, Lewis M. White, 7 Beekman St.$100

SCOFIELD AV, n s, e ¼ of Lot 2, map of Elizabeth Pell on City Island, 50x119.2; Frederick E. Lawrence to Georgia A. Lawrence, 77 Scofield Av, City Island, Oct. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY: Georgia A. Lawrence to Frederick E. Lawrence, at Fordham Av and William St, City Island, Oct. 16; attorney same.....$100

WAVERLEY PLACE, 30, s s, 37.10x80.6; Isham Henderson, referee, to Henry Corn, 667 Madison Av, Sept. 14; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St.....$100,000

WORCESTER ST, 80 and 82, s s, 50x—; Postal Life Insurance Co. to Josephine M. Brown, Oct. 21, 140 Riverside Drive; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

2D AV, s e corner of 13th St, 77x100; 20th St, s w s, 100 ft n w of 2d Av, 44x92; Henry White, Newport, R. I., and others to Julien J. Durand, 2,383 Loring Place, B. & S., July 8, 1911; attorney, C. W. Gerstenberg, 149 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, w s, 60.4 ft n of 55th St, 20x66; Pauline Hirsch to Augusta Hirsch, 23 East 88th St, Oct. 17; attorneys, Arnstein, L. & F. 128 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, 176, e s, 25.10x100; Samuel Kaufmann to Charles M. Kaufman, 176 2d Av, (mtg $20,000,) Oct. 6; attorneys, Strauss & S., 169 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, w s, 30 ft n of 176th St, 20x97.10; Alfred Kierschner to Pauline Kaplan, 72 East 116th St, (mtg $12,000,) Oct. 21; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

7TH AV, n w corner of 48th St, 112.6x—; Cossitt Land Co. to Helen C. Juilliard and others, executors, 11 West 57th St, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

9TH AV, w s, 20 ft n of 42d St, 20x62; Christian Frank to Gottfried Franke, 589 9th Av, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 23; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 120 Broadway.....$100

9TH ST, 647 East, n s, 25x92.3; Amalie H. Q. Millholland to John W. Brice, 40 West 129th St, (mtg $12,800,) July 13.....$100

91ST ST, 164 East, s s, 16.8x100.8; Carolina Krakaur to Samuel Aufses, 118 East 73d St, (mtg $8,500,) Oct. 2; attorney, S. B. Lillienstern, 135 Broadway.....$1

100TH ST, 71 West, n s, 25x100.11; David Galewski to Ida Galewski, his wife, 145 West 137th St, ½ part, (mtg $22,500,) Oct. 2; attorney, David Galewski, 150 Nassau St..$100

116TH ST, 228 West, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, runs s 103.7x n e 8.10x e 16.10x n 100.11 to street x W 25 to beginning; Milton Berlinger to Edna Berlinger, 593 West 137th St, all liens, Oct. 23; attorney, Lewis M. White, 7 Beekman St.....Gift and $100

122D ST, 421 East, 16.8x100.11; Monson Morris to Helen Van C. Burr, Glen Cove, L. I., Oct. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

132D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Arthur Kaufmann to Margaret E. Napier, 114 West 132d St, Oct. 23; attorney, William Bondy, 149 Broadway.....$1

134TH ST, 510 West, s s, 40x99.11; Elances Realty Co. to Benjamin Cohen, 848 Dawson St, (mtg $44,000,) Sept. 18; attorneys, Engel Brothers, 132 Nassau St.....$1

148TH ST, 405 West, n s, 20x99.11; George Nash to Leonard Adair, 336 West 148th St, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

165TH ST, 435 East, n e s, 28x217.9; William Greenhaigh to Maurice Feist, 204 West 131st St, Oct. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

165TH ST, part of Lot 27, Map 641, Morrisania, being a strip 1.3 wide from old n s of 3d St to present n s of 165th St; John H. Tremper, executor of Mary E. Tremper, to Maurice Feist, 204 West 131st St, Oct. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50

165TH ST, 435 East, 28x217.9; Maurice Feist to Farmers' Feed Co. of New York, 532 East 76th St, Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

173D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x100; William H. Kirchner to Louis G. Kleban, 1,150 Union Av, (mtg $3,000,) Oct. 6; attorneys, Shapiro & Levy, 119 Nassau St.....$1

261ST ST, n s, 48.10 ft e of Spencer Av, 47.6x 45 West 34th St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 4246.

80; Zay H. Grant to Sydney Grant, 269 West 261st St, Oct. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$100

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AVARELLO, Vincenzo, to T. Emory Clocke, 520 West 183d St; 230th St, s s, east one-half of west one-half of Lot 303, map of Wakefield, 25x114, Oct. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; address, 2,022 Boston Road.....$4,500

BLUMENSTOCK, Solomon, and others to Union Trust Co., 80 Bowery; 31st St, 452 to 454 West, 50x—, Oct. 25, 5 years; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$24,500

BROWN, Josepaine M., to Postal Life Insurance Co., 35 Nassau St; Wooster St, 80 and 82, e s, 50x—, Oct. 21, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $110,000

BURT, Helen Van C., to Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, 25 East 22d St; 122d St, n s, 254.7 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11, Oct. 20, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,860

CORN, Henry, to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av; Waverley Pl, 30, s s, 37.10x80.6, Oct. 23, due as per bond; attorney, George G. De Witt, 88 Nassau St.....$70,000

CUCHAL, Joseph, and another, to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av; 73d St, 435 East, 25x102.2, Oct. 23, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$13,000

DONOVAN, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 143d St, 822 West, s s, 25x99.11, Oct. 23, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$1,500

DUFF, Alexander, to Edwin W. Bolinger, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Woodycrest Av, n w cor of 167th St, 50x113.10x64.5x13.1, Oct. 21, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 1,111 Broadway $7,000

FONDA, Elizabeth C., to Fritz Doll, 1,827 Amethyst St; Ellis Av, n s, 305 ft e of Pugsley Av, 25x108, (prior mtg $5,000,) Oct. 11, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George Costar, Tremont Av, near Public Road.....$1,500

FONDA, Elizabeth C., to John Doll, 1,827 Amethyst St; Ellis Av, n s, 280 ft e of Pugsley Av, 25x108, (prior mtg $5,000,) 2 years, 6 p. c., Oct. 10; attorney, George Costar, Tremont Av, near Public Road.....$1,500

FRANKE, Gottfried, to George Hauser, 1,197 Park Av; 9th Av, w s, 20.5 ft n of 42d St, 20x62, (prior mtg $10,000,) Oct. 23, 1 year; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 120 Broadway.. $30,000

HATZEL, Lucretia, to Annie Miller and another, executors, White Plains, N. Y.; 30th St, s s, 76 ft e of 9th Av, 20x95.5, prior mtg $7,000, Oct. 23, 5 years; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$1,000

HORGAN, Joseph, to John W. Brice, 40 West 129th St; 93d St, 413 East, n s, 25x100.8, due as per bond, Oct. 21; attorney, L. S. Quackenbush, 78 East 96th St.....$3,000

HUBNER, Robert, to Charles Cluthe, Sr., 321 Ridgewood Av, Glen Ridge, N. J.; 51st St, s w cor of Beekman Place, 24.8x34, (prior mtg $7,500,) Oct. 18, 1 year; attorney, Burlingham, M. & B., 27 William St.....$1,000

KAPLAN, Pauline, to Alfred Kierschner, 367 East 198th St; 3d Av, w s, 90 ft n of 176th St, 25x97.10, (prior mtg $12,000,) Oct. 23, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av $3,000

KIDWELL, Earle, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery; Berrian St, w s, 374.4 ft s of Sidney St, 60x239.6, Oct. 23, 1 year; attorneys, Strong & C., 40 Wall St.....$2,500

KRAMER CONTRACTING CO. to Abel King, 148 East 65th St; 141st St, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 250x99.11, prior mtg $325,000, Oct. 23, demand, 4 p. c.; attorneys, Emrich, K. & S., 42 East 14th St.....$20,000

LAWRENCE, Robert B., to Maria H. Rider, 176 6th Av, Brooklyn; Leonard St, 58, s s, 25x100, (prior mtg $35,000,) Oct. 23, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John M. Rider, 44 Cedar St $2,000

LOEBINGER, Sofia M., to David Goldberg, 31 West 94th St; Edgecombe Av, e s, 124.10 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90, prior mtg $10,000, Oct. 21, due Nov. 1, 1913; address, 110 West 34th St.....$1,750

LUHRS, Louis C., to William F. Moore, 111 West 11th St; Waverley Pl, 145, n s, 23.4x62, Oct. 21, due as per bond; address, 111 West 11th St $2,000

MEANY, Katie, to Eureka Co-Operative Savings and Loan Association, 420 East 149th St; 144th St, s s, 47.11 ft w of College Av, 20xirregular, Oct. 17, installments; 6 p. c.; attorney, John Davis, 68 William St..$3,300

NAPIER, Margaret E., to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Sq, and another, 182d St, 122 West, s s, 16.8x99.11, Oct. 23, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,500

PAUL B. PUGH & CO. to Max M. Warburg, at Hamburg, Germany; 64th St, s s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5, Oct. 23, due as per bond; attorneys, Meighan & N., 38 Park Row.....$155,000

PAUL B. PUGH & CO. to Zacharias H. Oppenheimer, 777 West End Av; same property, prior mtg $155,000, Oct. 23, due as per bond; attorney same.....$10,000

PORCARO, Antonio, to George Hauser, 1,762 Walker Av; lot 47, map of 170 lots of Siems estate, Oct. 21, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles B. Balchler, 1,128 Walker Av..$300

RANDALL, Rufus R., to Alice P. Leaman, 321 West 75th St; Morris Av, n s, 171 ft e of railroad, 20x100; also all strips adjoining, Oct. 21, due May 1, 1915; attorney, Smith Williamson, 364 Alexander Av.....$10,000

SINCLAIR, Abraham, to John Leslie, 138 West 15th St; Findlay Av, 1,304, e s, 24.2x100, Oct. 20, 3 years; attorney, J. C. Thomson, 195 Broadway $5,000

SPAGNA, Vincenzo and Vito De Lucia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 2d Av, 2,132, e s, 25x75, Oct. 19, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway..$9,000

STAFFE, Joseph, to Fiecerio D. Weekes, Oyster Bay, L. I.; Centre Market Place, 8, e s, 24.4x70.8; Mulberry St, 173, w s, 24.11x71.7, Oct. 23, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weekes Brothers, 45 William St.....$5,000

SUNDERER, George, to Louis A. Boettiger, 48 Leonard St; 83d St, 524 East, s s, 25x102.2, Oct. 23, 5 years; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 189 2d Av.....$12,000

WEEKES, John A., to Arthur Sutherland, White Plains, N. Y.; 74th St, n s, 229 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2, (prior mtg $20,000,) 5 years, 6 p. c., Oct. 10; attorneys, Weekes Brothers, 45 William St.....$4,000

WERNER, Christian H., to Enoch C. Bell, Nyack, N. Y.; Marion Av, n w s, 366.9 ft n e of Bedford Park Boulevard, 70x220, to Perry Av, March 10, due as per bond; attorney, E. C. Bell, 599 Willis Av.....$3,000

YORK REALTY CO. to Reliance Mortgage Co., 315 Washington St, Brooklyn; 182d St, n s, 221.4 ft e of Crotona Av, 100x200, Oct. 18, due May 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, George F. Alexander, 315 Washington St, Brooklyn $12,000

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 156th St, corner store; Audubon Improvement Co. to Thomas Farrelly, 522 West 160th St, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1911; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$2,400

ELIZABETH ST, 90, store and basement; Antonio Ferrara to Michele Sbarra, 90 Elizabeth St, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1911; address, 90 Elizabeth St.....$840

MONROE ST, 203, n s, 20.5x86.5x20.5x85, all; Stephen Whitney Estate Co. to Michael H. Looney, 208 Monroe St, 21 years, from May 1, 1911; Michael H. Looney, 203 Broadway. $400

NASSAU ST, s w corner of Ann St; J. Ehrlich & Sons to Thomas F. O'Brien, 558 West 164th St, 9 9-12 years, from Aug. 3, 1911; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$6,000

NORFOLK ST, 152, all; Henrietta Rosen and others to Harris Brinsky, 96 Ludlow St, 3 years, from Aug. 1, 1911; attorney, Charles Frankel, 150 Nassau St.....$3,428

THOMPSON ST, 65, store and basement; John W. O'Connor, trustee, to Raphael Cilibrizzi and another, on premises, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1911; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St $900

7TH AV, 2,283, store, floor, and cellar; Fannie L. Pressler and another to Walter Moore, 119 West 135th St, 3 11-12 years, from May 15, 1911; attorney, M. Rosenthal, 141 Broadway. $900

8TH AV, n e corner of 112th St, corner store; Jacob Ruppert to Thomas H. O'Neill, 279 West 117th St, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1911; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av..$3,000

82D ST, 15 and 17 East, 11th floor loft; McFarlin, Cohn & Co. to Daisy Costume Manufacturing Co., 7 and 9 East 20th St, 4 years, from Feb. 1, 1912; attorney, J. J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.....$5,500

146TH ST, 736 East, corner store; Jacob Ruppert to John H. Swansugh, 207 East 106th St, 5 years, from Oct. 2, 1911; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av....$1,500 and $1,800

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 176th and 177th Sts, 200x100; Pasquale Ventiniglia against Gingold Realty Co., owner and contractor $810

TREMONT AV, 7 and 9; Criterion Bronzing Co. against Han Construction Co., owner and contractor $10

WESTCHESTER AV, 810; Patrick Murphy against Mrs. A. Fisher, owner and contractor $40

109TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 50x120; Raffaele Luongo against D'Ambra Construction Co., owner and contractor $4,128

BROADWAY, 1,420; Henry R. Rampone against Adolph Lorber, owner; Levin & Levin Contracting Co. and Thomas H. Delaney, contractors $425

JACOB ST, 16 to 22; Frankfort St, 60, and Cliff St, 95 and 97; Monument Plaster Co. against Mary B. Harmon, Owner; Thomas J. Fanning, contractor $383

Satisfied Mechanics' Lien.

8TH AV, 980 and 982; B. Masor & Co., Inc., against Columbia Circle Arcade Co. et al., Oct. 17, 1911.....$460

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D, 42; Jennie Levine against Herres Posner and others, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, J. A. Seidman.

BROADWAY, 692 and 694, and Lafayette Pl, 9 to 13; City Real Estate Co. against Six Hundred and Ninety-four Broadway Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

BURNSIDE AV, n e corner of 178th St, 128.9x 60.2x irregular; Bronx Borough Bank against Irvine Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Kearney.

CONCORD AV, 335; Bronx Savings Bank against Bertha Kessler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Simpson.

LOTS 167 to 171, map of Laconia Park, Williamsbridge; Billian M. White against Morris Diamondstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, Lot 146, map of Olinville, 37.6x146.3; Mary Dunn against Ruskin Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Smith.

2D AV, s w corner of 117th St, 58.5x50; East River Savings Institution against Benjamin Berger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

10TH ST, 66 and 68 West; Dean Holding Co. against George B. Hayes, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Swain.

12TH ST, 36 West; Isaac Appleman against Marcia A. Townsend and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Breitbart & Breitbart.

23D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9; John R. Drexel against Fannie C. Hoadley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. O. Anderson.

33D ST, n s, 63 ft e of 11th Av, 75x98.9; Ernest L. Hopkins and others against Prince & Kinkel Iron Works and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Allen & Chard.

48TH ST, n s, 150.8 ft w of 8th Av, 19.4x100.5; 4th St, n s, 206 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.5; 4th St, n s, 242 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.5; 4th St, n s, 260 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.5; 48th St, n s, 278 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.5; 48th St, n s, 296 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.5; 52d St, n s, 116.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; 47th St, s s, 80 ft w of 9th Av, 20x50; 47th St, s s, 80 ft w of 9th Av, 20x50; 30th St, s s, 172.8 ft e of 9th Av, 18.4x98.9; 53d St, s s, 181.3 ft w of 8th Av, 15.7x75.5; William W. Myers against Margaret M. Baker and others, (partition;) attorneys, Huntington, Rhinelander & Seymour.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Real Estate Management Rentals Sales
62 Cedar Street

Reduce Plumbing Bills
We will PROVE how. The Sole Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. 'Phone 359 Harlem.

Filling low lands any place in the vicinity of New York with clean ashes or cellar dirt; any amount delivered at tidewater at reasonable rates. C 283 Times Downtown.

A plot on East 72d St. to lease for term of years. Durosa, 156 Broadway.

West Side.

FOR SALE
PRIVATE GARAGE.
243 West 68th St.
FULLY EQUIPPED.
CROSS & BROWN COMPANY
Tel. Murray Hill 4000. 34th St. & Fifth Av.

A.—HERE'S YOUR CHANCE
Choice corner plot 123 feet on Seaman Av. by 53 feet on 218th St., at a bargain price; also other choice plots in this vicinity; unusual opportunity for speculator or investor. Sohns, 331 West 116th St.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.
FOR SALE
390 Central Park West—5-story apartment. Will take Steel Common at 70 for equity in above.
374 Central Park West—5-story apartment.
HUSTON & SPRAKER CO., 27 East 45th.

East Side.

FOR SALE
On 73d Street
between Park and Lexington Aves.
A most desirable 4 story residence in perfect condition. Price $46,500. Mtge. $33,000.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR STREET
Telephone, 5700 John

To Lease for 21 Years With Renewal
Corner plot, over 16,000 Sq. Ft.
On Lexington Ave., Below 42d St.
Subway station to be built on the corner. For particulars apply to
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, 81 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Income for Residence or Lots.
Builder will exchange two 4-story flats, all rented, adjoining 4th Av. Subway, best section Brooklyn. LEVY BROS., 5 Beekman St., Manhattan.

Store property to exchange for smaller house; new-law, 6-story, close Subway station; all improvements. J. F. Fetzer, 966 Boston Road.

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ATTENTION!
Realize 33 per cent. on an investment of $7,000. Five-story and basement apartment, exceptionally well built by an investor, not a speculator. New, very attractive building; convenient to Subway. Principal, 44 Times.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

$1,000 Cash
Will purchase the most unique, beautifully located stucco house on the Hudson; 6 rooms and bath; 40 minutes commutation, 7 minutes to station. Every improvement. Magnificent views of Hudson and surrounding country. Garage for 2 cars and man's room. Price, $8,500. Terms to suit. Opportunity, 189 Times.

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Three-story, 12-room, basement laundry; lawn, trees, garage; splendid locality; bay view; 10 minutes to ferry. 41 Sherman Av., Tompkinsville.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Management of Real Estate
Responsible, experienced real estate man will take charge of all kinds of real estate; will remedy defects and increase income; references and security. Address B. W., 363 West 125th St.

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7-story and basement new loft building, 80x100; one block 6th Av.; might exchange city or suburban. Durosa, 156 West 14th St.

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SPEED AND WORKMANSHIP
LIBMAN CONTRACTING CO.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
107 WEST 46th ST. PHONE 4612 BRYANT

SPECIAL NOTICE LANDLORDS REALTY AGENTS
In the near future you will be bothered, by tenants, about rattling windows and weather stripping. WITH "ACME" BURGLAR, WIND AND DUST OUR RATTLEPROOF LOCK.
At a cost of 25c. per window, you will do away with this complaint forever. For further particulars,
ACME SPECIALTY CO.,
45 West 34th St., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 4246.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MANUFACTURER.
SACRIFICE SALE ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL.
Can you beat an overhead charge of 12c. per square foot per year? This property now offered for sale has been operated at this cost; 68 to 76 3d St., near Gowanus Canal; now occupied by the Pilgrim Steam Laundry; 3-story and cellar factory building; lot running through to 4th St. on a plot fronting 125 ft. on 3d St. by 190 ft. in depth; 2 boilers, engine and tanks; building steam heated and well lighted; approximately 20,000 square feet and 7,500 square feet of yard space. Might lease with privilege to purchase. Apply to owners on premises, or
J. D. H. BERGEN & SON,
314 Court St., bet. Degraw & Sackett.

YOU CAN OWN YOUR OWN HOME
by giving us your rent money; $200 down, balance same as rent; a one-family brick house, hardwood finish; parquet floors; tiled bath; handsomely decorated; wide porch; fine lawn; street sewered and shade trees; on "L" and new Subway lines; 5c. fare to City Hall; payments cover taxes, interest, water, &c. BUILDER, X 277 Times Downtown.

WHY WAIT TO BUY YOUR HOME?
Our houses are right where the Subway will double their values; beautiful 7-room brick, hardwood trim, parquet floors, tiled bath; 5c. fare, 20 minutes from Park Row, for only $300 cash, balance same as rent. Contractor, X 280 Times Downtown.

215 Midwood St., Prospect Park East, between Bedford and Rogers Avs.
Elegant 2-story, stone, bay-window-front dwelling; 9 rooms and bath; hardwood trim throughout; parquet floors; console mirror; open hearth in foyer hall; electric light, &c.; only $1,000 cash, balance easy terms.
REALTY ASSOCIATES,
176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Telephone 6480 Main.

GREAT BARGAINS.
IF YOU REALLY WANT A HOME, HERE IS A REAL BARGAIN.
We had to foreclose on two builders. They lost $1,000 on each house, your gain. Houses sold for $5,750, NOW $4,750; others $6,250, NOW $5,500. These are new 7-room brick homes, latest modern improvements, beautifully located in Brooklyn on Subway; 5c. fare to Park Row.
Bargain, X 279 Times Downtown.
Also 4 stores in Borough Park.

INVEST YOUR RENT MONEY TO ADVANTAGE
and own a cozy 7-room and bath, semi-detached brick house, on boulevard; all improvements, sewer, water, gas and electricity, tiled vestibule and bath, parquet floors; large porch, front lawn and large yard; only 30 minutes to New York City Hall; 5c. car fare; directly on new Subway; only $200 down, balance as rent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

166 W. 72d St.

Located on the Most Socially Prominent Street.

HOUSEKEEPING HOTEL APARTMENTS

2 and 3 Rooms, with Bath and Kitchen

These apartments are undeniably beautiful. Each one, with its appointments and fixtures of finest quality, is a dwelling de luxe, without the burdens, expenses and servant problems of the larger apartments about town.

THE KITCHENS ARE FULLY EQUIPPED AND HAVE ARTIFICIAL REFRIGERATION.

The building, just completed, presents a handsome architectural exterior, and is located on a socially prominent street, close to Broadway. It is in the very centre of all transportation.

Act promptly. Come and inspect these Apartments.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, representing

BROWN BROS., INC., OWNERS AND BUILDERS,
33 EAST 20TH ST., Near Broadway, or
162 W. 72d St. SLAWSON & HOBBS. Phone 7240 Col.

43 FIFTH AVENUE

AT ELEVENTH STREET

RESIDENCE APARTMENTS,
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

These apartments are of the highest class, location one of the most desirable in town, leases for Fall occupancy on very moderate rentals.

Fine laundry on top floor and Vacuum system, both free to tenants.

Term Leases at $3,000 to $4,000

Superintendent on Premises

Apartments that express every exclusive and luxurious feature of the finest private residence

ALWYN COVRT

182 West Fifty-eighth Street

Only two apartments on a floor. All of the living and sleeping rooms so arranged that they face the street. Unusual entertaining space. Large closets—one specially for millinery, with dust-proof doors, partitioned with glass. Four to six servants' rooms.

Service that is duplicated only in New York's greatest hotels.

Furnished or Unfurnished Suites of 12 and 14 Rooms—5 Bathrooms.

Yearly Rentals $6,500 to $9,000.
ONE 12-ROOM SUITE AT $5,000.

NEW APARTMENTS JUST FINISHED

OREGON

54th St. & 7th Ave.

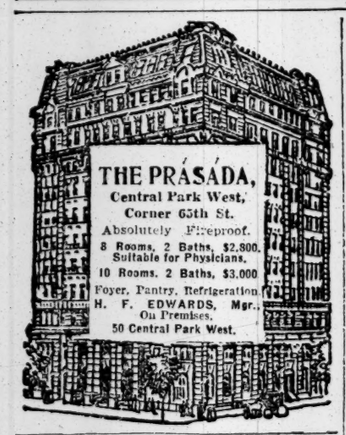
12 STORY FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

THESE ARE THE ONLY APARTMENTS LEFT:

One 6-Room, 2d Floor, $1,300 Per Annum
Two 5-Room, 10th and 11th Floors, $1,350 Per Annum

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES OPEN EVENINGS.

or Gibbs & Kirby, Agents, 103d St. and Broadway.



THE PRASADA,
Central Park West,
Corner 65th St.
Absolutely Fireproof.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,800. Suitable for Physicians.
10 Rooms, 2 Baths, $3,000
Foyer, Pantry, Refrigerator
H. F. EDWARDS, Mgr.,
On Premises.
50 Central Park West.

Orienta,

302-306 West 79th St.,
NEAR WEST END AV.

Modern, Fireproof Building.

Handsome entrance hall, large and attractive reception room. The apartments are excellently arranged and have new parquet floors and all the latest improvements and conveniences.

6 Rooms & Bath, $70 to $80
7 Rooms & Bath, $95 to $110

C. F. BEDELL CO., Broadway & 87th St.

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THE OAKDALE

36-38 West 35th St.,

NEAR 5TH AV.

Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath. Hotel service.

Rents $600 to $1,000

Superintendent on premises.

SONOMA

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Only One 5-Room Apartment Left

Decorated to suit. The manager aims to please even the most critical. Your comfort—our desire—makes this house one of the most desirable to live in in New York.

Your inspection invited each day, including Sundays. Supt. on premises. Tel. Col. 4921.

THE ADRIAN,
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Eight large, light rooms, tiled bath; electric light; parquet floors; night and day elevator; Subway express and elevated stations on 72d; all surface lines convenient; rent $1,200 to $1,350.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Modern Elevator Apartments

Right at Subway, elevated, and surface cars. Four rooms and bath.....$32.50 to $35.00
Five rooms and bath.....$40.00 to $42.50
Six rooms and bath.....$42.50 to $50.00
The Margaret, 120-126 West 116th St.

THE ROSEMARY,

4 West 93d St., near Central Park; high-class elevator house; elegant eight-room apartments; rents $1,000 to $1,200 yearly. Superintendent.

84TH STREET—19 WEST

Splendid ground-floor apartment, 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; handsomely decorated; quiet, select neighborhood, near Park entrance; $45.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

LASANNO COURT

307-313 West 79th St.,

Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.

10 Story Fireproof

Most unique in appointment.

Suites of 6, 8 and 9 rooms, Rents $1,100-$2,100.

Apply on premises, or

Brody, Adler & Koch Co.,
38 WEST 32d ST.

Big Concessions.

94TH ST.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

High Class Elevator Apartments with All Improvements.

315 FRONT APT., 6 ROOMS & BATH, $46-$52.50. REAR APT., 5 ROOMS & BATH, $42.50.
321 4 ROOMS AND BATH AND EXTRA LARGE FOYER, $45 TO $50.
314 7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH AND EXTRA LAVATORY, $1,000.

LATE BARGAINS

63 W. 108 St.....6 and 7 Rooms
414 W. 118 St.....6 Rooms
507 W. 111 St.....7 Rooms

Up-to-date elevator houses. All improvements. Liberal concessions to rent few apartments left.

$50 to $70.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS

21 WEST 31st ST.

Very large parlor, 3 bedrooms, and bath for rent, unfurnished, $1,500. Also parlor, bedroom, and bath for rent, furnished and unfurnished. Meals served; steam heat and open fireplaces. WILLIAM HARVEY, Supt.

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Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

146th St. & St. Nicholas Av.

NORTHWEST CORNER.

On 100-foot street; corner; quiet, well settled, residential quarter; all light rooms; every modern improvement; continuous elevator service; elevated station (2 blocks), express Subway station (145th St.), crosstown line (one block.) Four, five, six, nine rooms and 2 baths.

RENTS REDUCED

Attentive service. An investment, not a builder's speculation, subject to re-sale. An inspection is invited.

Superintendent on premises.

723-727 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE

Fort Washington Ave. Ap'ts

No. 395—Cor. West 178th.

The "Bellecourt"

New high class elevator apt.

JUST COMPLETED

7 Large, light and attractive rooms, with 2 baths, 2 foyer halls, abundance of closet room, parquet floors and every up-to-date mod. imp'v't.

Fine Residential Restricted Ave.

Under control of the Park Department.

One block West of Broadway car line and a short walk from West 181st St. Subway station.

Rents Very Reasonable.

Also 1 corner 8-room apartment.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

ROSALIND COURT

510 West 144th St.

Between Amsterdam and Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

Near Subway, Elevated, & Crosstown Cars.

4 Rooms & Bath, 1st Floor...$35
4 Rooms & Bath, 2d Floor... 40
6 Rooms & Bath, 1st Floor... 55
6 Rooms & Bath, 3rd Floor... 55

See Superintendent on premises, or Duff & Brown, 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

Lathrop

46-48 West 83d St.

A newly completed, Absolutely Fireproof Elevator Apartment House.

ALL RENTED

with the exception of

2 8-Room Apartments and 2 Baths

These will be sacrificed to responsible parties.

APPLY ON PREMISES

THE

REXTON

316-320 West 83d Street

Near Riverside Drive

Suite of 6 & 7 Rooms

HIGH CLASS

Elevator Apartments

Rents $850 to $1200

Superintendent on Premises

The

Wendolyn

S. E. Cor. 100th St. and Riverside Drive

A new twelve-story building.

The only house of its kind on the west side. Only two of the 10 and one of the 11 room apartments left.

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430 WEST 116TH STREET

One Block from Broadway Subway Station.

8 & 9 Large, Sunny Outside Rooms, 2-3 Baths, Elevator, Etc. $1,500

Living Rooms .....18x23 ft.
Dining Rooms .....14x19 ft.
Bedrooms (So'th'n Exposure), 13x16 ft. $2,000

Spacious Foyers, Wide Halls, Ample Closets.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION UNTIL 10 P. M.

EL MORA & MIRAMAR,
606 to 612 West 137th St.
Subway Station
Elevator Apartments.
5 and 6 Rooms,
Every Modern Improvement;
$45 to $55 Per Month.

Hague Apartments

547 Riverside Drive

overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.

High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.

Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.

APARTMENTS, $700 to $1,200.

AMHERST,

204 West 110th St.

Only one apartment left.

Absolutely Fireproof. Recently Completed. Private House Rooms. Large Closets. 8 Rooms and 3 Baths.

RENT $2,000.

Superintendent on Premises.

THE HENRY,

N. E. Cor. 7th Ave. and 111th St.

Beautiful 7-room corner apartments, overlooking Central Park and Seventh Ave. Drive; all improvements, electric light, and telephone service. Rents moderate.

Apply to Janitor,
157 West 111th St.

THE MICHIGAN

517 WEST 113TH ST.

HIGH-CLASS BUILDING.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

5-ROOM APARTMENTS, $780.

INQUIRE IN OFFICE,
507 WEST 113TH ST.

HUNTINGTON APTS.

218 W. 112TH ST.

6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.

2 Rooms, bath, for Doctor or Dentist.

Elevator; all modern improvements.

Apply on premises.

East Side.

132 EAST 57TH ST.

2 rooms and bath, $660; bet. Park & Lex. Avs.; all improvements; service. Apply to Japanese butler on premises.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

5—George R. Blinn, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. George Ella Nelson et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

607 and 608—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Harvey C. Miller et al.;

735—The Cherokee Nation et al., appellants, vs. Moses Whitmire, trustee;

773—James J. Hooker et al., &c., appellants, vs. Martin A. Knapp et al., &c.;

774—The Eagle White Lead Company et al., appellants, vs. the Inter-State Commerce Commission et al.;

784—Southern Pacific Company et al., appellants, vs. Thomas K. Campbell et al., Commissioners, &c., et al.; and

820—The United States of America, appellant, vs. the Union Pacific R. R. Co. et al.—Motions to advance granted and cases assigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 8.

487—Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. D. L. Reid et ux.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 80 granted.

503—Frank Klernan, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Portland et al.—Motion to advance for hearing with 36 granted.

523—Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R. Co., petitioner, vs. Bud R. Latta.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 199 granted.

375—Michael H. Gleason et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. I. Wood, County Treasurer, &c., et al.; and

809—George W. Choate et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. M. B. Trapp, Secretary, &c., et al.—Motions to advance for hearing with No. 539 granted.

701—City of Louisville, appellant, vs. Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Motion to advance for hearing, with No. 197 granted.

474—Charles T. Preston, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Chicago et al.;

511—Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., plaintiff in error, vs. State of Georgia;

573 and 583—George W. Cureton, plaintiff in error, vs. State of Georgia;

576—The Louis Bluepoint Oyster Cultivation Co., plaintiff in error, vs. J. Marvin Briggs;

204—J. L. Murphy, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of California;

237—Samuel Loeb, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Georgia;

385—The City of Cincinnati, plaintiff in error, vs. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.;

421—William G. Plested et al., appellants, vs. Samuel A. Abbey et al.;

520—Madera Water Works, appellant, vs. City of Madera et al.;

543—George A. Lurla, appellant, vs. The United States;

564—N. & W. Railroad Co., plaintiff in error, vs. Dixie Tobacco Co.;

623—Benjamin F. Harrison, Secretary of the State of Oklahoma, appellant, vs. St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.;

624—Leo Meyer, as Auditor of the State of Oklahoma, appellant, vs. Wells Fargo & Co.;

652—Charles Wilson, &c., appellant, vs. The United States;

667—Laura Wheeler et al., executors, plaintiffs in error, vs. William Sohmer, Controler of the State of New York;

668—Railroad Commission of Louisiana et al., appellants, vs. T. & P. R. R. Co. et al.

708—United States Express Co., plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Minnesota; and

782—Joe Darsey, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Georgia.—Motions to advance denied.

619—The Aetna Life Insurance Co., petitioner, vs. John T. Moore, administrator, &c. Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

633—The Rubber Tire Wheel Co. et al., petitioners, vs. the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Certiorari granted.

670—The Prudential Insurance Co of America, petitioner, vs. John T. Moore, administrator, &c. Certiorari granted.

802—The George N. Pierce Co., petitioner, vs. Wells Fargo & Co. Certiorari granted.

403—John L. James, bankrupt, appellant, vs. Stone & Co., creditors, et al. Certiorari denied.

603—Haw Moy, petitioner, vs. Hart H. North, Commissioner of Immigration, &c. Certiorari denied.

604—Hoe Choy, petitioner, vs. Hart H. North, Commissioner of Immigration, &c. Certiorari denied.

605—Charles D. Henderson, petitioner, vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Certiorari denied.

610—Jesse Watson, as Trustee, &c., petitioner, vs. European-American Bank. Certiorari denied.

620—Johnson Educator Food Co., petitioner, vs. Slivanus Smith & Co., Inc. Certiorari denied.

621—Frank C. Harrin, petitioner, vs. the United States. Certiorari denied.

622—John I. McDuffee, Trustee, et al., petitioners, vs. Hostonville, Mantua & Fairmont Passenger Railway Co. et al. Certiorari denied.

629—Edward Enders, petitioner, vs. the United States. Certiorari denied.

630—Henry Hinn, petitioner, vs. the United States. Certiorari denied.

634—James R. Alsop, petitioner, vs. John Conway et al.—Certiorari denied.

481—Edward B. Jordan, Collector of Internal Revenue, vs. James W. Roche; and

482—Edward B. Jordan, Collector of Internal Revenue, vs. Charles H. Ross et al.—Certiorari denied.

643—Charles E. Hamilton, as Receiver, &c., petitioner, vs. Ferdinand L. Loeb—Certiorari denied.

662—The Title Guaranty and Security Co., petitioner, vs. The United States to use of General Electric Co.—Certiorari denied.

706—The People of the State of New York, petitioners, vs. the Central Trust Co. of New York et al.—Certiorari denied.

709—Edward Rimmerman et al., petitioners, vs. The United States of America.—Certiorari denied.

717—Pressed Steel Car Co., petitioner, vs. Simplex Railway Appliance Co.—Certiorari denied.

782—William J. Hagadorn et al., petitioners, vs. Street Grading District No. 60 of Little Rock, Ark.—Certiorari denied.

781—Jacob Yungbluth, petitioner, vs. John H. Slipper et al.—Certiorari denied.

789—City of New York, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Certiorari denied.

790—F. A. Garramone et al., petitioners, vs. The United States.—Certiorari denied.

792—Henry Heide, petitioner, vs. Panayiotis Panoulias.—Certiorari denied.

793—The Pennsylvania Steel Co., petitioner, vs. Henry M. Susswein.—Certiorari denied.

804—Martha Brion, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Certiorari denied.

805—Raymond E. Chomel, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Certiorari denied.

808—Oceanic Steam Navigation Co., petitioner, vs. Edith Watkins.—Certiorari denied.

810—John M. Stone Cotton Mills, petitioner, vs. F. T. Fleitman et al., &c.—Certiorari denied.

811—The Rubber Tire Wheel Co. et al., petitioners, vs. the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. et al.—Certiorari denied.

824—The Atlantic Transport Company, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Certiorari denied.

427—Omaha Electric Light and Power Company, appellant, vs. The City of Omaha, et al.;

516—The Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Virginia; and

137—David Lupton's Sons Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Automobile Club of America.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cases on their merits.

1, Original)—The State of Maryland, complainant, vs. The State of West Virginia.—Time for filing report of Commissioners extended to Nov. 1.

512—Thomas H. Pickford et al., appellants, vs. Henry M. Talbott.—Petition for leave to correct judgment pending the appeal denied.

656—The American National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., plaintiff in error, vs. A. L. Miller, agent, &c.—Motion for leave to furnish sixteen copies of record as printed for use of court below and to dispense with reprinting granted.

497—Quincy, Omaha, & Kansas City Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Ora T. Shohoney.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

524—Yeun How, sometimes known as Yeung Chow, appellant, vs. Hart H. North, United States Commissioner of Immigration, &c., et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

635—W. S. Bryan, appellant, vs. Bliss-Cook Oak Company et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

636—W. S. Bryan, appellant, vs. Edwin S. Layman.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

637—W. S. Bryan, appellant, vs. William Bagnell.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

638—Marcus G. Rider, appellant, vs. Bliss-Cook Oak Company et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

659—S. L. Moser, appellant, vs. Edward S. Layman.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

713—Elizabeth Cassidy et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the People of Colorado on the relation of the Attorney General of Colorado.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

299—I. A. Scriven Co., appellant; vs. Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

413—Mike Beecham, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

414—Mike Beecham, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

588—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. James A. Patton et al.—Passed, to be restored to the call under provisions of Section 9, Rule 26.

831—Washington, Alexandria & Mount Vernon Railway Co., petitioner, vs. Real Estate Trust Co. of Philadelphia.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of J. Wesley Glasgow, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus submitted.

834—Elkins Electric Railway Co., petitioner, vs. Western Maryland Railway Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

595—Samuel O'Brien, plaintiff in error, vs. Rudolph B. Schneider et al.—Motion to advance submitted for the defendant in error.

571—David Collier et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Judge Smeltz and Iowa Railroad Land Co.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted.

813—Robert P. Allen et al., Commissioners, &c., appellants, vs. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.; and

814—Robert P. Allen et al., Commissioners, &c., appellants, vs. St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.—Motion to advance submitted.

66—The United States ex rel Mary S. Ness, plaintiff in error, vs. Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior.—Resignation of Ballinger suggested and Walter L. Fisher, successor, substituted as the party defendant.

586—The United States of America, appellant, vs. The Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis et al.—Leave granted to file brief as amixus curiae herein.

12—The Mercantile Trust Co. and Edward J. Gannon, appellants, vs. The Texas & Pacific Railway Co., et al.—Submitted.

586—The United States, appellant, vs. The Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis et al.—Argument continued for the appellees and concluded for the appellant.

477—Frederick A. Hyde et al., petitioners, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Oct. 24: 447, 565, 593, 1, 3, 4, 14, 15, 18, and 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, Circuit Judges.

112—James v. Standard Oil Co. 113—Merritt & Chapman Co v. SS Ravn. 35—L I R R v. Kronprinzessin Cecilie. 51—Thomas v. Matthieson. 120—New Eng Nav Co v. Lulliano. 78—Smoke v. Penn R R. 18—Chandler v. Andrews. 85—Cook v. Moran Towing Co. 40—C R R of N J v. Colasuonto.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.

Equity calendar. 27—Notaseme Hosiery Co v. R H Macy Co. 23—American Street Flushing Machine Co v. Barron & Cole. 6—Panoullas v. Heide. 8—Same v. Ode. 9—Same v. Smith.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.

Equity calendar. 16—Rochemount v. Cameron.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.

Admiralty. 183—Ramsdell Tugs No. 21 and E B v. Conine.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J. Election cases. Litigated motions. 1—Hall v. Hall. 2—In re Liberty Life Ins Co. 3—Fay v. Childs. 4—Reid v. Perdeet. 5, 6—Dipell v. Luchow. 7—In re Kuil. 8—Hammond v. Ruffin. 9—Same v. Ecklin. 10—Beal v. Dean. 11—Duluth, Smith, McMillan & Co v. Mullins Co. 12—Cass v. Cass. 13, 14—Rohde v. Brodsky. 14½—Branch v. Vought. 15—Jacobson v. Jacobson. 16—In re Lenhen Chem Co. 17—Johnson v. Burdick. 18—Mathews v. Waterbury. 19—Doell v. Waldo. 20—Harris v. Snyder Co. 21—Dugan v. A G Pierce Co. 22—Meizer v. Healy. 23—Hatch v. Walkup, Baldwin & Co. 24—Clarke v. Grymes. 25—D Mayer-Brew Co v. Cemille. 26—McGuire v. Echeverria. 27—Shapire v. Beline. 28—In re Wolf. 29—Middleton v. Reutler. 30—In re McDonald. 31—Sullivan Adv Co v. Van Beuren, H C, Co. 32—Smith v. Duncan. 33—Evans v. Evans. 34—Magre v. Rafferty. 35—Badgley v. N Y Taxicab Co. 35½—Sachs v. Sachs. 36—Nowi v. Sohner. 37—Riley v. Brice. 38—Cole v. Grau. 39—Herrman v. Burghardt. 40—Simpson v. Sherman Nat Bk. 41—Osmond Realty Co v. Kinsella Const Co. 42—Simpson v. Sherman Nat Bk. 43—Sullivan Adv Co v. Goldstucker. 44—Hayman v. K L & W Const Co. 45—O'Gorman v. Pfeiffer. 46—Enright v. Wightman. 47—People v. Weiss. 48—City R E Co v. Ginther. 49—Andrews v. Peterson. 50—In re Indemnity Fire Ins Co. 51—Bartow v. Nolan. 52—Buggeln v. Stanley. 53—Seymour Realty Co v. Ream Const Co. 54—Green v. Green. 55—H Pels & Co v. Loupin Iron Works. 56—Garguilo v. F C Lind Co. 57—In re Morrisey. 58—Gulden v Karnes. 59—Leggert v. Smith et al. 60—Freund v. Stoneham. 61—Wentz v. Cerr R & C Co. 62—Cohen v. Taylor. 63—Afsey v. Ward. 64—In re Ceballos. 65—Wilson v. S E Pearsall Co. 66—L H May Co v. Holland Holding Co. 67—Cohen v. Paddell. 68—M G Samuels v. Austin Fire Ins Co. 69—Vanderpoel v. Krulewitch. 70—Schultz v. Schultz. 71—Roswell Park v. Doherty. 72—In re Leskowski. 73—With v. Cook. 74—In re Melda Mfg Co. 75—Zurkes v. Friedman. 76—In re McCabe. 77—Herron v. Cameron. 78—Roswell Park v. Doherty. 79—Adler v. Eastman. 80—Kaplan v. Mendely. 81—Lewis v. Blackwood. 82—Shaftel v. Jackerson. 83—Shaftel v. Glich. 84—People v. Shirley. 85—Van Cott v. Wallace. 86—In re Bender. 87—Moscowitz v. Shatzkin. 88—Rakow v. Kosower. 89—Goldie v. Woodruff. 90—Meisel v. Israel. 91—Childs Co v. Hegeman & Co. 92—Abrams v. Abrams.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J. Demurrer. 307—Felt v. Germania Life Ins Co. Preferred causes. 3685—Columbia Const Co v. Frisco Realty Co. 3679—Traub v. Van Ness. 3799—Mossler v. Cunningham. 3609—Cornesale v. Damm. 3686—Forman v. Young. General calendar. 3681—Wetzler v. N Y Finance Co. 3242—Same v. Wood. 2958—Richards v. Wells Fargo Express Co. 2116—Stern v. J. Fred Helf Pub Co. 2057—Davis v. Marshall. 2573—Gross v. Spitz. 1618—Elbert v. Gehrig. 1496—Cissel v. Giles. 3283—Milliken Bros v. City of N Y. 2553—Sello v. Sello. 2886—Thurman v. Goodman. 2340—Marcantonio v. Staple Realty Co. 2737—Good v. European-Am Bank. 2915—Flore v. Flore. 2898—Loretzen v. Loretzen. 3286—Rutherford v. Carpenter. 2959—Wein v. Pooler. 1204—Warfield v. Moran. 1680—Johns v. Crane. 2675—Jennings v. Jennings. 2864—Roache v. Greier. 729—Desantelys v. Holland. 2296—Brickner v. Sulzbacher. 2274—Same v. same. 2944—Braker v. N Y Finance Co. 2300—Salomon v. North British and Merc Ins Co. 2392—Hind & Harrison Plush Co v. Harrison. 2490—Schubert Piano Co v. City of N Y. 2106—Galligan v. Murphy. 671—Heym v. Cahen. 756—Jamgochian v. Alsanian. 2322—Cameron v. Flammer. 807—Buckman v. Rieser. 2660—Tiffany v. Van Buren. 336—Ryttenberg v. City and County Con Co. 2991—Jones v. Theodoropoulos. 2994—Kalt Lumber Co v. Dupignac. 2134—Man Trap Rock Co v. City of N Y. 1633—Schwartz v. Mandel. 2690—Mollouk v. Am Ex Nat Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Newburger, J. Certiorari cases. 3292—People ex rel Newspaper Service Co v. Purdy. 3295—People ex rel N Y Pneumatic Service Co v. Purdy. 2843—People ex rel Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co v. Purdy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Page, J. (Criminal Term.) 1—Domenico Carbiano, 2—John Gill. 3—Charles Dubeller. 4—Camille Boste.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Davis, J. (Criminal Term.) 1—William J Cummings.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J. 5199—People ex rel Collins v. McAneny. 3878—European-Am Bank v. H Kram & Co. 4923—Seligman v. Kaplan. 5055—Am. Blank Book Mfg Co v. Potdevin Machine Co. 5107—Kulinski v. Lobel. 1808—Borofsky v. Burton-Pierce Co. 4982—Dover Trust Co v. Heine. 4928—McElroy v. Goldstein. 4893—Cohn v. Krause. 4266—Harriman v. Geer. 5164—Seavey v. Brackett. 4379—Fitchcock v. Cafe Raub. 3953—Coon v. Miller. 4075—Henry v. Howden. 4837—Friedman v. Klapp. 5027—New Netherland Bank v. Derry. 3013—Werner v. Heinze. 4786—Chezinsky v. Heffron Co. 5085—G Groh & Son v. Shannon. 4757—Argilagos v. Duvivier. 4920—McElfatrick v. Springer. 5008—Barth v. Maline. 4570—Pryer v. Enterprise Coal Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Seabury, J. 370—Cavanagh v. Interborough R T Co. 1110—Meier v. Erie R R Co. 1210—Cohen v. L I R R. 1210—Same v. same. 383—Keller v. Joline. 349—Nolan v. N Y City Int Ry. 388—Brown v. Int R T Co. 1211—Simon v. L I R R. 830—Flynn v. Joline. 321—Brady v. Linch. 287—Reincke v. Int R T Co. 783—Hayden v. Joline. 325—Scott v. N Y City Ry. 327—Beregh v. N Y, N H & H R R. 329—Shipman v. Joline. 335—Staub v. Laud. 336—Acker v. Whitridge.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Platzek, J. 5872—Guiterez v. Buil. 5416—Gorlitzer v. Wolfberg. 1022—Goldfinger v. Friend. 1781—Arnow v. Rabinowitz. 2230—J. Lefkowitz v. Friedlander. 2231—I. Lefkowitz v. same. 2193—Kupferstein v. Marmac Const Co. 1396—Frymer v. Strauss. 732—Maculley v. Fitzgerald. 5813—Conway v. Fitzpatrick & Coombs. 5045—Rathburn v. City of N Y. 1551—Consol Ry and Light Co v. Elec Bond and Share Co. 1636—Eichel v. Bickman. 2125—McMahon v. Smith-Mabley Mfg Co. 2126—McMahon v. Simplex Auto Co. 1250—Amend v. Morrison. 2185—Noris v. Valvoline Oil Co. 2102—Long v. Haynes. 2107—Gintel v. Whitson. 2209—Lowe v. City of N Y. 72—Bellite v. Board of Education. 1338—Egan v. Woolverton. 905—Carroll v. Wanamaker. 5053—Gordon v. Burns Bros. 2262—McSweeney v. City of N Y. 2068—Straus v. House of Mercy. 614—Heath v. F. F. Nesbit Co. 1349—Hurlock v. Makeever. 720, 721, 722—Bradley v. Sweeney. 1377—Pearson v. Kassler. 2204—Fuller v. N Y Central Storage Co. 2280—Stern v. Mirraw. 2284—Ptacek v. Consumers' Brew Co. 1273—Foskett v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 1874—Frasse v. U S Trust Co. 2045—Liebert v. Habor. 2116—Belmont Terrace Realty Co v. Troop B and Imp Co. 1621, 1622—Keller v. Am Bottlers Pub Co. 2008—Campeau v. Penny. 1678—Koenig v. Huber. 624—Dralsin v. Brinn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Blanchard, J. Inquest. 2102—Steiner v. Bausch. 3103-3104—F V Strauss & Co v. Hammerstein. 1794—Colton v. Kennedy. 2178—Hawley Down Draft Furnace Co v. Ringer. 2921—Peters v. Stone. 2014—Alden v. Hargreaves. 1709—Mallory v. Ehrlich. 2219—Roberts v. Fitzhugh. 2234—Haffen v. Hudson Realty Co. 2610—Edwards v. Walliston. 2893—Pfister v. Heins. 2898—Corn v. Bergman. 1546—Bier v. Twenty-fifth St Const Co. 4959—Blatz Leather Co v. Westheimer. 219—Flick v. Wyoming Valley Trust Co. 5010—City of N Y v. Butler Bros. 2049—Catino v. Dick. 2948—Krisch v. Day. 2221—Rosenbloom v. Maryland Casualty Co. 1278—Wells & Newton Co v. Gen Supply & Cons. Co. 2404—Shaw v. Dunn. 4826—Stroll v. Farrish-Stafford Co. 2900—Cypress v. Berger. 2310—Lewis v. Blackwood. 1841—Smith v. Craig. 2078—Perry v. Valveless Inner Tube Co. 1562—E. Morgan's Sons Co v. Inman Mfg Co. 901—Barber v. Ellingwood. 2017—Wanamaker v. Dayton. 2135—Hamburger v. Blair. 2136—Adams v. same. 2425—Rosenstein v. Miller. 2670—Berman v. Wilner. 212—Coggey v. Watson. 2732—Warren v. Bellini. 1650—Giegerich v. McClure. 2016—Stone v. R Grace Co. 113—Patterson v. Woodruff. 788—Lazenby v. Automatic Platen Press Co. 1441-1442—Febrabina v. Ferrara.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. Mary L Donnelly, Anna E. Schneider, Louisa Ann Spriggs, Isabel W. Niles, Wilhelmine B Townsend, Betty Berliner, Israel Rader, Perfecta de Bolet Peraza, Henrietta Davis, Catharine Mullan, Bertrand Felber, John H Dye, Perfecta de Bolet Peraza, Vincenzina Pinello, Caterina Canino Maltese, Isabella Tortorelli, Rosa Bono Bassino, Caterina Leone, Caterina Uzzo, Grazia Viviano, Santina Salemi, Maria Giuseppa Tortorelli Laudo, Providenza Bucalo Panno, Rosario Maltese, Concetta Prestofilippo, Rosanna V McMahon, Franka Didula, Moshee J Frankenberg, Margaret Astle or Askal, Berta Margaretha Koch, Nicholas Koch, Rosina M Koch, William F. Cassens, Frederick Wagner, Elizabeth Mertz, Elizabeth Mertz, John Neary, James Neary, Annie Neary, Alexander Miller, James S Inglis, William J Sheehy, Rachel Lehman, John T Brady, Edward J McCluskey, George W Walgrove, Johann Menkens, &c, France Ardagnia, Henry Romelke, Antonio L Cella, Abram Beekman, Jane C Pettingill, Anna M Clarke, Joseph H Rosen, Walter A Hitchcock, Edward O'Malley, Ader L. Shaw, Michael Egner, Mary E Brennan, Thomas Carey, William Kahn, Charles R Oliver, Samuel Oliver, Lizzie Merrick, Margaret Skelly, Morris Forst, Adelaide C. Baldwin, Sarah Frank, Henry Meyer, Charles F Armstrong, Sarah E Boyden, William H Barnes, John McQuade. Issues of fact: Charles A Coutant, Mabel J S Rogers, George Flynn, William Mayer, Carl Blomquist. Wills for probate: Frank E Johnston, Caroline Peterson, Adela A Tefft, Elise H Silan, Ernst Wattenberg, Caroline Vertenheimer, Adam Christmann, Catherine McCarthy, Sarah McConville.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested wills: Fanny Ascheim, Betty Rothschild, Enoch R Tuethill. 2835, 2820, 2821—Charlotte A Van Den Heuvel. 2671—Perfecta de Bolet Peraa, estate of Lawrence Collins.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Smith, J.: Part II., Green, J.; Part III., La Fetra, J.; Part V., Donnelly, J.; Part VI., Lynch, J.; Part VII., Schmuck, J.; Part VIII., McAvoy, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III. room, at 9:45 A. M. 4084—Kitelson v. Snare & Triest Co. 4085—Youngquist v. Snare & Triest Co. 3781—Abrams v. Whitridge. 3782—Abrams v. Whitridge. 4101—Bodner v. Altman. 4102—Bodner v. Altman. 4291—Bentley v. Standard Arch Co. 3050—Stannage v. Central & So Am Tel Co. 1117—Bradley v. Joline. 3702—Rubvck v. Rodgers & Haggerty, Inc. 3041, 3042—Morris v. Hudson River Day Line. 4089—Samis v. Int R T Co. 4083—Connolly v. Rogers & Haggerty Co. 4091—Solomon v. Kircher. 4113—Linden v. Lipper. 4220½—Selcin v. Silberstein. 2452—Simon v. Int R T Co. 4145—Spilker v. Teperson. 800—Nation v. Fox Theatrical Enterprises. 4290½—Weiner v. Schwades. 4297—Kane v. Levy. 4324—Glassey v. Crane. 3918¾—Griffith v. Fleck. 4339—Neus v. Siegel Cooper Co. 4360—Glantz v. Dory. 1090—Siepel v. Kranich & Bach Co. 4210—Shaffer v. Shaffer. 1561—Plotzky v. Tuckband. 3650—Freedlander v. Biskowitz. 3793—Gottlieb v. V U Nunes Co. 3795—Tennenbaum v. Rand. 4853⅓—Schroeder v. Fine. 2817—Nat Hair Co v. Ubry. 3078—Kuber v. Granache. 3537—Press v. J C Witter Co. 3724—Galff v. J Erlichman Co. 3657—Turnich v. Gervitz. 510, 511—Sagolsky v. Shay. 810—Rubin v. Bell. 3715—Greenberg v. Joline. 836—Band v. Bindsell. 1735—Hochman v.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JOSEPH MAYER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Mayer, wholesale confectioner, 108 Norfolk Street, by these creditors: Marcus Neufeld, $406; Runkel Brothers, Inc., $147, and Henry Heide, $91. Assets are estimated at $1,200. Gervase Green was appointed receiver.

HORWITZ BROTHERS.—Horwitz Brothers, dealers in furniture at 7 Essex Street, have made a settlement with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and 20 cents in four notes at three, six, nine, and twelve months. Judge Holt confirmed the composition. Liabilities were $23,013.

GLUCKLICH & LAIGHOLD.—Judge Holt has dismissed the application for a discharge from bankruptcy of Glucklich & Laighold, cloak manufacturers of 20 Division Street, because they did not bring on a hearing within thirty days on the specifications of objection to their discharge. Liabilities were $24,538.

ABELANSKY & KAUFMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Abelansky and Isaac Kaufman, who compose the firm of Abelansky & Kaufman, manufacturers of pants at 89 East Broadway, by these creditors: W. Karon & Sons, $479; E. Kivonitz, $75, and Morrell Brothers, $241. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $3,000.

S. & S. SPIELHOLTZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel and Solomon Spielholtz, who compose the firm of S. & S. Spielholtz, manufacturing furriers at 42 West Fifteenth Street, by these creditors: Jacob Bobrow & Co., $312; Max Ulman, $326, and Morris Holman, $216. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $4,000. Judge Holt appointed Marshall S. Hagar receiver.

LOUIS SEGALL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Segall, dealer in clothing at 72 and 230 Bowery, by these creditors: Abraham K. Hornstein, $507 on an assigned claim of M. Freedman & Son; Benjamin Fechter, $384, and Arthur Benoit, $247 on an assigned claim of Morris Schalman. Judge Holt appointed John W. Loveland receiver. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $5,000.

SAMUEL B. FORMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel B. Forman, furrier of 147 West Twenty-fifth Street, by these creditors: Jacob Clark, $207 on an assigned claim of Fuchs & Comay; Hyman Samuelson, $61, and David B. Epstein, $534 on an assigned claim of Goodman & Hittelman. The Sheriff took possession a few days ago on two executions for $4,184. Judge Holt appointed Frank J. Waldeyer receiver on application of Archibald Palmer.

SIMPLEX MOTION PICTURE CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Simplex Home Motion Picture Company of 40 West Twenty-fourth Street by these creditors: Harry H. Shook, $598; Frederick Cowell, $50, and Michael-Kurze Company, $237. The business was formed with a capital stock of $500,000, and a factory was equipped at 511 West Forty-second Street. Liabilities are said to be $30,000 and assets, $15,000, exclusive of patents. The Sheriff is in charge of the office.

LEAVY & BRITTON BREWING COMPANY.—The Leavy & Britton Brewing Company of Brooklyn was forced into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday when a petition was filed in the United States District Court. Sixty-three creditors are named in the petition. Among them are the Broadway Savings Institution, $65,000; the Nathan Bank of Brooklyn, $1,800 and $142.39 interest on a note; Eugene Britton, $18,000 on promissory notes, and Caroline Britton, $3,333 on demand notes. Other claims of this kind amount to $48,075. Liabilities are said to be $132,577 and assets $169,841.

HALEY'S DEPARTMENT STORE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Haley's Department Store, Inc., dry goods, at White Plains and Pleasantville, show liabilities of $36,878, of which $6,000 are secured, and assets of $25,462, consisting of stock in both stores, $18,173; fixtures, $6,285; accounts, $702, and cash in bank, $302. Among the creditors are the H. B. Claflin Company, $5,942; J. H. Semel & Co., $831; Alphonse M. Moser, $6,000, secured, and validity of claims disputed; J. H. Moran, White Plains, $4,300; T. F. McCarty, $1,100; Mary F. Haley, $2,306, and Mary A. Haley, $1,268.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.—Judge Holt granted discharges from bankruptcy yesterday to these bankrupts: New Amsterdam Motor Company, 132 West Fifty-sixth Street, liabilities $53,226. Joseph Vanderpitt, promoter, 11 West Sixty-fourth Street formerly Vice President of the Equitable Bond and Certification Company; Salvatore Di Errico, bootblack, 37A Bedford Street, liabilities $775; Charles J. G. Doherty, contractor, 604 Beach Terrace, liabilities $5,018; Thomas Green, military supplies, 288 Grand Street, liabilities $4,695, second time; Max Grossfield, baker, 1,573 First Avenue, liabilities $162; Yetta Kempler, 35 Forsyth Street, formerly dance hall, liabilities $2,513; George W. King, draughtsman, 13 East Fortieth Street, liabilities $069; Kordonsky & Greenbaum, corner of Grand and Ludlow Streets, liabilities $2,747; Godfrey Knobjauch, policeman, 1,040 East 232d Street, liabilities $3,468; Otto Matthai, formerly restaurant, 16 East Seventeenth Street, liabilities $5,391; Charles Tebbitt, grocer, 800 East 175th Street, liabilities $3,975; Nicholas S. Timbrook, restaurant, Lenox Avenue, liabilities $839, and William Zinsser, baker, 120 Bleecker Street, liabilities $3,231.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Appell, Aaron A.—City of N. Y., $264.
Adler, Jacob P.—B. Bernstein; costs, $114.
Alexander, Isaac—S. J. Singer, Jr., $127.
Bennett, James M.—C. C. Bohn, $194.
Bonnell, Charles E., and Elmer B. Silver—M. G. Hoffman, $2,913.
Buzyk, Ambrozy, (or Bozyk,) and Joseph M. Bozacki—B. K. Bloch, $174.
Brandies, Marie, and Hulda Almgren—S. Goldberger, $281.
Block, Charles, Abraham Altersohn, and Louis Steiner—State Bank, $321.
Colby, Carl R.—M. Bloch & Co., $122.
Craig, E. Wallace—J. H. Hintermeister, $478.
Cohen, Jacob and Harry—J. Gordon, $350.
Cohn, Harris H. Baum, $132.
Coh, Bart—George Ringler & Co., $262.
De France, Frank—City of New York, $264.
Dunn, Walter—J. D. McClelland, $274.
D'Acniello, Ferdinando, Paolo Farillo, and Rocco Di Civolamo—G. Valero, $226.
Dearman, Isidor, and Ida Jacobs—I. Wexler, $212.
Davis, John C.—Manhattan Brass Co., $6,084.
Fishbein, Mary—M. Weinstein et al., $280.
Friedman, Harry J.—R. T. Moorhouse, $118.
Feldman, Esther, Dora Kaufman, Raphael Dworin, and Davis Malinowitz—M. B. Wachtel et al., $230.
Forcey, Chas. A.—Brentwood Realty Co., $397.
Feldman, Edgar—Reliant Holding Co., $325.
Fitzgerald, Wm. E., and Fitzgerald Brick Co. —A Reilly, $162.
Gibson, Harry D.—Allenhurst Garage Co., Inc., $170.
Goodman, Moses—City of N. Y., $264.
Graham, Harry C.—E. J. Forman & Co., $185.
Gierstein, Isaac—J. Horn, costs, 4.
Gordon, Samuel, and Jacob Blumenkranz—A. Langer, $139.
Haimes, Rebecca—A. Kaplan, $296.
Hughes, Albert—Marine Association of Port of New York, $271.
Herman, Samuel and David—F. Menchel, $526.
Hayman, Morris L.—C. Ricker et al., $317.
Hudson, John—A. Kuttroff, $158.
Jacobi, Louis—J. F. Meehan, costs, $102.
Jacobson, Abraham—S. Pinter, $125.
Krulewitch, Louis—City of New York, $264.
King, Jacob—F. R. Samuels, $1,936.
Lipkowitz, Charles and Adolph—R. Shenfeld, $112.
Lederer, Samuel L.—S. Poss, $103.
Maats, John H.—City of New York, $264.
Morton, Henry B.—Connecticut Cab Co., $181.
Marks, Louis—City of New York, $264.
Marks, Louis—Same, $264.
Mosona, Pasquerella—City of New York, $264.
Markowitz, Louis—M. Kraus, $1,119.
Manning, Robert F.—M. F. Manning, costs, $536.
Moulds, William—C. La Costa & Bro., $174.
Macy, Nicholas—George Ringler & Co., $262.
Nagle, Thomas F.—A. Bloch, $291.
Parisi, Josephine and Giovanni—City of New York, $264.
Potaschnik, Louis—William S. Gray Co., $115.
Pirk, Amelia, and Robert Pickens—F. A. Buser, $118.
Pereira, Henry M.—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $642.
Poor, Henry W.—H. Willetts, $255,320.
Page, Charles E.—Johnson Collins Co., $129.
Proud, Taylor I.—M. D. Carrine, $459.
Rosenblatt, Max—F. Blumenfeld et al., $172.
Rafferty, Peter J.—City of New York, $264.
Rath, Henry G.—Same, $264.
Schenck, Elise—Fluri Construction Co., $129.
Rightmire, William H.—C. Connor, $172.
Stovsky, Aaron—S. Friedman et al., $293.
Strompf, Adolph—Bene & Queripel Co., Inc., $459.
Sklober, David, and Harry Greenberg—I. Grubman, $271.
Schaeffler, Frank C.—Sargent & Co., $206.
Sanger, Benjamin—I. Miller, $206.
Spennachie, Frederick, and John Garruba—B. K. Bloch, $283, hereby authorized is shown upon a map entitled:
Sultmeyer, Charles F.—Barlow Foundry Co., $546.
Smith, De Witt—C. F. Elliott, $106.
Shilakas, Dan, and John Volles—Ideal Market Co., $287.
Tiffany, Maud—F. De Wolfe et al., $128.
Tuchman, Aaron—Pictorial Review Co., $115.
Vitagliano, Frank—J. Fried et al., $135.
Vial, Stephen H.—G. Rosenfeld, $150.
Wyatt, Ida S.—G. Alexander, $156.
Wilson, Max S. A.—I. Israel, $408.
Young, Charles W.—M. Welsbart, $108.
Zehden, Elizabeth—W. Wiertz, $261.
1,465 Broadway Co.—City of New York, $264.
Dacorn Realty Co.—Same, $264.
Greenwich Cold Storage Co.—K. Wegemann, $419.
James E. Tompkins Co.—Oreskarry Malleable Iron Co., Ltd., $686.
Zerrillo, Frank—City of New York, $264.
William G. Maher Co.—R. Pease, $264.
Charles Bjorkegren, Inc.—Blanchard & Kelly, $483.
Ness Fireproof Construction Co.—Gettler Sand Co., $158.
Breslin Hotel Co.—C. J. Allers, $317.
Empire State Surety Co.—Electric Storage Battery Co., $1,671.
West Side Transfer Co.—L. M. Lyon, $1,449.
Typewriter Inspection Co.—Oliver Typewriter Co., $15,486.
Builders' Marble Works and J. Ensign Fuller—D. T. Norwood, $1,119.
J. Williamson & Son, Inc.—H. H. Tilley, $349.
Hungarian-American People's Voice—Ferris Printing Co., $318.
Amity Construction Co. and Max Sulkess—K. Takofsky et al., $201.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Bass, Isaac, and Uri Felshen—A. Sussekind et al., Nov. 8, 1909, $279.
Bay, Louis—J. Weill et al., Nov. 9, 1910, (released,) $400.
Reynolds, William E.—W. Norris, Oct. 14, 1908, (reversed,) $3,332.
Gladstone, Joseph—Jefferson Bank, May 22, 1911, $261.
Hunter Electric Co.—A. F. Wilson, Oct. 14, 1911, $1,277.
Johns, Margaret J.—Benson & Hedges, June 19, 1911, $101.
Same—Same, Feb. 1, 1911, $1,169.
Paul B. Pugh & Co.—B. Sagebomme, Nov. 16, 1908, $137.
Sirlin, Nathan—Fisher-Mitchell Co., Sept. 18, 1911, $169.
Shepherd, Frank A.—E. P. Smith, Jr., Dec. 7, 1897, $297.
Cohen, Charles, and Abel Silverberg—People, &c., Oct. 14, 1911, (vacated,) $500.
Lohman, Anna C., and John Brauer—People, &c., Jan. 24, 1911, (vacated,) $1,000.
Avarello, Vincenzo—J. Doelger et al., Nov. 2, 1908, $341.
Anderson, Axel L.—Harbison-Walker Refractories, Oct. 24, 1910, $122.
De Saulles, John L.—J. B. Bourcet, Dec. 15, 1910, $106.

POLICE AND FIRE TRANSFERS.

Police Department.

Awarded commendation—Lieut. Daniel A. Kerr and Acting Detective Sergeant (first grade) Jeremiah M. Barber, Detective Bureau.

Reported for excellence—Acting Detective Sergeant (first grade) John Fitzpatrick and Acting Detective Sergeant (second grade) Edward C. Burgess, Detective Bureau.

A board for the purpose of compiling the annual report of the department appointed —First Deputy Commissioner D. I. McKay, First Deputy Clerk Arthur Blot, Inspector Henry Cohen, Capt. Joseph A. Faurot, Detective Bureau, and Executive Clerk Robert J. Kennedy.

Pensioned—Patrolman Patrick F. Keating, Bridge Precinct A, at $700 per annum. Appointed April 12, 1898.

Transferred—Sergt. John R. Hawthorne, 2d to 43d Precinct; Mounted Patrolman A. Kleinmeier, 31st to 279th Precinct.

Patrolmen.—Precincts indicated to Detective Bureau and designated as Acting Detective Sergeants, second grade—F. A. P. Flynn, 8; M. J. Cavanagh, 21; J. Dune, 61.

Detective Bureau to precincts indicated and designation as Acting Detective Sergeants, second grade, revoked—E. F. Smith, 15; P. J. Mahoney, 26; C. Sullivan, 28; J. R. Tynan, 148; J. H. Fallon, 149; J. McQuillan, 149; J. Sweeney, 148; P. Battam, 153.

Patrolman L. Ross, 26th to 146th Precinct; 174th to precincts indicated—W. L. O'Donnell, 25; W. F. Mack, 29; M. J. Toomey, 21.

Patrolmen J. Cauffield, C. O. Squad to 26th Precinct; J. W. Styne, 15th Precinct to C. O. Squad; H. Kern, 28th to 23d Precinct; R. Ferris, 152d Precinct to Detective Bureau, and designated as Acting Detective Sergeant, second grade.

Patrolmen M. McCollough, 13th to 77th Precinct; J. L. Leck, 13th to 145th Precinct; C. E. Whittington, 77th to 13th Precinct; J. W. Lee, 279th to 13th Precinct.

Hostlers, Traffic C to precincts indicated—M. Crotty, 66; J. Duffy, 74; J. Reynolds, 74.

Mutual Transfers—Patrolmen J. D. Brennan, 9th to 13th Precinct; A. Schimp, 16th to 9th Precinct; J. Angel, 68th to Bridge C; J. W. Delaney, Bridge C to 68th Precinct; Washington Irwin, 276th to 278th Precinct; John Kofurl, 278th to 276th.

Assignments—Patrolmen J. W. Styne, C. O. Squad, to Bureau of Repairs and Supplies; H. Kern, 23d Precinct, to clerical duty; Probationary Patrolman J. E. Sheedy, Jr., School for Recruits, to 26th Precinct, for duty in uniform.

Temporary Assignments—Lieuts. James H. Gillen, 144th Precinct, to command 160th Precinct, during absence of Capt. John F. Flood on sick leave, and John J. McKeown, 68th Precinct, to command 171st Precinct during absence of Capt. Thomas F. Darcy on sick leave.

Fire Department.

Appointed—Walter J. Scully, cable tester in Telegraph Bureau, on probation of three months.

Details—Fireman J. F. Murray, H. & L. 37, to Bureau of Fire Extinguishment.

Fireman R. Meehan, Engine 78, to Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Revocation of detail—Foreman Edward T. Galloway, H. & L. 25, to Bureau of Repairs and Supplies.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK.

Public notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Union Railway Company of New York City has under date of October 27, 1910, made application to this Board for the grant of the right, privilege and franchise to construct, maintain and operate a double track street surface railway as an extension to its existing system, from the intersection of Aqueduct and Boscobel Avenues in the Borough of the Bronx, and thence upon and over the Washington Bridge and its approaches, and upon and along 181st Street to Broadway, Borough of Manhattan; and

Whereas, Section 172 of the Railroad Law and Sections 72, 73 and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapters 629 and 630 of the Laws of 1905, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants; and

Whereas, In pursuance of such laws, this Board adopted a resolution on November 11, 1910, fixing the date for public hearing thereon as December 9, 1910, at which citizens were entitled to appear and be heard, and publication was had at least fourteen (14) days in the "World" and "The New York Times," newspapers designated by the Mayor, and in the City Record for ten (10) days immediately prior to the date of hearing, and the public hearing was duly held on such day; and

Whereas, In further pursuance of such laws this Board adopted a resolution on March 2, 1911, entering on the minutes of the Board the proposed form of contract for the grant of the franchise or right applied for, ordering said contract advertised and fixing April 13, 1911, as the date for the final public hearing thereon; and

Whereas, This Board on April 13, 1911, at the request of the Company, adopted a resolution rescinding the resolutions adopted March 2, 1911, and

Whereas, The counsel for the Company has in a communication dated September 11, 1911, stated the terms and conditions on which the Company will accept the grant; and

Whereas, This Board has made inquiry as to the money value of the franchise or right applied for, and proposed to be granted to the Union Railway Company of New York City, and the adequacy of the compensation to be paid therefor; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That the following form of the resolution for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by the Union Railway Company of New York City, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, be hereby introduced and entered in the minutes of this Board, as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to the Union Railway Company of New York City the franchise or right fully set out and described in the following form of proposed contract for the grant of the franchise, embodying all the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates, fares and charges, upon and subject to the terms and conditions in said proposed form of contract contained, and that the Mayor of the City of New York be and he hereby is authorized to execute and deliver such contract in the name and on behalf of The City of New York, as follows, to wit:

PROPOSED FORM OF CONTRACT.

This contract, made this day of 191 , by and between The City of New York, (hereinafter called the City,) party of the first part, by the Mayor of said City, acting for and in the name of said City, under and in pursuance of the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City, (hereinafter called the Board,) and the Union Railway Company of New York City, (hereinafter called the Company,) party of the second part, witnesseth:

In consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

Section 1. The City hereby grants to the Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the right and privilege to construct, maintain, and operate a double-track extension to its present street surface railway with the necessary wires and equipment, for the purpose of conveying passengers only in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, in The City of New York, upon the following route, to wit:

Beginning at and connecting with the existing tracks of the Company in Boscobel Avenue, at or near its intersection with Aqueduct Avenue, in the Borough of The Bronx; thence upon and along Boscobel Avenue to Aqueduct Avenue; thence westerly upon and over the easterly approach to the Washington Bridge and upon and over the said bridge and its westerly approach to the intersection thereof with 181st Street, Borough of Manhattan, and thence upon and along 181st Street to the easterly side of Broadway, and to cross such other streets and avenues, named and unnamed, as may be encountered in said route.

The said route, with tournouts, switches, and crossovers, hereby authorized is shown upon a map entitled:

"Map showing proposed extention of the Union Railway Co. of New York City, in the Borough of Manhattan & The Bronx, City of New York, to accompany petition dated October 27, 1910, to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

—and signed by F. W. Whitridge, Receiver; Edward A. Maher, General Manager, and T. F. Mullaney, Chief Engineer, a copy of which is attached hereto, is to be deemed a part of this contract, is to be construed with the text thereof, and is to be substantially followed, provided that deviations therefrom and additional turnouts, switches, and crossovers which are consistent with the foregoing description and the other provisions of this contract may be permitted by resolution of the Board.

Nothing in this contract shall be construed as permitting the construction of more than one double-track street surface railway upon the route hereinabove described.

Sec. 2. The grant of this privilege is subject to the following conditions, which shall be complied with by the Company:

First—The consent in writing of the owners of half in value of the property bounded on said streets and avenues to the construction and operation of said railway shall be obtained by the Company within three (3) months from the signing of this contract by the Mayor, and a copy of such consents shall be filed with the Board within such time, or in the event that such consents cannot be obtained within such time, the Company shall within said three (3) months or within one (1) month thereafter, make application to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners in the manner provided by the Railroad Law, to determine if said railway ought to be constructed; otherwise this grant shall cease and determine.

Second—The said right to construct, maintain, and operate said railway shall be held and enjoyed by the Company from the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor until March 1, 1924, with the privilege of renewal of said contract for the further period of twenty-five (25) years, upon a fair revaluation of such right and privilege.

If the Company shall determine to exercise its privilege of renewal it shall make application to the Board, or any authority which shall be authorized by law to act for the City in place of the Board. Such application shall be made at any time not earlier than two (2) years and not later than one (1) year before the expiration of the original term of this contract. The determination of the revaluation shall be sufficient if agreed to in writing by the Company and the Board, but in no case shall the annual rate of compensation to the City be fixed at a less amount than the sum required to be paid during the last year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract.

If the Company and the Board shall not reach such agreement on or before the day one (1) year before the expiration of the original term of this contract, then the annual rate of compensation for such succeeding twenty-five (25) years shall be reasonable, and either the City (by the Board) or the Company shall be bound upon request of the other to enter into a written agreement with each other fixing the rate of such compensation at such amount as shall be reasonable, but in no case shall the annual rate so fixed be less than the sum required to be paid for the last year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, and if the parties shall not forthwith agree upon what is reasonable, then each party shall enter into a written agreement fixing such annual rate and at such amount as shall be determined by three disinterested freeholders selected in the following manner:

One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder, and the three so chosen shall act as appraisers and shall make the revaluation aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least six (6) months prior to the expiration of this original contract, and their report shall be filed with the Board within three (3) months after they are chosen. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators. They may base their judgment upon their own experience and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigations, without the presence of either party. They shall have the right to examine any of the books of the Company and its officers under oath. The valuations so ascertained, fixed, and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties, but no annual sum shall, in any event, be less than the sum required to be paid for the last year of the original term of this contract. If in any case the annual rate shall not be fixed prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, then the Company shall pay the annual rate theretofore prevailing until the new rate shall be determined, and shall then make up to the City the amount of any excess of the annual rate then determined over the previous annual rate. The compensation and expenses of the said appraisers shall be borne jointly by the City and the Company, each paying one-half thereof.

Third—The Company shall pay to the City for the privilege hereby granted the following sums of money:

(a) The sum of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) in cash on or before the date on which operation over any portion of the route hereby authorized is commenced.

(b) During the first term of five (5) years an annual sum which shall in no case be less than one thousand dollars ($1,000), and which shall be equal to five (5) per cent. of its gross annual receipts, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000).

During the second term of five (5) years an annual sum which shall in no case be less than seventeen hundred dollars ($1,700) and which shall be equal to five (5) per cent. of its gross annual receipts, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of seventeen hundred dollars ($1,700).

During the remaining term expiring March 1, 1924, an annual sum which shall in no case be less than nineteen hundred dollars ($1,900), and which shall be equal to five (5) per cent. of its gross annual receipts if such percentage shall exceed the sum of nineteen hundred dollars ($1,900).

The gross annual receipts mentioned above shall be that portion of the gross receipts of the Company from all sources within the limits of the City as shall bear the same proportion to its whole gross receipts as the length of the extension hereby authorized shall bear to the entire length of the railway of the Company in operation within the limits of the City.

The annual charges shall commence from the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor.

(c) For the use of the Washington Bridge and its approaches during the term expiring March 1, 1914, an annual sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000); during the succeeding term of five (5) years expiring March 1, 1919, an annual sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ($1,250); and during the remaining term of five (5) years expiring March 1, 1924, an annual sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500). The compensation herein reserved shall commence from the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor.

All annual charges as above shall be paid into the treasury of the City on November 1 of each year and shall be for the amount due to September 30 next preceding. Provided that the first annual payment shall be only for that proportion of the first annual charge as the time between the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor and September 30 following shall bear to the whole of one year.

Whenever the percentage required to be paid shall exceed the minimum amount as above, then such sum over and above such minimum shall be paid on or before November 1 in each year for the year ending September 30 next preceding.

The annual charges herein provided are intended to include the percentages of gross receipts now required to be paid by railway companies to the City pursuant to the Railroad Law as amended, and such charges as are required under Chapter 340 of the Laws of 1892 to be paid by the Company for this extension of said act applies to or controls the Company in relation to the right and privilege hereby granted.

The City does not and shall not demand or require the payment by the Company of a percentage of gross receipts under the provisions of Chapter 340 of the Laws of 1892 on the gross receipts earned on the extension constructed pursuant to this contract.

Any and all payments to be made by the terms of this contract to the City by the Company, shall not be considered in any manner in the nature of a tax, but such payments shall be made in addition to any and all taxes of whatsoever kind or description, now or hereafter required to be paid by any ordinance of the City, or resolution of the Board, or any law of the State of New York.

Fourth—The annual charges or payments shall continue throughout the whole term of this contract, (whether original or renewal,) notwithstanding any clause in any statute or in the charter of any other railway or railroad company providing for payment for railway or railroad rights or privileges at a different rate, and no assignment, lease, or sublease of the rights or privileges hereby granted (whether original or renewal), or of any part thereof, or of any of the routes mentioned herein, or of any part thereof, shall be valid or effectual for any purpose unless the said assignment, lease, or sublease shall contain a covenant on the part of the assignee or lessee that the same is subject to all the conditions of this contract; and that the assignee or lessee assumes and will be bound by all of said conditions, and especially said conditions as to payments, anything in any statute or in the charter of such assignee or lessee to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the said assignee or lessee waives any more favorable conditions granted by such statute or its charter, and that it will not claim by reason thereof or otherwise exemption from liability to perform each and all of the conditions of this contract.

Fifth—Nothing in this contract shall be deemed to affect in any way the right of the City to grant to any individual or other corporation a similar right or privilege, upon the same or other terms and conditions, over the route hereinbefore described.

The use of the railway constructed by the Company under this contract, including the tracks, wires, and other equipment, or any structures used in connection therewith, in streets and avenues hereinbefore described, shall be permitted by the Company to any individual or corporation to which the City may have granted, or may hereafter grant, the right or privilege to use such streets and avenues for street railway purposes, upon payment of an annual sum by such individual or corporation to the Company which shall equal the legal interest on such proportion of the actual cost of the construction of such railway and structures, and additions, and betterments thereto, as the number of cars operated by such individual or corporation shall bear to the number of cars operated by the companies then using the same; and also such proportion of the cost of keeping the tracks and electrical equipment in repair, and the cost of additions and betterments thereto, such proportion of laying and repairing of pavement and removal of snow and ice, and all other duties imposed upon the Company by the terms of this contract in connection with the maintenance or the operation of said railway so used, as the number of cars operated by such individual or corporation shall bear to the number of cars operated by the companies then using the same, together with the equal right and the power necessary for the operation of the cars thereon of such individual or corporation. Provided, however, that if, in the opinion of the Company, the legal rate of interest upon the cost of such railway shall be an insufficient sum to be paid for the use of such tracks, it may appeal to the Board and the Board may fix a percentage upon the cost to be paid to the Company, at a sum in excess of the legal rate of interest, if, in its opinion, such action is justified.

The Company shall not at any time oppose but shall upon the request of the Board, consent to the construction or operation of any street surface railway which may be necessitate the use of any portion of the railway which shall be constructed by the Company pursuant to this contract.

Sixth—The rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be assigned, either in whole or in part, or leased, or sublet in any manner, nor shall the title thereto, or right, interest, or property therein, pass to or vest in any other person or corporation whatsoever, either by the act of the Company, or by operation of law, whether under the provisions of the statutes relating to the consolidation or merger of corporations or otherwise, without the consent of the City, acting by the Board, evidenced by an instrument under seal, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, and the granting, giving, or waiving of any one or more of such consents shall not render unnecessary any subsequent consent or consents.

Seventh—Upon the termination of this original contract, or if the same be renewed, then at the termination of the said renewal term, or upon the termination of the rights hereby granted for any cause, or upon the dissolution of the Company before such termination, the tracks and equipments of the Company constructed pursuant to this contract within the streets and avenues and upon the bridge shall become the property of the City without cost, and the same may be used or disposed of by the City for any purpose whatsoever, or the same may be leased to any company or individual.

If, however, at the termination of this contract as above, the Board shall so order by resolution, the Company shall, upon thirty (30) days' notice from the Board, remove any and all of its tracks and other equipment constructed pursuant to this contract, and the said streets and avenues and the bridge shall be restored to their original condition at the sole cost and expense of the Company.

Eighth—The Company shall commence construction of the railway herein authorized within three (3) months from the date upon which the consents of the property owners are filed with the Board or from the date of the order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, made pursuant to Section 174 of the Railroad Law, confirming the determination of the Commissioners appointed thereunder that such railway ought to be constructed, and shall complete the construction and place the same in full operation within six (6) months from the date of filing such consents or the date of such order, otherwise this right shall cease and determine, and all sums paid, and the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) deposited with the Comptroller of the City, as hereinafter provided, shall thereupon be forfeited to the City; provided, that the period for commencement and the period for completion and placing the railway in full operation may be extended by the Board, but the total extension of time for either of such periods shall not exceed in the aggregate six (6) months; and provided, further, that when the commencement or completion of said construction shall be prevented by legal proceedings in any Court, or by works of public improvement, or from other causes not within the control of the Company, the time for the commencement or completion of such construction may be extended for the period of such prevention, but no delay shall be allowed for unless the Court proceedings shall be diligently prosecuted by the Company, and provided, further, that in no case shall such delay be deemed to begin until the Company shall have given written notice to the Board of any such Court proceedings or other occasion of delay, and deliver to the Board copies of any injunction or other orders, and the papers upon which the same shall have been granted, and unless upon the request of the Board the Company shall, in writing, consent that the Board, either in its own name as a party or in the name of the City as a party, may intervene in any such proceedings.

Ninth—Said railway shall be constructed and operated in the latest approved manner of street railway construction and operation, and it is hereby agreed that the Board may require the Company to improve or add to the railway equipment, including rolling stock and railway appurtenances, from time to time, as such additions and improvements are necessary, in the opinion of the Board. Upon failure on the part of the Company to comply with the direction of the Board within a reasonable time, the rights hereby granted shall cease and determine.

Tenth—Said railway shall be constructed, maintained, and operated subject to the supervision and control of the authorities of the City, or such other authorities of the State of New York as have jurisdiction in such matters, as provided by the Charter of the City.

No construction upon said railway shall be commenced until written permits have been obtained from the proper City officials.

In any permits so issued such officials may also impose such conditions, as a condition of the granting of the same, as are necessary for the purpose of protecting any structures in the streets and avenues and upon the bridge, over which such officials have jurisdiction, and the Company shall comply with such conditions.

The electrical equipment to be installed by the Company for the operation of the railway within the limits of the City, whether the same be upon streets and avenues, or upon the bridge and its approaches, or upon private property, shall be constructed and maintained under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Eleventh—Said railway may be operated by overhead electric power substantially similar to the overhead electric system now in use by the surface railways in the Borough of The Bronx, or by any other motive power, except locomotive steam power or horse power, which may be approved by the Board, and consented to by the abutting property owners, in accordance with the provisions of law, and by the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York.

Provided, however, that the Board, upon giving to the Company one (1) year's notice, may require the Company to operate its railway upon the whole or upon any portion of the route herein authorized to be constructed, except upon the Washington Bridge structure, by underground electric power substantially similar to the system now in use on the street surface railways in the Borough of Manhattan, or upon the whole or any portion of said route by any other practical motive power then in use which does not require the use of poles and overhead wires in the streets and avenues and upon the bridge and its approaches, and thereupon to discontinue the use of the overhead trolley system, and to remove its poles, wires and other structures used by it for that purpose from the streets, avenues and bridge of the City upon said route.

Twelfth—Upon six (6) months' notice by the Board to the Company, all wires for the transmission of power, except trolley wires, for the operation of the railway, upon all or any portion of the route hereby authorized, shall be placed in conduits beneath or alongside of the railway. The Company shall provide in such conduits two (2) ducts not less than three (3) inches in diameter for the exclusive use of the City. Such ducts shall be used only by the Company for the operation of its railway and by the City, as above.

Thirteenth—The rate of fare for any passenger upon said railway shall not exceed five (5) cents, and the Company shall not charge any passenger more than five (5) cents for one continuous ride, from any point on its road or on any road, line or branch operated by it or under its control to any other point thereof, or any connecting branch thereof within the limits of the City.

The Company shall carry free upon the railway hereby authorized during the term of this contract all members of the Police and Fire Departments of the City, when such employees are in full uniform.

Fourteenth—No cars shall be operated upon the railway hereby authorized, other than passenger cars and cars necessary for the repair or maintenance of the railway, and no freight cars shall be operated upon the tracks of said railway.

Fifteenth—The Company shall attach to each car run over the said railway proper fenders and wheel guards, in conformity with such laws and ordinances as are now in force, or may hereafter, during the term of this contract, be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities, or as may be required by resolution of the Board.

Sixteenth—All cars which are operated on said railway shall be heated during the cold weather, in conformity with such laws and ordinances as are now in force, or may hereafter, during the term of this contract, be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities, or as may be required by resolution of the Board.

Seventeenth—All cars operated on said railway shall be well lighted by electricity, or by some lighting system equally efficient, or as may be required by resolution of the Board.

Eighteenth—Cars on the said railway shall run at intervals of not more than thirty (30) minutes both day and night, and as much oftener as reasonable convenience of the public may require, or as may be directed by the Board.

Nineteenth—The Company, so long as it shall continue to use any of the tracks upon the streets and avenues or bridge in or upon which said railway shall be constructed, shall cause to be watered at least three (3) times every twenty-four (24) hours when the temperature is above thirty-five (35) degrees Fahrenheit, the entire width of the streets, avenues and bridge, except when the width of such streets, avenues, and bridge shall exceed sixty (60) feet between curb lines, in which case the Company shall cause to be watered only sixty (60) feet in width of such roadway, and the Company shall provide for such purpose at least one tank car, the capacity of which shall be sufficient to water such streets, avenues and bridge in a satisfactory manner.

Twentieth—The Company shall at all times keep the streets, avenues and bridge, upon which the said railway is constructed, between its tracks, the rails of its tracks and for a distance of two (2) feet beyond the rails, on either side thereof, free and clear from ice and snow provided, however, that the Company shall, at the option of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, enter into an agreement for each winter season, or part thereof, to clean an equivalent amount of street surface from house line to house line.

And provided further, that the Company shall, at the option of the Commissioner of Bridges, enter into an agreement for each winter season, or part thereof, to clean an equivalent amount of roadway upon the bridge and its approaches.

Twenty-first—As long as said railway, or any portion thereof, remains in any street or avenue, or upon the bridge, the Company shall pave and keep in permanent repair that portion of the surface of the street, avenue or bridge in or upon which the said railway is constructed, between its tracks, the rails of its tracks and for a distance of two (2) feet beyond the rails on either side thereof, under the supervision of the local authorities, whenever required by them to do so, and in such manner as they may prescribe.

In case of the neglect of the Company to pave or repair the pavement on the streets after the expiration of thirty (30) days' notice to do so from the President of the Borough having jurisdiction, or in case of the neglect of the Company to pave or repair the pavement on the bridge after the expiration of thirty (30) days' notice so to do from the Commissioner of Bridges, said President or said Commissioner, as the case may be, may pave or repair the same at the expense of the Company. And the City shall have the right to change the material or character of the pavement of any street or avenue, and in that event the Company shall be bound to replace such pavement in the manner directed by the proper City official, at its own expense, and the provisions as to repairs herein contained shall apply to such renewed or altered pavement.

Twenty-second—Any alteration to the sewerage or drainage systems, or to any other subsurface or to any surface structures in the streets, required on account of the construction or operation of the railway, shall be made at the sole cost of the Company, and in such manner as the proper City officials may prescribe.

Twenty-third—It is agreed that the right hereby granted to operate a street

Lost

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST.—Brooch, topaz, surrounded by small diamonds. A satisfactory reward will be paid for its return to Frank Walker, 100 William St., New York.

LOST—Princess ring, emeralds and diamonds, last Saturday, between 97th St., Wallack's Theatre, and Pennsylvania Station. Reward at 118 West 71st St.

LOST—Hudson Bay sable scarf, on Monday, about 5 P. M., in taxicab, between 33d, 5th Av., and 35th St.; liberal reward. C. E. Niles, 345 West 35th.

LOST.—On Saturday, Oct. 21, a lady's light gold neck chain, set with small pearls about two inches apart; suitable reward and no questions asked. R. E. Burke, 37 Liberty St.

LOST—Gold vanity case, "S. L.," blue enameled, attached powder box, New York Theatre, Oct. 21; reward. Mrs. Buddemeyr, 50 Buchanan Place.

LOST—THURSDAY, OCT. 19TH, GOLD STRAP BRACELET; A GIFT. GOOD REWARD WHEN RETURNED TO 320 WEST 34TH ST.

LOST—Monday morning, between 86th St. and 165 Broadway, gold fob, engraved "H. W. H., 1911"; reward. Room 2,027, 165 Broadway.

LOST—At the Playhouse, Saturday afternoon, silver-handled umbrella, marked "A. R. B."; $10 reward for return to box office.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, between Union Theological Seminary and Whittier Hall; reward. 306 Whittier Hall.

LOST.—Noon to-day, below Wall St., pocketbook with money. Liberal reward if returned to G 255 Times Downtown.

LOST—Small lady's watch, engraved "J. K.," chain, 22d Regiment fob; reward. 620 6th Av.

$900 REWARD.

For flexible diamond bracelet containing 41 stones in platinum box settings; lost Oct. 21 at Yale-Army game, West Point.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Boston terrier, male puppy, dark brindle; white on face, around neck, and front legs; reward. Williams, 889 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST.—Brindle Boston terrier, License No. 1,184; liberal reward for return. 303 West 57th St.

LOST—Small white poodle bitch, from 304 West 36th St., Thursday evening; reward $5.

LOST—Brown Pekinese spaniel belonging to sick child. 125 East 80th St.; reward.

Found

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, Oct. 21.—WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY, New York Central Cab Service. The following articles were found in vehicles of this company: One umbrella, two books.

FOUND, Oct 23—NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Key, pair gloves, pair scissors, umbrella, dice, spectacles, 2 packages.

FOUND, Oct. 23—JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: 4 umbrellas, 2 packages, cane.

FOUND, Oct. 23—PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Lady's umbrella, hand valise, 4 umbrellas, 2 packages, cane.

FOUND, Oct. 23—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: 3 umbrellas, box, 2 packages.

FOUND, Oct. 23—ERIE RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Package containing shirt waist, 4 umbrellas, silver purse, 2 packages, pocketbook, satchel, vest, dress suit case, hatpin, buckle, bundle of clothes.

FOUND, Oct 23—LACKAWANNA RAILROAD—Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: 9 umbrellas, 7 packages, handbag, pair gloves.

FOUND, Oct. 23—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Cane, pin, carpenter's square. LONG ISLAND DIVISION: 4 umbrellas, rain check, 4 packages, package of goods, 3 umbrellas, book, package, raincoat, overcoat, pair rubbers.

FOUND, Oct. 21 and 22—HUDSON & MANHATTAN RAILROAD CO., HUDSON TUBES. Apply 187 Christopher St.: Spectacles, pin, nutmegs, feather duster, medicine, gloves, 8 umbrellas, handbag, purse, underwear, cardboard

Business Opportunities

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

$5,000 will secure controlling interest in concern manufacturing patented article reason for letting go is that present owners are unable to devote proper time necessary to handle increasing business; unusual opportunity for those interested; open for investigation. G 19 Times.

AGENCY WANTED.

I have my own offices and want agency or managership on salary or commission of some article, business, estate or investment that can be handled preferably by correspondence. James Morton, 25 Broad St., New York.

Want partner who can take part in operating a mineral deposit which will return a very large profit; must have $20,000 for labor, material, &c.; will give half interest and full control; mineral all on surface. F 73 Times.

Ambitious young man to purchase equal interest, ($10,000 cash,) and manage prosperous professional magazine; handle all funds; principals only; best reasons; thorough investigation invited; rare opening. F 49 Times.

$20,000.

I am looking for a reliable person to invest $15,000 to $20,000, and become Treasurer; full particulars at interview. L. B., 115 West 129th St., New York.

PARTNER with $500 can secure an interest, act as manager vaudeville theatre, good investment; call. Room 832, 1,328 Broadway, corner 34th St.

$40 weekly and office expenses will be paid to satisfactory representative in charge New York office for Jersey manufacturer; $3,000 to $5,000 investment required. Prompt, F 5 Times.

If you wish to sell or exchange your business or secure partner, with capital for quick results, without advance fee, see National Securities Co., 154 Nassau St., Suite 1,912.

Fine Furniture.—Woodwork concern offers partnership to gentlemen capable of taking orders. F 88 Times.

If you want to buy, sell, exchange a bonafide business, consult us; no advance charges. Dietrich-Horton, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Established business; pay large returns; $10,000; investor handle money; control business. Investment, G 26 Times.

$1,000 cash will buy you half interest in old-established money-making business. Room 521, 150 Nassau St.

Partner wanted in old established skirt and dress business; good opportunity. F. R., 104 East 14th St.

Business Notices

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Corporations organized, $35.00 New York; complete, five days; price includes all services, State fees, seal, stock certificates, by-laws, minutes, &c.; other States proportionately low; consultation free. COUNSELLOR, Room 1,714, Tribune Building; telephone 3921—Beekman.

Stenography 1 cent a line; typewritten letters 10 cents a page. 'Phone 1443 Cortlandt. Room 1,207, 39 Cortlandt St.

Best fac simile letters, 1,000, $1.50; get samples. Advanced Typewriting Bureau, 181 Broadway. Cortlandt 3617.

Personal

40 cents per agate line each insertion.

THE LAKEVIEW HOME FOR WAYWARD Girls, being in need of a safe for the keeping of its books, asks whether any one is willing to donate one or to sell one very cheaply. Box F 45 Times.

Horses and Carriages

50c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Wiegel buys horses; write or telephone. Wiegel, 2,346 Prospect Av., Bronx. Telephone 112 Tremont.

For Sale

50c. a line 1 time; 50c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

For Sale.—Completely furnished suite offices; great sacrifice. 67 Exchange Place, Suite 917.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

J. M. GIDDING & COMPANY
HAVE AN OPENING FOR EXPERIENCED STOCK GIRL. INQUIRE FOURTH FLOOR,
564 FIFTH AV.

LADY well acquainted can make few thousand dollars selling valuable paintings. Commission, F 79 Times.

MAID for general housework, with best city references. Apt. 4B, 239 West 103d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—State nationality, age, references, and salary; advancement. Address U. X., Box 114, 617 6th Av.

WANTED—Young white girl general housework; apartment, two in family. Call, Tuesday or Wednesday, before 12, G. Bonton, 137 West 82d St.

YOUNG WOMAN in workroom or manufacturing business; permanent. Martine, 249 West 36th St.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

DESIGNER wanted on children's dresses who is also able to take charge of the inside of a well-established factory; great inducements to the right party. G 22 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL INDUCEMENTS offered experienced life insurance agents; future income guaranteed. Sonneborn, Manager, 120 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—A popular price waist and dress house wants experienced salesman for the following territory: East, South, Middle West, city, and vicinity. Address G 256 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, in lady's muslin underwear; only experienced need apply; good opportunity for right party. Mutual Ladies' Underwear, 820 Broadway.

SALESMAN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMEN.—$100 per week can be made selling low-priced lots on easy terms; high-class salesmen wanted; city and outside territory. Consolidated Estates Company, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Hustler, well educated, with some knowledge of Wall St.; splendid opportunity for right man. Write Room 803, 22 East 21st St.

SALESMAN with department store and office trade, experienced popular-priced lingerie, Waists, X 285 Times Downtown.

VARNISH SALESMAN to handle our extensive line among the trade; must have executive ability. Michael McNamara Varnish Works, 254 Pearl St.

WANTED—A capable advertisement writer of literary skill and of typographical knowledge to prepare advertisements for a well-known publication. Address, with references and specimens, X 112 Times.

WANTED—An active, alert man of advertising experience to manage and develop an advertising feature of a publication of national importance. F 92 Times.

WANTED.—Traveling salesman for jewelry concern; experience required. King, Mydans & Co., 415 Broadway.

WANTED.—Traveling salesman for cutlery; experience required. King, Myndans & Co., 415 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN to travel and appoint agents; no canvassing; references and small cash security required. Room 1,215, 320 Broadway.

Agents Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 55c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Mail order people, we have the most liberal proposition on the market. Write or call. Brontine Co., 149 West 35th St.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 55c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Domestic.

A. A. Hofmayer, 320-322 5th Av.—Telephone 4527—Madison Square. Agency for superior domestic help. Emergency help furnished at short notice.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Neat appearing, refined young lady. K., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady wishes position as chambermaid and waitress, small American family. Apply Keezes, care of Whitehead, 2,030 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS.—Experienced; reference. Call Hotel Endicott, 82d St. and Columbus Av., Room 174.

DRESSMAKER.—Young Frenchwoman would like few engagements; $2.50 day. F. G., 2,655 8th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—German, speaking English; competent cook, manager, marketer; institution experience; highest references. A. A., Advertising Office, 203 East 48th St.

HOUSEWORK in an apartment; no washing; wages $25; no children. F 90 Times.

KITCHENMAID.—Girl wishes position as kitchenmaid; has good knowledge of cooking. Call at 267 West 15th St., McDonnell's bell.

faithful houseworker, having half time free. Address 284 West 70th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced laundress wants high-class washing home; shirts, collars, waists, curtains, blankets, ladies' lingerie. Tel. Lenox 4560. 184 East 79th.

SECRETARY or COMPANION, by day, hour, or permanent, by woman of ability and refinement. A. H., X 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Seven years' experience; dictation 150 words, and 80 on machine; neat, accurate transcription assured; test solicited. K 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Office Assistant; $6; quick, accurate worker; short experience; neat appearance; no agency; refined; good speller. G 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Bookkeeper.—Bright beginner; modest salary; willing worker. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, assistant bookkeeper, office clerk; three years' experience; neat, refined, willing, obliging. Anna Rothman, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; 2 years' experience. F. Fried, 241 Watkin St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; not afraid of long hours or hard work; first-class references; $15. G 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience; fire insurance preferred; capable. Elizabeth Hurley, 327 York St., Jersey City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' practical experience; thoroughly capable. Box D, 204 Times, 2 Rector St.

TRAINED NURSE.—Graduated Swedish masseuse; highest references; capable, refined, neat, obliging; as useful companion or care of semi-invalid. F 89 Times.

VACUUM CLEANING, carpets, rugs, furniture, hour or day; ten years' references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th. Telephone 3263 Harlem.

WELL-KNOWN TEACHER has unexpected vacancy; art, history, literature, current topics. Telephone 4698—Schuyler.

YOUNG LADY (22 years) wants position as assistant in doctor's or dentist's office; 2 years' experience; personal reference. Address Jackson, 609 West 178th St.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened; balanced systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988 Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up; makes up profit-loss, business statements. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books opened, written up, adjusted; systems installed; terms moderate. Accountant, G 23 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, balanced, systematized, audited, written up part time, reasonable. F 66 Times.

ACCOUNTANT (degree) desires additional work; any books, any time. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young man; one year's experience; excellent references. C., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East N. Y.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, thoroughly experienced, having spare time, will handle advertising for reputable concern on part time basis; strong and attractive copy prepared, campaigns outlined and estimated, follow-up systems installed, &c. For interview address F 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Expert Accountant, writes up books regular intervals; moderate. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Nineteen; two years' experience typist; salary moderate; highest credentials. G 251 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN of ability, aged 40, connected with financial corporations for years, wants position as outside representative; best references. Address Hustler, G 5 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Position wanted for our chauffeur that has been in the family over eight years; understands any car and to be trusted in every way; desire to locate him before leaving town. G 1 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Acquainted with domestic and foreign cars wishes position driving private; sober, good mechanic, careful driver. Philip Lawrence, 481 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 26; macninist five years assembling motors; careful driver; make own repairs; desires position with party appreciating reliable worker. Hanigan, 516 West 162d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position, private family; good mechanic, careful. G. Valdez, 217 West 108th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, English, desires position; competent repairs; excellent credentials; abstainer. Humphrey, 854 West 51st St.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; does own repairs; best references. J. V. D., G 18 Times.

CONFIDENTIAL MAN desires position in or near New York; good stenographer, understands bookkeeping; eleven years in present position; first-class references. X 107 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Experienced tracer on machinery to work his way up; engineering night student; brief technical training; moderate wages. Ernst, 913 Home St.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR wants position as Superintendent or estimator with electrical concern. G 252 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—First class; life experience; all branches; greenhouse, flowers, kitchen garden, shrubs, lawns, &c.; good references; married; age 44; three children. M. D., 161 West 38th St., New York City.

GOOD VIOLA AND VIOLIN PLAYER seeks steady engagement, hotel or theatre. 319 West 58th St., second flat.

I WOULD LIKE TO FIND A POSITION (outside of Long Island) for a married man who has been in my employ six years as outside gardener and handy man; I recommend him. G 250 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Wideawake, educated man of 38 seeks position as business, sales, or office manager with responsible concern offering opportunities for advancement. G 215 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT.

Young man, eleven years with machinery concern, experienced purchasing agent, familiar with markets, seeks connection in like capacity with responsible concern; adaptability and integrity strongly indorsed. T 21 Times.

SALESMAN wants lines cloaks, suits, dresses shirtwaists, skirts, Denver to Coast. F 89 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, business graduate; bright, correct; will work hard to get started well; moderate salary. Michael Glenchi, 605 Madison Av. 'Phone 2993 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, Correspondent, Bookkeeper, (29,) twelve years' business training; exceptional references; moderate salary. G 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced law, testimony, speech, and reference reporter desires engagement. Expert, Times, 2 Rector St.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, experienced in lines of novelties and luxury, wishes to work on commission. B., 315 West 29th St.

TO EXPORTERS:

Representative of South American firm would like take charge of agency. Apply, stating concern, F 82 Times.

UNION PRINTER, familiar all stone work, wants assistant foremanship; reference if necessary. G 25 Times.

VACUUM CLEANING, carpets, rugs, furniture, hour or day; ten years references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th. Telephone 3263 Harlem.

VALET, COOK.—By Frenchman; city or country; best references. August, 243 West 36th.

VARNISHER.—All-round. A. Del Papa, 7 Bayard St.

WANTED—Position as advertising solicitor on staff of some high-grade magazine published in New York City; have considerable knowledge of the advertising business and will guarantee to make good if given the opportunity of a trial. If in need of a good salesman who has made a fine record in present position kindly address Box F 12 Times.

WANTED—By young English gentleman with good English connections and able to introduce buyers for large country estates, timber and oil propositions, position with firm handling same. Apply by letter, J. C., 208 East 48th St.

YOUNG MAN, 24, wishes to be connected with good business house where intelligent clerical work is required and recognized. F 86 Times.

YOUNG Married man wishes responsible indoor or outdoor position; cashier or paymaster. G 6 Times.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 55c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers. Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John

Domestic.

AT MISS CURRY'S AGENCY, 26 West 42d St., fifth floor, are registered capable servants, male and female, for private families. Phone Bryant—3496.

At Mrs. Malmberg's Swedish Employment Agency, 115 East 26th St., formerly 382 4th Av.; reliable servants for private families. Established 1881.

BOND $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 88 West 134th St.—Guarantee Al colored help. 1119—Harlem.

CHAMBERMAID.—Swedish; city and country. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av.—Tel. 8875 Madison—Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

COMPETENT colored help; all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. Telephone 1538—Riverside.

COOK.—Swedish, young, neat, competent; good references; for private house; $30. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, with good references; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families, other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

KITCHENMAID.—Swedish; city and country. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

USEFUL MAN, young, willing, obliging; reference; $20. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large rooms; newly decorated; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

43D ST., 123 WEST.—Nice furnished rooms, with board, all conveniences.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large single and double rooms; very excellent table; $7 with board.

47TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; arrangement for Winter; exclusive.

48TH ST., 303 WEST.—Elegant room; parlor floor; private bath; two, three; table guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; first-class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two large rooms on second floor; table guests; references.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Large rooms; electric light; telephone; excellent board; suitable two young men.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; electric light; superior table.

58TH ST., 27 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electric light; superior table; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

64TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large rooms; suites, private bath; excellent table board; telephone.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Balcony, overlooking Park; private; electricity; elegantly furnished; single people only.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Large and single rooms; newly decorated; private baths; superior table; references.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, BATHS; FAMILIES ACCOMMODATED.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite; private baths; superior table; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity, steam; dressing rooms; parlor dining; 72d St. express; all cars; reasonable; references. Phone 7459 Col.

72D ST., 150 WEST.—Large and hall rooms, suite or separately; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 134 WEST.—Attractive rooms, second floor front; private bath; telephone; table guests accommodated.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front rooms; private bath; also medium room; references.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable two and three suite rooms; private baths; high-class accommodations.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Sixth year; rooms, private baths; parlor dining room; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—17th year; rooms, private bath; parlor dining; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated single and double rooms, private bath, hot water, parlor dining; excellent table, table board; telephone.

76TH ST., 248 WEST.—Large second-story room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references required.

76TH ST., 151-153 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; telephone; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Second and third floor, front rooms; small room; exceptional board; references.

80TH ST., 121-123 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, with or without private bath; newly furnished; under new management; parlor dining room; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; telephone, exclusive, select.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Lady having beautiful home offers handsome large room, southern exposure; second floor; private bath; superior table; references.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Private residence; square, single rooms; cuisine excellent; "L," Subway; telephone; references.

81ST ST., 188 WEST.—In refined Jewish home, first-class rooms and board; table guests.

50-52 WEST 52D.
Large room, bath; electricity. 'Phone, Schuyler 8397.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large rooms, private baths; select table; telephone 0276 Schuyler.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, light rooms; high-class patronage; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Choice newly furnished large rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant, warm, sunny rooms, handsomely furnished; every convenience; telephone; superior board.

91ST, 43 WEST.—Large, small rooms; select, homelike; superior table; all conveniences; moderate.

92D, 54 WEST.—Handsome rooms; large, small; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone 9039 Riverside.

93D, 117 WEST.—Sunny front alcove room; conveniences; good table; convenient location; reasonable; references.

93D ST., 138-140 WEST.—Rooms in high-class boarding house; telephone; references; table guests.

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; parlor dining; telephone.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Sunny rooms; attractive to those desiring well ordered house; excellent table.

103D, 253 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; modern home; couples; gentlemen; excellent table; table guests.

104TH ST., 228 WEST.—Desirable rooms; near "L" and Subway; steam-heated house; table board.

113TH ST., 611 WEST.—Private family, near drive, two handsomely furnished rooms for couple, or singly; price $34, with board. Apartment 61. Tel. 7144—Morningside.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated large front room overlooking Columbia; excellent table; table guests.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; excellent table board. 'Phone Morningside—8186.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Two large sunny rooms on Morningside Heights, overlooking Park; great view; celebrated table; rooms $15 per week; references.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

120TH—477 MANHATTAN AV.—Hall rooms, with board, $6; large front also; German cooking.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

141ST ST, 527 WEST.—Desirable rooms, bath adjoining; steam heat, telephone; Subway; references; table guests.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Cheerful large and small rooms; steam heat; near Subway; telephone.

149TH, 558 WEST.—Private house; homelike accommodations; beautiful rooms; reasonable; Hungarian cooking; table guests.

156TH ST., 540 WEST.—One block from Subway; large single rooms, suitable for gentlemen; running water, home comforts, good table. Phone 4678 Audubon.

ALLIANCE HOUSE,
258-260 West 44th St.

Quiet place for quiet people; in the very centre of the city, catering only to a respectable class; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartment, and private bathroom; also parlor and sleeping room, with running water; single and double rooms; steam heated; elevator service; popular rates; special rates for permanent guests.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel; elegant rooms, single, en suite; newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

WEST END AV., 828, (100th.)—Attractive rooms; private, modern house; home cooking; table guests.

East Side.

11TH ST., 29 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Strictly first-class house in every respect; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

28TH ST., 44 EAST, (at Subway.)—Family hotel; rooms and board $15 per week; inspection invited.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—One large double room; running water; excellent table; references.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Second floor; large rooms; steam heat; elevator; corner; excellent board.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone; references; table guests accommodated.

LEXINGTON AV., 822, (corner 63d St.)—Wanted, table boarders, in private boarding house.

MANHATTAN AV., 21.—Large, sunny, comfortable room; fine, homelike board; small table. Charlton.

MADISON AV., 694-696.—Rooms and board; parlor dining room; uniformly good table; American.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, (near Borough Hall Subway Station.)—Steam heated rooms; excellent table; moderate rates. 'Phone 1159—W. Main.

Country Board

50c. a line 1 time; 50c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike; log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

New Jersey.

East Orange, N. J.—Gentleman desiring home in private family, very reasonable, can hear of same by addressing Reasonable, G 25 Times.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; two suites, bachelors; sunny basement, suitable 3 students; electricity; references.

9TH, 31 WEST.—Suitable for studio; large, light room; smaller rooms; select, quiet neighborhood.

12TH ST., 113 WEST.—Square room; adjoining bath; running water; furnace heat; private house; reference.

23D ST., 310 WEST.—Clean, comfortable; hot, cold running water; porcelain baths; steam; telephone; references.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large room; all modern conveniences; army and navy guests accommodated.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, clean, heated rooms; tiled bath; gentlemen; $2, $3. Hughes.

45TH ST., 125 WEST.—Large back parlor, furnished; hot and cold water; furnace heat; phone.

48TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; $7 weekly; neighborhood very central.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large, furnished room, with bath, for gentleman.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, GENTLEMEN; REFERENCE.

49TH ST., 120 WEST.—Steam-heated, large, well-furnished; brass bed; telephone; suitable two. Muir.

58TH ST., 319 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; steam heat, bath, hot and cold water, for couple ladies and gentlemen; second flat.

61ST ST., 38 WEST.—Large room, hot and cold water; small room; 'phone; Subway, elevated.

64TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished room; bath; small kitchenette; homelike; $7. Telephone 4354 Col.

64TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, sunny room, beautifully furnished; large closets; running water; telephone; reasonable.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Unusually desirable room, near bath; attractively furnished; all improvements; reasonable.

64TH ST, 13 WEST.—Furnished parlor, bedrooms; $8; sunny side, steam heat; Subway. Sawyer.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

70TH ST., 273 WEST.—In beautifully furnished, private house; sunny room, adjoining bath, for gentleman seeking quiet, exclusive home; electricity, telephone; references.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath, steam heat; private house; gentleman only; references.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman; private house.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large front rooms, suite; private bath; $4.50 up; gentlemen. Telephone 2317—Columbus.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms; baths; southern exposure; Subway and "L."

73D ST., 173 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also office; references.

76TH ST., 59 WEST.—Attractive rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class apartment; couple; single; telephone. Mathison.

76TH ST., 60 WEST.—Nicely furnished room in first-class elevator apartment with small private family; terms moderate; Apartment 4F.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsome, sunny front rooms; also back room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

79TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large second-story front room, every convenience; electric lights, telephone; reference.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and one single room; bath adjoining; sunny; reasonable.

80TH, 182 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished large front room, with bath, in private home.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; private house; conveniences; reasonable; reference.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Desirable large room, newly decorated; southern exposure; well-heated private house.

83D, 219 WEST.—Double parlors; southern exposure; private entrance; piano, telephone; no other roomers; one or two gentlemen; $10. Grindell.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Well-furnished room, dressing room attached, bath adjoining; private house; gentleman; references. 8297—Schuyler.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house; square, third floor; tiled baths, shower; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Two single furnished rooms in private house for gentlemen; reference required; $3.50-$5.

84TH ST., 24 WEST.—One large second floor room in physician's house; gentleman only; reasonable to satisfactory applicant.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Sunny front room; private; breakfast optional; permanent tenants reasonable. Ochs.

85TH, 106 WEST.—One medium and larger rooms, suitable for two; refined house; reasonable.

87TH ST., 108 WEST.—Elegant front parlor with bedroom; gentleman or couple; all conveniences; fine neighborhood; private house. Macher.

88TH ST., 265 WEST.—Furnished room, private dwelling; all conveniences; near Subway.

88TH ST., 183 WEST.—Single room; nicely furnished; private house; near Subway; gentleman; references; reasonable.

89TH, 73 WEST.—Newly furnished, large front rooms; large single room; $4.50-$6. McNeare.

90TH ST., 4 WEST.—Well-appointed large and small rooms; also parlor, suitable for professional purposes; modern comforts; select neighborhood; private house.

90TH ST., 122 WEST.—Parlor suite; running water; independent entrance; single room; private family. McKee.

91ST ST., 163 WEST.—Front rooms, suitable one or two people; heat, hot water, telephone.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Desirable, large and single rooms; private bath; clean, select house; all conveniences.

92D ST., 77 WEST.—Front room, alcove; modern apartment; homelike; strictly private; other bedrooms, sitting room; gentlemen; references; breakfast optional. Call after 5, Lorenz.

92D ST., 214 WEST.—Attractive room; refined business man; references; reasonable; high-class; Apartment 4.

93D ST., 187 WEST.—Front, sunny, single room; business lady, gentleman; "L," Subway; private residence.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, with bath and dressing room; private house.

96TH, 111 WEST.—Large bedroom, all conveniences; Subway, L; $2.50. Bannigan.

97TH, WEST OF BROADWAY.—Select room or suite; high-class elevator apartment; every comfort and convenience. Telephone 6780 Riverside, Apt. 1 B.

97TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room; couple or friends; bath, heat; convenient.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; private residence. Telephone River, 1067—J.

100TH ST. (1 Manhattan Av.)—Neatly furnished large, light room; steam, bath, telephone. Muldoon.

101ST ST., 309 WEST.—Bachelor or two associates can have large sitting room; study; two bedrooms; 'phone; bath; $12 if one person, $15 if two. Stubbs. Apply janitress.

101ST ST., 8 WEST.—Small family will rent light, steam-heated room; 'phone; $8 weekly. Beadet.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Residence near Riverside Drive; handsomely furnished room; large; accommodations; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

102D, 203 WEST.—Parlor suite, two rooms; also single room; moderate. Magness.

103D, 216, (corner of Broadway.)—Unusually large, handsomely furnished front room; private family. Apartment 2.

104TH ST., 220 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; bath adjoining; best transportation; apply evenings. Churchill.

104TH ST., 132 WEST.—Room in high-class apartment for gentleman; adult family; near "L" and Subway. Telephone Riverside 9061.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; attractive room, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

111TH ST., 311 WEST.—Lady alone room, breakfast; refined business lady; sunny elevator apartment; reasonable.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Bright, attractive rooms; overlook Morningside Park; Broadway Subway; reasonable. Morse.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive front suite; southern exposure; elevator; references. Fourth, southeast.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

417 WEST 118TH ST.
Newly furnished rooms; elevator; references. Fort.

414 WEST 118TH ST.
Large

FEDERAL PROBE INTO HAWTHORNE MINES

Grand Jury Investigating the Companies Promoted by Julian, Son of the Novelist.

JOSIAH QUINCY AN OFFICER

Mr. Hawthorne Said to Have Sold $500,000 Worth of Stock in One Company—The Prospectus Alluring.

Various mining enterprises organized by Julian Hawthorne, son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the novelist, and himself a writer, have excited the interest of the Federal Grand Jury, and it is now investigating them. Assistant United States District Attorney Thompson is in charge of the case, but was not disposed yesterday to discuss it. He admitted, however, that subpoenas have been issued for witnesses and that in a day or two there are likely to be interesting developments.

It was rumored in the Federal Building yesterday afternoon that complaints about mining companies had been received from friends of United States Senator Elihu Root, who had invested in the enterprises. Mr. Thompson, however, would not commit himself on this point. He stated, however, that he expected to see to-day Josiah Quincy, former Assistant Secretary of State and at one time Mayor of Boston, who is an officer of some of the companies mentioned. Mr. Thompson said he had communicated yesterday with Mr. Hawthorne's sons, who live in this city.

The companies about which the curiosity of the Federal authorities has been aroused are said to be the Hawthorne Silver and Iron Mines Company, Limited, the United Mining Company of Cobalt, the McIntyre-Porcupine Mines, Limited, and the Porcupine and Hawthorne Mines Company.

Associated with Mr. Hawthorne in the promotion of his mining ventures are said to be Albert Freeman, John McKinnon, Josiah Quincy, and J. B. Hanna of Philadelphia, a nephew of the late Mark Hanna. All the properties are situated in the recently developed mining regions in Ontario, north of Kingston, Canada.

Albert Freeman has large offices at 334 Fifth Avenue, and when he was told of the Grand Jury activities yesterday he stated that he had never heard of the United Mining Company, Limited, or the Porcupine and Hawthorne Mines Company. He is connected, however, with the other two concerns, but Mr. Hawthorne, he said, had nothing to do with them now.

Both these companies, Mr. Freeman declared, are thoroughly solvent. Their officers are:

McIntyre-Porcupine Mining Company—Albert Freeman, President; John McKinnon, Secretary and Treasurer; Josiah Quincy, attorney; M. P. Vandervoort of Toronto, counsel; C. B. Flynn, Vice President, and Dr. W. J. Morton, and James B. Hanna, Directors.

Hawthorne Silver and Iron Mines Company—James B. Hanna, President; John Allen of Kingston, Ontario, Secretary; Josiah Quincy, attorney; Dr. William J. Morton, Albert Freeman, and C. F. Sweetland of Providence, R. I., Directors.

"These two corporations," said Mr. Freeman, "are perfectly solvent. For a long time Mr. Julian Hawthorne was President of the Hawthorne Silver and Iron Mines Company, and he sold for the company 1,000,000 shares for about $300,000. But a year ago he sold out his own holding to James B. Hanna, who is now the President. The capital of the company was at first $10,000,000, but has been reduced for some time now to $5,030,005. Mr. Hawthorne never had anything to do with the McIntyre-Porcupine Mining Company.

"I communicated by telephone this afternoon with Mr. Quincy in Boston, and he said that he would leave for New York to-night on the midnight train."

The Hawthorne enterprises attracted attention eighteen months ago, by the charm with which their prospectuses were written and the large promises held out by their promoters. It appeared from them that the Hawthorne Silver and Iron Mines, Limited, owned no less than 12,000 acres in the Cobalt region of Canada, rich with gold, silver, and iron.

"What I shall show you is," said Mr. Hawthorne in his preface to his prospectus, "that our enterprise even in its present state of development will yield a certainty of 30 per cent. on the investment, and that with the expenditure of further capital it can easily be made to yield as much as 100 per cent. in a year, and that the stock of the company which you can buy to-day for 30 cents may easily be worth $10 inside of ten years."

"In the words of our chief engineer," he said a little later, "we own property enough for fifteen ordinary companies, and ore enough for 100 years to come. And I say—after discounting all rational skepticism—that the man who owns a few thousand of these shares—yes, not more than 1,000—is very likely to find himself drawing a good income for the rest of his life."

This particular venture was not, however, the first with which Mr. Hawthorne's name has been associated. He was when he first gave up literature interested in the Temagami Cobalt Mines, Limited, with a capital of $3,000,000, and the Elklake Cooalt Mines Company, which had 1,160 acres on Diabase Peninsula, fifty miles north of Cobalt, and was capitalized for $1,000,000. They were followed with the Montreal-Jones Company, which was announced as ready to offer its stock to the public in the Spring of 1909.

TO EXAMINE THE NAVY YARD.

Congressional Committee Will Look Into the Management of the Shops.

The navy yard shops and Commissary Department of the army in Manhattan are to be the chief objects of an examination by a special Congressional committee, which is now turning its attention to Government properties in this section of the country.

The committee, which is composed of Congressmen Redfield of Brooklyn, W. B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, and John Q. Tilson of New Haven, began its investigation into the Taylor and other systems of scientific management as applied to Government shops in Boston last week. During the Boston meeting they spent most of their time on the management of the Watertown Arsenal.

The meetings here will begin to-morrow at the Chamber of Commerce, and will last until Saturday. The report of the committee will not be made public until Congress convenes, in December.

BABY LEFT ON A SOUND BOAT.

"Helen Elizabeth," One Month Old, Found on the Priscilla.

Charles Morton, a company searcher, goes through the Fall River boats at their docks every morning on arriving in this city, and when he searched the Priscilla yesterday he discovered in stateroom 211 a month-old baby girl sleeping peacefully.

Some one had torn a half page out of a magazine and printed on it the name "Helen Elizabeth." A detective discovered that a man had taken the room. Colored porters on board the Priscilla said the man was accompanied by a young, frail girl of 16 or 17. The man was described as about 35 years old, with gray mustache and light complexion.

The detective carried the baby all the way to Bellevue in his arms.

The man who had the stateroom registered from Brockton, Mass.

Reorganizing American Silk.

Plans for the reorganization of the American Silk Company are under way. A new corporation is to be formed with $2,500,000 common stock, of which $2,000,000 will be issued at once. An issue of $2,500,000 6 per cent. bonds is also provided for, and a syndicate of security holders in the old American Silk Company is backing the projected reorganization of which W. S. Roberts & Co. are the managers. The syndicate has obtained 82 per cent. of the outstanding bonds, and has bought a number of mills which were formerly the property of the York Silk Manufacturing Company.

CUBAN ARMY'S CHIEF HERE.

Comes from the German Manoeuvres with Warm Praise of That Soldiery.

The Commander of the Cuban Army, Brig. Gen. Armando de J. Riva, was at the Hotel Astor last night. He sails this morning for Havana.

Gen. Riva is returning home from the German Army manoeuvres. He is probably the youngest Commander-in-Chief of any organized army in the world, being just 36 years old. At the fight of San Juan Hill he commanded the "Jigilani" Indian Regiment, and was wounded twice. After the war he was Secretary of the Supreme Court, later Secretary of the Judicial Council at Havana, and now commands Camp Columbia, the Cuban West Point.

"We consider our army," he said, "merely a supplemental arm of the American Army. It is organized merely for internal police duty. The German Army was the most remarkable thing I ever saw. With the German Emperor I watched the troops at work. Their blind obedience makes them the greatest fighting machine in Europe. The French cavalry are the best of all their troops, I think, but the Germans are supreme in all things military.

"I went to England to see the troops there, but they did not have any demonstrations, so I came here. I expected to go to West Point for a while, but the President has telegraphed me to come at once, so I presume there is some important mission waiting for me at Havana."

WON'T ACKNOWLEDGE KIMMEL

Mother and Sister Say They Don't Recognize Ex-Convict as Relative.

Special to The New York Times.

NILES, Mich., Oct. 23.—The insurance company from which George Ranken of Washington, D. C., receiver of the defunct First National Bank of this city, seeks to recover $5,000 on a policy on the life of George A. Kimmel, will put "Kimmel" himself on the stand when the case is called for trial at St. Louis Dec. 11 next, provided "the man of mystery" will stay where he can be found when wanted.

The policy in dispute was assigned by Mrs. Edna Bonslett, a sister of Kimmel, to the bank before its failure in 1901. The case hinges on the question whether the man who claims to be Kimmel, and who was recently released from Auburn (N. Y.) prison, is an impostor, or really is Kimmel, who disappeared fourteen years ago.

Kimmel is still here in the home of Harry L. Fox, whose wife accepts him as her cousin George. Mrs. Kimmel refuses to accept him as her son, and Miss Kimmel has returned to Chicago, refusing to acknowledge him as her brother.

Kimmel went to Chicago for a few days, and returned here to await the trial in St. Louis in December of the suit.

ACCUSED OF SHOPLIFTING.

One Woman Alleged to Have Pilfered Jewelry Had an Account at the Store.

Two women were arrested at different times yesterday as they left a department store in Sixth Avenue at Thirty-second Street. Each was accused by a store detective of having taken small articles of jewelry. One woman said she was Mrs. Margaret Muzzy of 226 West 108th Street; the other gave the name of Marie Johnson of 258 West Thirty-eighth Street, a mind reader in vaudeville. They were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

In Night Court, later, Mrs. Muzzy was held in $300 bail for trial. She almost fainted, dropping weakly into a chair. A man who said he was her husband had stood beside her when she was arraigned, patting her on the arm and telling her not to worry. He gave $300 cash bail and took her home.

He said he couldn't understand why his wife should have taken anything from the store, as she had a charge account there and plenty of money to buy what she wished. She was well dressed and wore many expensive articles of jewelry.

STANDING WITH THROAT CUT

Leaning Against Telegraph Pole, and Tried to Run When Help Came.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Oct. 23.—Several young men were returning home early yesterday morning when they came upon a man leaning against a telegraph pole. At first they thought that he was under the influence of liquor, as he seemed to recover from a daze and tried to run when he saw them, but fell in the field beside the road. They assisted him to this city, where Chief of Police Senft and a doctor were called. They found the man's throat cut almost from ear to ear. He was taken to the physician's office. He could not speak and refused to write when pencil and paper were offered.

The young men who picked him up say that two dark forms ran across the road into the woods and reappeared with bicycles, on which they got away while they were looking after the wounded man. A handkerchief had concealed the cut. He was taken to May's Landing, from where it was decided to rush him to an Atlantic City hospital. His recovery is considered doubtful.

GUN LAW EXEMPTS RIFLES.

They Are Not "Concealed Arms," So Magistrate Kernochan Holds.

Magistrate Kernochan in the Men's Night Court early to-day held that a rifle is not a concealed weapon, and that a person having a rifle in his possession, if a citizen of the United States, is not guilty of violating the Sullivan law.

"A concealed weapon," the court held, "is one that can be readily concealed about the person. A rifle cannot be so concealed without impeding the progress of the owner in a public thoroughfare. Any citizen of the United States can possess a rifle, and, in my opinion, not be subject to arrest."

This ruling was in the matter of a charge of disorderly conduct preferred against Charles O'Lanse, proprietor of a restaurant at 107 West Thirty-fourth Street, by Charles Weeks, a negro, of 255 West Sixty-sixth Street.

American Telephone Reaching Out.

In line with its long-established policy of bringing subsidiaries of the Bell system under its central control, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is offering minority holders of the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri its own stock in exchange at the rate of six shares of the Missouri Company for seven shares of the American Telephone & Telegraph stock. The American Telephone & Telegraph Company already owns $5,831,800 of the outstanding $6,788,000 stock of the Missouri company. A similar offer has been made to minority holders of the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company which operates in that part of Missouri not covered by the first-named Missouri Bell Company, and in the whole State of Kansas.

Neckwear Workers' Strike Begins.

Notwithstanding the assurances of their belief last week by the officers of the Neckwear Makers' Union that a strike of the neckwear workers would be averted this year by the employers conceding the demand for a renewal of last year's agreement, with some modifications, the threatened strike began yesterday. Abraham Miller, general organizer of the union, announced that from 2,000 to 3,000 were out, and said that several thousand more would be on strike to-day. The decision to declare a strike was made at a meeting of the Executive Board of the union late on Sunday night.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
2:40	18 Bleecker St.; R. Horowitz	$150
3:30	100 William St.; unknown	None
3:30	122 Centre St.; John Reilly & Co.	None
9:10	637 First Av.; George Brockrener	$100
9:45	696 Melrose Av.; Louis Levy	$100
10:15	136 East 98th St.; unknown	$200
11:50	West and Charles Sts.; unknown.	Trifling
P. M.		
1:05	208 East 105th St.; E. Eichenberg.	Trifling
1:15	27 West 118th St.; Rebecca Fellman.	Trifling
1:40	345 King St.; Mrs. A. Leviness	$1,000
1:55	178 Canal St.; Nicholas Dentile	$10
4:15	208 East 59th St.; David Polinsky	$10
7:50	221 East 44th St.; Richard Duffy	$20
8:50	143 Hester St.; Julia Benjamin.	Trifling
9:30	226 West 61st St.; M. Benjamin.	Trifling
10:45	Hall Place and 165th St.; O'Hara Brothers	$10
11:00	1,829 Amsterdam Av.; Neal Bonner.	Trifling
11:25	305 East 118th St.; Benjamin Beeder.	Trifling

FINED FOR SELLING BAD MILK AND EGGS

Scores of Dealers in Court and Some of Them Plead Guilty and Get Off.

IMPURE MEAT SOLD ALSO

Court Sentenced a Baker to the Tombs for Thirty Days, but Relented Later and Fined Him $200.

Despite the fact that during the one day each week allotted by the Justices of Special Sessions for the trial of those charged with violating the Pure Food laws from fifteen to twenty cases are disposed of, the calendar shows a remarkable increase in the number of such cases every week. There were seventy-one cases of pure food violations on the calendar yesterday, while last week there were fifty-seven, among which there were sixteen convictions, while yesterday there were twenty-two cases tried.

Louis Hammer, a baker having a store at 270 East Tenth Street and a grocery at 275 East Tenth Street, was sentenced to thirty days in the Tombs. His store at 270 East Tenth Street is a bakery, and the Health Inspectors found 120 dozen bad eggs there, while in his other store they found 80 dozen. He pleaded guilty to both charges and was sentenced to thirty days in the Tombs. Later in the day a committee of people living in his neighborhood appeared before Justices Steinert, Deuel, and Forker and asked that Hammer be released, saying that he had eight children to look after and was in financial straits. The Justices then revoked their first sentence and imposed a fine of $200.

Moses Frankel, a fish dealer at 92 Vesey Street, was convicted of having twenty-five pounds of fish unfit for food in his store, and at the time of his arrest told Inspector Burk that he had often sold worse fish. He was fined $100.

Bernard Roesner, who runs a wholesale and retail candy store at 3,804 Third Avenue, was charged by Health Inspectors with offering for sale fifteen pounds of peanut candy which was wormy, and ice cream cones which were in the same condition. He was fined $25.

Gustav Hirsch of 673 Eleventh Avenue was fined $25 for selling adulterated milk.

George Kolmus, a milkman in the employ of Walter C. Russell at 98 Eighth Avenue, was fined $25 for offering for sale adulterated milk. This is the fifth conviction against Russell, who has always escaped with a fine. Justice Steinert asked Kolmus why it was that his employer was charged with violating the law so many times, and always for selling adulterated milk.

"Well," replied Kolmus, "you see, it was this way. The can leaked, and I put it in the icebox, and the water must have leaked in."

Frank Ferrari, grocer at 1,559 Second Avenue, charged with watering his milk, was fined $50. He said that a boy whom he discharged a few days before the Inspectors called had been seen around his store, and was undoubtedly the person who watered the milk.

Other persons charged with offering for sale adulterated milk were Harry Spector of 225 Madison Avenue, who was fined $50; Nathan Billig of 259 Seventh Avenue, sentence suspended; Lena Rubinsky, a waitress in a restaurant at 259 Madison Street, owned by a Mr. Marsok, sentence suspended; Hyman Swartz, 74 Suffolk Street, sentence suspended; Max Block of 2,089 Third Avenue, sentence suspended; Solomon Horowith of 1,133 Third Avenue, fined $25; Samuel Gordon of 2,694 Ninth Avenue, fined $25, and Samuel Miller of 308 West Forty-ninth Street, fined $10. Frank C. Kramer, a grocer at 707 Columbus Avenue, pleaded guilty to skimming and watering his milk. His sentence was suspended. Peter Herbinger, a baker at 228 West 124th Street, also received a suspended sentence after he had pleaded guilty to skimming milk. Max Magenheim also pleaded guilty to a similar offense, and his sentence was suspended.

Paul Herzog, a grocer at 770 Tenth Avenue, stood trial and was fined $25. He said he sold eighty quarts of milk a day.

Frank Fazzano, a butcher at 41 Monroe Street, had a moldy leg of veal hanging up in his window. He paid a fine of $50.

Jacob Frank, who works for a butcher at 506 Ninth Avenue, was charged with offering had meat for sale and fined $30. George Krause of 518 Westchester Avenue was charged with the same offense and held as a witness against his employer. Sylvan Levy of 475 East Tremont Avenue, who is employed by M. Lowenstein, was fined $30 for having bad meat in his possession.

Mary Jacobs, who runs a frankfurter stand at Fort George, pleaded guilty to selling frankfurters which, according to the inspectors, were not altogether good. She was released on a suspended sentence.

Nicholas Capibianco of 3,299 Broadway, which is a combination grocery and meat store, was set at liberty after he had explained that the bad meat found in his store did not belong to him, as he gave another man the privilege of running a butcher shop in his store.

K-C
The Greatest Collection of Oriental Rugs IN AMERICA
KENT-COSTIKYAN
Incorporated
8 West 38th Street
Wholesale and Retail.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

LYCEUM B'way, 45 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
"BEST ROLE MISS BURKE EVER HAD." —Acton Davies, in the best of all Billie Burke's Comedies.
—MISS— BILLIE BURKE IN THE RUNAWAY

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. at 2:15.
JOHN DREW in his greatest comedy success, A SINGLE MAN.

PARK FORMERLY THE MAJESTIC, 59th St., B'way, Columbus Circle. Eve. 8:10. Mat. To-morrow & Sat. 2:10.
SUCCESS OF TWO CONTINENTS
THE QUAKER GIRL
The Musical Comedy Hit.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD and a Superior Cast.

HUDSON 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Last Mats. To-m'w & Sat. at 2:30.
—LAST 7 TIMES—
FRANK McINTYRE IN SNOBS
Wed., Nov. 1st—HELEN WARE in "THE PRICE."

HARRIS West 42d St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
ROSE STAHL In Chas. Klein's Latest Success, MAGGIE PEPPER

Knickerbocker B'way 38th St. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
"Siren Waltz Intoxicates."—Alan Dale.
DONALD BRIAN IN NEW YORK'S PET MUSICAL TRIUMPH. THE SIREN
Cast of 100, with Julia Sanderson, Frank Moulan, Will West, Elizabeth Firth, Alan Mudie.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. at 2:15.
"DESERVED SUCCESS"—WORLD
"ENDURING SUCCESS"—TIMES
"POPULAR SUCCESS"—SUN
The great big human and humorous play.
PASSERS-BY

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. Mat. To-m'w 50c-$1.50
LAST 2 WEEKS
EDGAR SELWYN in his great play of the Orient. THE ARAB

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-m'w 50c to $1.50
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe
THE PINK LADY

NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way, 45th St. Orchestra 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
IT'S WONDERFUL
"SUCCESS GAINED FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW." —Sun.
THE OPERA, THE CAST, THE AUDIENCES.
KITTY GORDON in the new opera comique, THE ENCHANTRESS

Gaiety THEATRE, B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15.
"Tells a story of impressive merit."
WINCHELL SMITH'S New Play. THE ONLY SON

Liberty W. 42d St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15.
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LAST 7 TIMES JULIAN ELTINGE
In THE FASCINATING WIDOW
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Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15
FRANZ LEHAR'S GREATEST COMIC OPERA.
GYPSY LOVE
NOTE: Beginning To-morrow (Wednesday) and Every Night Thereafter,
MARGUERITA SYLVA
will resume the role of ZORIKA.

THE CENTURY THEATRE.
SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
FRIDAY AFT., OCT. 27, AT 3:15. | SUNDAY AFT., OCT. 29, AT 3.
LISZT CENTENNIAL.
HAROLD BAUER, Soloist.
Friday Seats, $1 to $5 cts. Sunday Seats, $2 to 50 cts., now at the Century Theatre Box Office and 1 W. 34th St., Room 611.

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CURTAIN RISES EVS. at 8 SHARP
Evgs. 8 sharp; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 sharp.
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"Triumph for author and actor."—Eve. Sun.

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39th ST. Theatre, 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. $1.50 Mat. To-morrow 2:20.
Will Positively Open To-night
HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers
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FRITZI SCHEFF in THE DUCHESS

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S | Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow $1.50.
MISS ANGLIN | GREEN STOCKINGS

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday, 2.15.
MME. SIMONE in THE THIEF (in English)
2nd Play Oct. 30. Simone in THE WHIRLWIND.

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow $1.50.
Cyril Scott Last W'k Here. A Gentleman of Leisure

MONDAY, OCT. 30 (Seats Thursday)
LEW FIELDS' THE WIFE HUNTERS
Musical Production.
with EMMA CARUS and FANCHON THOMPSON.

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evgs. 8.15. $1.00 Mat. To-morrow 2:15.
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MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av.
Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-m'w 25c-50c.
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GEO. M. Cohan Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15.
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In the latest Cohan Musical Farce Hit.
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REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents The Woman By WM. C. de MILLE.

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ADMISSION 50 CENTS

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SONG RECITAL
MGT. QUINLAN AGENCY. SEATS, $1.50-$1.

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Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 31. Seats Thursday.
MAY ROBSON in a New Comedy
THE THREE LIGHTS

KINEMACOLOR THEATRE, 40th St. near Broadway.
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Any American who has been in London would not think of wearing English Clothes after he has seen the English Style and Fit. While Americans desire to be correctly attired, there is a wide difference between that and wearing freakish looking garments, which are supposed to be the kind they wear in London.

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Fifty cents a pair, and more silk to the inch—or to the foot—than was ever before presented in a sock at that price.

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Blacks and colors suitable to the season.

Not distinguishable in appearance from the imported socks for which you have paid twice and three times the price.

The only noticeable difference is in the wear—these wear longer.

You have never seen them before, because such sturdy pure silk socks could never be made before to sell at fifty cents.

No better example of the Weber and Heilbroner idea of unusual intrinsic value could be found.

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THE rain of last week kept many people away from our Birthday Party. So we have continued the celebration.
As an inducement for you to come we have marked some Hart, Schaffner & Marx $25 Fall Suits, never shown before,
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All our 52-inch length Hart, Schaffner & Marx Raincoats. $20, $22.50, $25 and $30 ones,
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